ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT,

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR

1874-75.

MADRAS:
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FOR 1874-75.

THE Board resolve to submit to Government the Annual Administration Report of the Forest Conservancy Department for 1874-75, with a file of the Reports received from the Collectors, their Forest Assistants, and the Inspector of Forests.

2. The subject will, as usual, be treated under the following sections :—

SECTION I.—Inspection Tours of the Inspector of Forests, Collectors, and Forest Officers.

SECTION II.—Reserves.

A.—Reserved Forests.

B.—Fuel Reserves.

C.—Plantations.

SECTION III.—Forests worked under the License and Voucher System.

SECTION IV.—Yield of Forests.

SECTION V.—Financial Results.

SECTION VI.—General Remarks.

3. SECTION I.—Captain Walker visited all the forest ranges in the Presidency excepting those noted in the margin, the last of which he had visited just before the close of the preceding year. He commenced his inspection on the 15th June 1874, and was absent from his head-quarters for 232 days during the year. His inspection reports on each range having been separately reviewed, it is not necessary to notice them in detail here. The Collectors of Ganjam, Coimbatore, Salem, and Malabar visited some of the forests in their districts, and

Gumsur and Surada in Ganjam.
Golcondah in Vizagapatam.
Rakapilly, &c., in Godavery.
Colegal, Sathiamungalum } in Coimbatore.
South Arcot.

the Collector of Cuddapah inspected the reser[illegible] plantations, but the Collectors of the other districts do not appear to [illegible] of the forests. The Board notice with pleasure that Mr. W[illegible] imbatore, who takes great interest in forest matters, was absent [illegible] ys and travelled a distance of 1,239 miles. The Deputy Con[illegible] to have travelled sufficiently on inspection duty. The following [illegible] the number of days each range officer was absent from the head-qu[illegible] particulars are given in the reports :—

Name of Officer.	Range.	Number of Days absent from Head-quarters.
Mr. MacCally	Gumsur, &c.	240
,, Yarde	Cuddapah	162
,, Yarde	Bellary	Not given.
,, Boileau	Kurnool	198
,, Sheffield	North Arcot	Not given.
,, Wooldridge	South Arcot	152
,, Hadfield	Trichinopoly	210
,, Williams	Madura	115
,, Hayne	Tinnevelly...	290
,, Douglas	Anamallai, &c....	165
,, Morgan	Mettapolliem, &c.	248
Colonel Morgan	Mudumallai, &c.	Not given.
Mr. Brougham	Salem	Do.
,, Cherry	South Canara	154
,, Stanbrough	Nelambur	Not given.
,, Peet	Wynaad	Do.
,, Knox...	Palghaut	Do.

4. As observed in the last year's report, forests are not strictly reserved in all the districts for departmental felling, the same tract being in several cases worked as regards some trees by departmental agency and as regards other trees by the license and voucher system. Correct information is not available regarding the areas of forests conserved in the several districts. There has been some correspondence during the year on the subject of survey of forest tracts, but no final plan has yet been resolved on, pending some estimate of the cost. The survey of certain tracts in Salem and Cuddapah has been ordered, and it is hoped that something will thence be learned as to the character of the work required and its probable cost. The following table shows the estimated areas of some of the forests, no information whatever being available for the others:—

	Sq. Miles.
Ganjam	600
Kurnool	2,000
Anamallai	800
Bhowany...	400
Collegal	500
Sathiamungalum...	500
Mudumallai	300
Seegur	40
Palghaut	21
Nelambur	59

5. The accompanying [illegible] ts Nos. 1 and 2 show the timber, &c., felled and sold [illegible] g the year under review, and the subjoined [illegible] on with those of the preceding year:—

		Timber, &c., felled.				Timber, &c., sold.			
		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Amount realized.	
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.
Teakwood in	C. ft. ...	49,994	56,080	36,159	31,476	83,345	80,516	1,13,321	69,746
	Logs ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ebony or Blackwood.	do. ...	708	427	554	303	371	287	408	301
Rosewood	do. ...	10,853	1,200	16,915	576	8,651	7	24,393	14
Sandalwood	Maunds ..	14,321	10,641	26,254	19,951	12,758	10,902	44,660	45,163
Red Sander Roots or Posts.	C. ft. ...	19,872	...	12,220	3,833	2,183	193	1,870	24,385
	Maunds ...	77,440	35,736			306	1,32,505		
Other Junglewood used as Timber in	Logs ...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C. ft. ...	54,106	C.L. 1,485 71,191	24,111	38,102	29,719	13,927	24,095	9,191
Railway Fuel and Firewood.	Tons ...	1,783	326	2,653	517	1,006	1,479	6,465	8,124
	Cart-loads.	...	88	...	...	204	...		
Bamboos	do. ...	1,443	157	7,648	816	28,915	190	9,395	2,419
	No. ...	400	4,400			...	11,321	...	
Saplings	Logs ...	44,750	21,598	20,818	7,101	14,495	23,772	11,294	7,219
Forest Produce... ...	Maunds...	297	1,326	357	617	301	761	4,502	599
			Total ...	1,47,689	1,03,292		Total ...	2,40,401	1,67,161

It will be observed that on the whole there has been a decrease both in quantity of timber felled and sold and in the value and sale-proceeds.

6. The variations under the latter heads in the several forests are shown below:—

—	Fellings.	Sales.
	RS.	RS.
Gumsur	+ 525	+ 549
Cuddapah	— 9,857	+ 15,290
Kurnool	+ 585	— 259
North Arcot	+ 12,458	+ 7,671
South Arcot	+ 741	+ 395
Trichinopoly	— 625	+ 15
Madura	+ 1,574	— 4,097
Tinnevelly	+ 312	+ 1,004
Anamallai	— 21,074	— 43,586
Bhowany	— 2,719	+ 1,440
Collegal	— 552	— 3,084
Sathiamungalum	— 2,410	— 1,188
Mettapoliem	+ 900	+ 509
Bolamputty	+ 139	— 2,004
Mudumallai	+ 8,184	— 20,943
Seegur	+ 390	+ 4,588
Salem	— 11,384	— 12,284
South Canara	+ 8,200	+ 2,771
Wynaad	+ 829	— 9,940
Nelambur	— 19,711	— 10,147
Palghaut	— 901	...
Total increase ...	+ 24,837	+ 34,292
Total decrease ...	— 69,233	—1,07,532
Net ...	— 44,396	— 73,240

7. The felling operations are generally proportioned to the stock on hand and the demand for timber. As regards the sales, the variations are conspicuous in the ranges noted in the margin. In Cuddapah the increase is not explained. In Anamallai, the decrease is due (1) to the losses by auction sales, (2) to the reduced demand for timber for public departments, (3) to the unremunerative rates prescribed for timber supplied to Public Works Department. The decrease in Mudumallai is attributed to the limited demand from Public Works Department and to the owners of the Pulpully Temple-forests having under-sold Government.

Cuddapah, Anamallai, Mudumallai, Salem, Wynaad and Nelambur.

8. In Salem, the decrease is due to the Railway Company having obtained their supply from private sources and to the dullness of the market. In Wynaad, the decrease is due to the difficulty experienced in obtaining carting contractors to bring timber to the depôt and to the Mysore timber market having been glutted with timber from private forests. In Nelambur, the decrease is due to some of the timber not having reached the depôt in time, and also to the greater portion of the logs having been disposed of in the forests and, consequently, fetching lower rates than they would have if sold at the depôt.

9. On the whole, the decrease may be said to be mainly due to less timber having been taken by Public Works Department and other public departments. The proceeds of such supply fell by 72·5 per cent., while private sales fell only 4·2 per cent. The sums realized on supplies to public departments and to other persons in 1873-74 and 1874-75 are shown below :—

	Sales to Public Depts.	To Others.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1873-74... ...	92,521	1,47,880	2,40,401
1874-75... ..	25,469	1,41,692	1,67,161
Difference ...	67,052	6,188	73,240

10. The decrease in the transactions with the public departments are chiefly in the following ranges :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	RS.	RS.
Anamallai	62,744	6,723
Mudumallai	13,553	9,132
Nelambur	7,885	...

11. SECTION II.—*B, Fuel Reserves.*—The accompanying Statement No. 3 shows the area of each reserve, the amount expended on it, and the receipts obtained therefrom up to date. The following is an abstract of it :—

No.	Ranges.	Area in Acres.		Charges.			Receipts.			Remarks.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	During the years 1873-74.	During the years 1874-75.	Up to the end of the year 1874-75.	During the years 1873-74.	During the years 1874-75.	Up to the end of the year 1874-75.	
				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1	Cuddapah ...	9,230	15,830	444	12,554	*17,873	...	...	...	* This includes Rs. 2 000 spent in 1873-74, but not included in that year's account by a mistake.
2	North Arcot ...	6,400	2,560	200	522	3,068	...	...	...	
3	South Arcot ...	34,750	40,550	2,674	2,490	9,106	341	335	684	
4	Trichinopoly...	258	1,267	829	1,405	5,020	1,067	539	1,606	
5	Madura	15,089	10,240	428	101	318	...	...	...	
6	Tinnevelly ...	4,596	5,570	1,204	2,580	5,784	104	406	510	
7	Mettapolliem.	12,160	12,160	302	96	2,156	...	70	70	
8	Bolumputty ...	1,010	1,010	753	866	11,842	20	300	559	
9	Salem	13,764	16,804	1,867	3,534	18,110	89	581	690	
10	Palghaut ...	1,712	4,002	532	†1,040	†1,572	...	250	250	† Exclusive of the prices of land purchased in 1874-75 (Rupees 25,000) and in 1872-73 (Rupees 20,000.)
	Total ...	98,960	1,09,993	9,233	25,188	74,849	1,621	2,481	4,369	

12. *Cuddapah.*—Three large reserves, containing an area of 5,600 acres, were newly opened and a large addition of 1,000 acres was made to one of the old reserves. The new and some of the old reserves had to be fenced, and the expenditure incurred was on the whole heavy, being Rupees 14,110 against Rs. 444 spent in 1873-74. The Collector, however, states that there is good permanent work to show for the heavy expenditure. None of the reserves have yet commenced to pay.

13. *North Arcot.*—The Collector has stopped enclosing the Amboor Reserve with reference to G.O., dated 11th June 1873, No. 591. In the Mamandur Reserve the growth of trees is favorably reported upon, and it is hoped that in two or three years more it will be possible to commence felling. A fire broke out, but owing to the reserve being divided into blocks, it was put out without much loss or difficulty.

14. *South Arcot.*—One reserve was newly opened in 1874-75, and there are now ten fuel reserves in the district. The chief work done in the reserves was general conservancy, setting new boundary fences, repairing old fences, clearing out jungle saplings, putting out plants, and watering young plants in the dry season.

The expenditure incurred was moderate.

15. *Trichinopoly.*—A small reserve was newly opened this year, and one was transferred from Madura to this district. There were thus four reserves in 1874-75 against two in 1873-74. Only one reserve (Laulapett) has commenced to pay. The receipts in 1874-75 were small, being only Rupees 531 against an expenditure of Rupees 702. The decrease is owing to the contractor having given up felling on the alleged ground that the rates obtainable were not remunerative.

16. *Madura.*—In this district the reserves are all open and unfenced. The Valasakaner Jungle, situated at the foot of the Serumalais, was demarcated during

the year at a cost of Rupees 101-6-4. On the other reserves no expenditure was incurred during the year. The fuel reserves for railway supply are not yet finally selected in this district.

17. *Tinnevelly.*—In this range there were thirty-five res[illegible] 5,570 acres at the close of the year. Eleven tank beds and b[illegible] 1,352 acres were added during the year under report; one [illegible] *viz.*, Gaingundum Channel-bund, with an area of 44 acres has [illegible] as the villagers complained of the annoyance to which they were subjected [illegible] the growth of jungle along the channel bank and the consequent difficulty of getting at the channel to clear away grass, weeds, and under-growth. The Collector states that the villagers complain generally of the growing of babul trees in the beds of tanks as tending to silt up the beds, and that as the officers of the Public Works Department share in this objection, he has directed that in future no sowing or planting shall be allowed in the deep beds of tanks.

18. *Anamallai.*—The reserve referred to in the last year's report is not entered in the list as it is not intended to be a fuel reserve, but to be treated as part of the license and voucher division.

19. *Mettapoliem.*—No reserves have been newly opened in this range. The Collector states that the existing reserves require modification, and that arrangements for the same are in progress. The expenditure (Rupees 96) during the year was moderate.

20. *Bolumputty.*—The Sholakurray Reserve is stated by the Collector to be badly fenced and imperfectly conserved, but still valuable. Cattle were rigorously excluded, but the hot weather coming on, and grass having grown a height of over five feet, fire entered the reserve from sparks blown from a passing railway engine. It however caused but little damage. Only an acre was destroyed before the fire was got under.

21. *Salem.*—In this range there are eleven fuel reserves, including the two newly opened during the year. They have been well looked after by the officers of the Forest Department. The area of the two reserves newly opened is about 4½ square miles. They were only partly fenced during the year. The season has not been favorable and heavy casualties occurred, but have been partly replaced.

22. *South Canara.*—As there were no fuel reserves in the district, the Board in their last report expressed a hope that measures might be taken in this direction during the year now under review, but it has not been found possible to open any reserves, pending the settlement now in progress of the claims of private individuals to forests.

23. *Palghaut.*—The Walliar Fuel Reserve acquired at the close of 1872-73 was extended by the addition of a compact block of forest land purchased for Rupees 21,000 during the year under review. This new block promises to be a valuable acquisition, and is estimated to contain about 2,000 acres. Arrangements are being made for enclosing a portion of the reserve with wire-fencing as an experiment.

24. On the whole, the area of fuel reserves was extended during the year from 98,960 acres to 109,993 acres. The expenditure on these reserves, exclusive of the charges of the general establishment, amounted up to the end of 1874-75 to Rupees 74,849, but they have not yet commenced to yield any return except in a very few localities. The receipts against expenditure up to date amount to only Rupees 4,369. It is desirable that there should be an accurate account of the amount spent on each fuel reserve, including the proportionate cost of the general establishment. Measures have been taken to have such accounts compiled, and the result will be reported by the Conservator.

25. *C. Plantations.*—The accompanying Statement No. 4 shows the extent of the plantations in each range, the number and description of trees contained in

them, and the cost and receipts during the year and up to date. The following is an abstract :—

Ranges.	Description of Trees.	Number of Plantations.		Area in Acres.		Cost. During the year.		Cost. Up to the end of the year, 1874-75.	Receipts. During the year 1874-75.		Receipts. Up to the end of the year, 1874-75.
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.		1873-74.	1874-75.	
						RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gumsur and Surada.	Teak, &c.	1	1	3½	3½	36	36	201	.....	.....	.....
Cuddapah	Babul, Albizzia Lebbek, &c.	5	5	1,728	1,728	3,671	1,930	* 39,035	.....	.....	.....
Bellary	Do. Melia Azaderachta	1	1	405	405	563	54	9,168	.....	.....	.....
Kurnool	Teak, Mangoe, &c.	2	2	15½	15½	479	264	1,728	.....	.....	.....
North Arcot	Casuarina, &c.	9	9	1,345	1,345	5,568	7,206	33,154	369	3,084	3,453
South Arcot	Twenty-eight different species of Trees.	3	3	17	17	146	138	598	.....	.....	.....
Trichinopoly	Casuarina, Babul and Melia Azaderachta.	5	11	432	517	5,333	6,714	19,001	952	806	2,158
Madura	Teak, Babul, &c.	4	4	50	76	975	1,055	5,001	.....	.....	.....
Anamallai	Teak, &c.	2	3	16	20	1,655	936	3,535	.....	.....	.....
Sathiamungalum	Sandalwood	1	2	65	73	1,633	1,765	12,562	.....	.....	.....
				Sq. Yds.	Sq. Yds.						
Bhowany	Firewood (name not known.)	1	1	64	64	234	80	688	.....	.....	.....
Collegal	Sandalwood	1	1	56	64	2,975	1,939	13,449	.....	.....	.....
					Acres.						
Mettapoliem	Mahogany	...	1	...	6	...	177	177	.....	.....	.....
Mudumallai	Teak	5	2	18	86	533	2,445	20,374	.....	.....	.....
Seegur	Sandalwood	1	1	14	25	1,386	1,861	5,329	.....	.....	.....
Salem	Teak, Sandalwood, &c.	2	5	70	37	2,405	798	† 4,783	.....	.....	.....
South Canara	Teak	1	1	75	85	699	1,325	7,746	.....	.....	.....
Nelambur	Teak and Blackwood	1	1	2,990	3,220	21,954	11,049	‡ 2,11,167	11,280	7,068	1,01,318
Palghaut	Teak, Babul, &c.	2	2	181	181	486	60	3,907	.....	.....	.....
				Acres 7,471 ...	7,902						
				Sq. Yds. 64 ...	64						
	Total ...	47	56	...	...	49,731	39,832	3,91,603	12,601	10,958	1,06,929

* Rupees 2,000 expended on account of Cuddapah Plantations in 1873-74, but which was not adjusted in that year, was not included in the last year's account. The error has been now corrected.

† This does not include the amount of Rs. 451 spent on Puchoor since abandoned.

‡ Exclusive of Rupees 80,000 paid in 1873-73 for land purchased.

26. *Gumsur and Surada.*—The number of trees at the commencement of the year were 280, but at its close there were only 240. The decrease is represented by the Overseer to be owing to the ravages of white-ants, but the Collector thinks that it is due to the negligence of the gardener. The plantation in other respects is in a fair condition.

27. *Cuddapah.*—The expenditure on account of plantations in 1874-75 was less than that in 1873-74, owing to the extension of the system of sowing broadcast instead of transplanting or sowing in pits. The floods of October last destroyed fences and carried away a number of trees and plants in the Camalapore Plantation, but the heavy rains were very beneficial in the other plantations. The number of trees given in the statement exactly corresponds with that given in the last year's return, and the Collector is requested to report how this has come to be, while a number of trees are reported to have been destroyed.

28. *Bellary.*—The plantation in this district was given up towards the close of the year as it was found expensive and unprofitable (Board's Proceedings, dated 18th May 1875, No. 183-4,399).

29. *Kurnool.*—The two plantations in the district were abandoned at the close of the year on the recommendation of the Inspector of Forests and the Collector of the district as they were found to be failures. (Board's Proceedings, 10th March 1875, No. 568).

30. *North Arcot.*—The number of plantations is the same as in the last year. Nearly all the plantations suffered from the floods in October last, but prompt measures were adopted to re-plant the trees washed away and repair the fences damaged. The Collector states that he has planted some trees of Trincomallee wood from seed produced at Chittoor. The young plants are thriving and promise to make a very valuable addition to the timber trees of the district. The experiment is interesting. Only one plantation in the district, that at Trivellum, has commenced to pay. The receipts amounted to Rupees 3,084, and it is stated that they will increase yearly.

31. *South Arcot.*—The experimental plantations were not extended, but the trees in them have been maintained at a small outlay (Rupees 138).

32. *Trichinopoly.*—Six plantations were newly opened during the current year to meet the growing demand for railway fuel. The trees planted were chiefly Casuarina.

33. *Madura.*—One plantation (Sauthingudi) was extended newly, 58 acres having been ploughed up and sown broadcast, but the experiment has proved a partial failure. The Collector states that the forests are too far from the railway, and planting would not pay except perhaps in tank beds. He promises a separate report on the subject.

34. *Anamallais.*—The Deputy Conservator does not speak hopefully of the three experimental plantations in this range. He states that no very encouraging success has attended the operations hitherto, and that although better results might in future be expected, the prospect is less inviting than that attending the conservancy of the natural forest. No extensions are in contemplation.

35. *Mettapoliem.*—In view to forming a Mahogany plantation, 6 acres of land were cleared and a nursery was formed. The plot chosen is stated to be a favorable one, the soil being unusually rich and the locality being close to the bank of [illegible] stream. Several thousands of Sandalwood seeds were also [illegible] were progressing favorably.

[illegible] *n.*—The plantation was slightly extended during the year. [illegible] yet commenced to pay, but it promises well.

[illegible] *Collegal.*—The plantation was extended from 56 to 64 acres. The cost was small.

38. *Mudumallai.*—The plantation at Bennie is stated to be doing remarkably well, the climate being well suited for the growth of Teak and the soil being a deep rich black loam. The plantation at Mudumallai is not so prosperous. The season was favorable ; 16,000 Teak trees were planted during the year ; and there are now altogether 83,000 plants in the two plantations.

39. *Seegur.*—The Sandalwood plantation in this range appears to be a great success. The Commissioner states that when he visited the plantation, he was struck with the improvement that had taken place in the appearance of the trees. The locality is stated to be well adapted to the growth of the tree. During 1874-75 about 6 acres were planted and 5 acres more were cleared and made ready for future plantation.

40. *Salem.*—Of the five plantations entered in the last year's report, the Puchoor and Yelagari Plantations were given up, owing to the unfavorable character of the soil, and the Shervaroy Hill Plantation, which was almost entirely destroyed by an accidental fire, was also abandoned at the close of the year. A new Sandalwood plantation was opened at Gundur. The Kanavanaga Soondram Plantation is stated to be in a flourishing condition.

41. *South Canara.*—As stated in the last year's report the plantation in this range which is called the Parapah Plantation is rather a reboisement than a plantation. Claims appear to have been advanced by private individuals to the land, and the range officer states that if they fail, this should not in future be regarded as a plantation. The Collector promises a report on the subject.

42. *Nelambur.*—In this range work was vigorously prosecuted during the year. The plantation was extended. Trees were newly planted in 157 acres and 173 acres cleared for future plantation. A fire broke o[illegible] but it was soon extinguished and their was no material damage.

43. *Palghaut.*—The two plantations in th[illegible] which are said to form a part of the Chenat Nair Forests have been stru[illegible] with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd September 1[illegible]

44. The expenditure* on plantations [illegible] less in 1874-75 than i[illegible] 1873-74. The receipts† were also less. [illegible] the receipts is almost wh[illegible] Nelambur Plantations, and is [illegible] be due to the delay in getting t[illegible] plings to the depôt. It is stated that before the saplings were brought to depôt the Cutch and Arab traders who were large purchasers had left the coast. The most important information that is required in regard to these plantations is, whether the cost incurred is likely

Year.		RS.	
*1873-74...	...	49,732	Exclusive of charges
1874-75...	...	39,832	on establishment.
†1873-74...	...	12,601	
1874-75...	...	10,958	

to be repaid. On this point the information given by the Collectors is anything but complete. There is nothing to show when the existing plantations will commence to pay, at what rate and what the total cost and the total gain of each plantation is likely to be. The Inspector of Forests has not yet reported on the observations of the Board in paragraphs 25 to 28 of their last year's Administration Report, and the cost shown does not include general establishment charges even in the case of Malabar where it was taken into account last year. The Board are of opinion that plantations should not in future be extended or new plantations opened without a clear statement of the probable receipts and all charges in each case, and without previous sanction.

45. SECTION III.—*Forests worked under the License and Voucher System.*—Statement No. 5 shows the collections in each forest under this head, and the following is an abstract of it in comparison with the results of the preceding year:—

Description of Timber.	Measurement.	Quantity.		Amount realized.	
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
				RS.	RS.
Teakwood	Cubic feet	5,080	2,900	1,270	725
Ebony or Blackwood	,,	200	100	50	35
Rosewood	,,	80	180	20	45
Other Junglewood	,,	6,02,681	* 4,66,760	59,518	65,944
Do.	Posts	.....	8	.....	
Firewood, &c.	Tons	38,139	44,603	74,698	68,602
Charcoal	,,	4,938	2,576	9,202	9,827
Do.	Maunds	.....	1,578		
Do.	Cart-loads	.....	2,556		
Bamboos	,,	40,228	25,803	28,863	19,104
Do.	No.	1,93,700	1,24,600		
Palmyras	,,	14	.....	28	226
Forest Produce	Maunds	25,751	12,176	9,261	9,613
Do.	Cart-loads	.....	607		
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	1,82,910	1,74,121

* This does not include the quantity of timber removed in the Godavery Forests; hence the apparent decrease in the quantity while the amount realized has increased.

46. Compared with the receipts under this head in 1873-74 there is a decrease of Rupees 8,789 as shown below:—

		RS.			RS.
Gumsur and Surada	+	2,011	Golcondah	—	118
Trichinopoly	+	1,344	Cuddapah	—	15,498
Collegal	+	1,122	Kurnool	—	6,467
Mettapolliem	+	3,918	North Arcot	—	3,850
Bolumputty	+	543	South Arcot	—	877
Mudumallai	+	9	Madura	—	834
Seegur	+	20	Tinnevelly	—	4,402
Godavery	+	22,087	Anamallai	—	350
Chenat Nair	+	100	Bhowany	—	349
			Sathiamungalum	—	1,746
			Salem	—	2,604
			South Canara	—	2,780
			Wynaad	—	68
			Total ...	+	31,154
				—	39,943
			Net ...	—	8,789

47. There were no receipts in Godavery in 1873-74, the forest having been transferred to the district only in 1874-75 from the Central Provinces. The real loss is ther[illegible] 8,789 [illegible] 22,087 = 30,876. The decrease is conspicuous in the ranges o[illegible]ool, North Arcot, Tinnevelly, Sathiamungalam, Salem, and South [illegible]a. In Cuddapah, the demand for engine wood was low, partly owing to a large quantity on hand with the contractors, and partly owing to the breaches in the north-west line having prevented the conveyance of the wood beyond the Cheyar throughout a good portion of the year. The falling off in Kurnool is ascribed to the character of the season, want of demand in the Nellore District, and to the closing of the reserves during the whole year. In North Arcot, Tinnevelly and Sathiamungalum, the cause of the decrease is not explained. In Salem, it was owing to the closing of bamboo depôts for a time and non-issue of licenses for the same in order to preserve the bamboo jungles. In South Canara, licenses appear to have been refused for felling certain reserved timber, and hence the decrease. The Collector states that he will in future arrange with his Deputy for granting licenses to ryots requiring the reserved timber on payment of a stamp fee.

48. SECTION IV.—*Yield of Forests.*—The accompanying Statement No. 6 shows the total yield of each forest, *i.e.*, the quantity of timber, &c., felled or removed free of payment, and subjoined is an abstract thereof:—

Description of Timber, &c.		Quantity removed by Departmental Agency.		Quantity removed on License.		Quantity removed on Free Pass.	
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Timber	Cubic feet...	1,16,633	128,898 Saplings. 21,598 Logs..... 50 C. loads.. 1,485	608,041	4,69,940 Posts... 8	413,547 Logs 2,385	315,133 C. loads 7,151
	Maunds	1,10,661	46,377	...	.....	...	.....
Firewood	Tons	1,783	C. loads.. 88	36,142	31,765	86,422	64,636
Railway Fuel ...	,, ...		326		12,838		C. loads 22,020 .....
Bamboos	Cart loads...	1,443 No.400	C. loads.. 157 No. 4,400	40,228 No.193,700	C. loads.. 25,803 No. 124,600	5,150	C. loads 2,295 H. loads 128
Charcoal...	....	...	.....	4,938	Tons 2,576 C. loads 2,556 Mds.... 1,578	...	.....
Forest Produce	Maunds ...	297	1,326	58,871	12,176 C. loads 607 Canes 600	...	.....
Palmyras	No. ...	...	.....	14	.....	...	.....

Firewood removed free of payment from localities specially allotted for the purpose is not included in the above statement.

49. SECTION V.—*Financial Results.*—The accompanying Statement No. 7 shows the receipts and charges during the year, and the following is an abstract:—

Head.	Receipts.	Amount.
		RS.
I.	Revenue from Wood—	
	1. Brought to Depôt by Departmental Agency	.....
	(a) Timber and Bamboos	1,09,875
	(b) Firewood and Charcoal ...	6,474
	(c) Sandalwood	45,195
	2. Wood removed from the Forests by Purchasers, Licenseholders and Permit-holders...	.....
	(a) Timber and Bamboos	71,633
	(b) Firewood and Charcoal.....	81,268
	3. Confiscated Drift and Waif Timber	3,137
II.	Revenue from Minor Produce—	
	1. Grazing Dues and Sale of Grass.	648
	2. Other Minor Produce.....	41,471
III.	Duty on Produce of Foreign or Private Forests imported into British Territory—	
	1. On Wood	.....
	2. On other Forest Produce	.....
IV.	Miscellaneous—	
	1. From Fines and Forfeitures ...	61
	2. From Refunds to the Department	2,479
	3. From other Sources	2,085
	Total...	3,64,326

Head.	Charges.	
I.	Cost of Timber Operations—	
	1. On Wood brought to Depôt by Departmental Agency	.....
	(a) Timber and Bamboos	53,428
	(b) Firewood and Charcoal.....	9,390
	(c) Sandalwood.....	13,942
	2. On Wood removed from the Forest by Purchasers, Licenseholders and Permit-holders...	.....
	(a) Timber and Bamboos	661
	(b) Firewood and Charcoal.....	1,658
	3. Confiscated Drift and Waif-wood.....	332
II.	Cost of collecting Minor Produce—	
	1. Grazing and Sale of Grass	48
	2. Other Forest Produce.....	2,950
III.	Cost of Forest Organization—	
	1. Demarcation Lines and Boundary Pillars or Marks	472
	2 Working Plans	.....
	3. Surveys	676
IV.	Cost of Treatment and Creation of Forests—	
	1. Natural Forest	.....
	(a) Protection from Fire	3,131
	(b) Fencing and Enclosing	15,588
	(c) Improvement and Conservation	14,941
	(d) "Reboisement" or Restoration of denuded Areas	50
	2. Artificial Forests	.....
	(a) Formation	18,157
	(b) Protection from Fire.....	606
	(c) Improvement and Conservation	20,413
	(d) Fencing and Enclosing.....	1,036
V.	Rent of leased Forests	3,682
VI.	Cost of collecting Duty on Produce of foreign or private Forests imported into British Territory—	.....
VII.	Works of utility for the development of Forests—	
	1. Roads and Bridges	2,382
	2. Buildings and Offices	3,105
	3. Compensation for Lands taken up for Forest pu poses and for extinction of Forest rights.	25,933
	4. Other Works.....	536
VIII.	Cost of Departmental Cattle—	
	1. Purchase of Stock	4,573
	2. Hire of Stock	1,693
	3. Feed and keep of Cattle.....	15,844
IX.	Cost of Departmental Plant and Tools—	
	1. For Timber and Wood operations.....	827
	2. For other Purposes	474
X.	Miscellaneous Charges—	
	1. Refunds	2,998
	2. Law Charges.....	64
	3. Other Charges	2,274
	Total...	2,21,864
	Establishment and Contingencies...	1,76,008
	Grand Total...	3,97,872

* *Receipts.*

	RS.
Fuel Reserves	2,481
Plantations	10,958
Total ...	13,439

50. Excluding the receipts* and charges† of fuel reserves and plantations, most of which have not yet commenced to pay, the transactions of the year show a working profit of Rupees 70,535, which on the whole is satisfactory.

† *Charges.*

	RS.	
Fuel Reserves	25,188	
Purchase of Land for do....	25,000	
Plantations	39,832	
		90,020
Proportionate Establishment Charges	.....	27,500
		1,17,520

	RS.
Total Receipts exclusive of those from Reserves and Plantations ...	3,50,887
Charges exclusive of Reserves and Plantations	2,80,352
Difference ...	70,535

51. Owing to the incorrect valuation of stock, there is no means of ascertaining whether departmental working is profitable or not. As the figures stand they show that timber, &c., valued at Rs. 1,34,135 were sold for Rs. 1,67,161, but no reliance can be placed on the figures representing the valuation which in some cases was calculated with reference to the selling prices, while in others it was taken at the actual cost exclusive of the general establishment charges *plus* the seigniorage value. The subject of valuation is under consideration with reference to G.O., dated 29th April 1874, No. 503.

52. The total income and charges in each forest are shown below :—

Ranges.	Working Charges.	Establishment and Contingencies.	Total Cost.	Receipt.	Difference.	Add or Deduct the Increase or Decrease of Stock.	Net Results.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Central Office	...	27,489	27,489	19	— 27,470	.....	— 27,470
Gumsur and Surada	750	2,580	3,330	5,442	+ 2,112	— 96	+ 2,016
Goloondah	...	300	300	207	— 93	.....	— 93
Badrachelam	...	1,276	1,276	23,137	+ 21,861	.....	+ 21,861
Cuddapah	15,403	9,216	24,619	51,979	+ 27,360	— 11,628	+ 15,732
Bellary	53	156	209	...	— 209	.....	— 209
Kurnool	2,850	7,031	9,881	24,998	+ 15,617	+ 722	+ 16,339
North Arcot	11,573	10,189	21,762	20,625	— 1,137	.....	— 1,137
South Arcot	5,119	6,707	11,826	5,955	— 5,871	— 106	— 5,977
Trichinopoly	8,645	3,540	12,185	1,898	— 10,287	— 15	— 10,302
Madura	12,350	9,183	21,533	14,566	— 6,967	+ 4,736	— 2,231
Tinnevelly	4,641	10,645	15,286	16,597	+ 1,311	— 1,651	— 340
Anamallai	20,164	12,439	32,603	23,734	— 8,869	— 17,156	— 26,025
Bhowany	12,797	3,166	15,963	19,691	+ 3,728	— 5,500	— 1,772
Collegal	7,800	2,521	10,321	14,343	+ 4,022	+ 425	+ 4,447
Sathiamungalum	6,200	1,950	8,150	11,189	+ 3,039	+ 675	+ 3,714
Mettapoliem	2,858	7,015	9,873	5,301	— 4,572	+ 600	— 3,972
Bolumputty	1,521	1,110	2,631	3,178	+ 547	+ 30	+ 577
Mudumallai	27,000	16,446	43,446	20,869	— 22,577	— 5,079	— 27,656
Seegur	3,500	532	4,032	6,672	+ 2,640	— 1,280	+ 1,360
Salem	12,558	12,667	25,225	53,760	+ 28,535	— 805	+ 27,730
South Canara	16,283	11,288	27,571	18,382	— 9,189	— 2,616	— 11,805
Wynaad	4,093	7,276	11,369	6,373	— 4,996	— 153	— 5,149
Nelambur	16,406	9,474	25,880	14,249	— 11,631	+ 10,065	— 1,566
Palghaut	29,800	1,812	31,612	1,162	— 30,450	.....	— 30,450
Total ...	2,21,864	1,76,008	3,97,872	3,64,326	— 33,546	— 28,832	— 62,378

	RS.
*Working Charges, &c.....	90,020
Proportionate Establishment Charges.	27,500
Total...	1,17,520

† Rupees 13,439.

53. The above statement shows a deficit of Rupees 62,378, but it must be remembered that the cost includes the expenditure on fuel reserves and plantations which have not yet commenced to pay. Excluding the cost* and receipts†

of plantations and reserves from the account altogether, the transactions show a surplus of Rupees 41,702 as shown below :—

Ranges.	Working Charges exclusive of Charges on account of Plantations and Reserves.	Establishment and Contingencies exclusive of proportionate Charges on account of Plantations, &c.	Total Cost.	Receipts exclusive of those derived from Plantations and Reserves.	Difference.	Add or Deduct Increase or Decrease of Stock.	Net Results
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Central Office	...	23,167	23,167	19	— 23,148	.....	—23,148
Gumsur and Surada	714	2,567	3,281	5,442	+ 2,161	— 96	+ 2,065
Golcondah	...	300	300	207	— 93	.....	— 93
Badrachelam	...	1,276	1,276	23,137	+ 21,861	.....	+21,861
Cuddapah	919	4,046	4,965	51,979	+ 47,014	— 11,628	+35,386
Bellary	...	137	137	.....	— 137	.....	— 137
Kurnool	2,086	6,936	9,022	24,998	+ 15,976	+ 722	+16,698
North Arcot	3,845	7,441	11,286	17,541	+ 6,255	.....	+ 6,255
South Arcot	2,491	5,769	8,260	5,620	— 2,640	— 106	— 2,746
Trichinopoly	526	642	1,168	553	— 615	— 15	— 630
Madura	11,194	8,770	19,964	14,566	— 5,398	+ 4,736	— 662
Tinnevelly	2,061	9,726	11,787	16,191	+ 4,404	— 1,651	+ 2,753
Anamallai	19,228	12,104	31,332	23,734	— 7,598	— 17,156	—24,754
Bhowany	12,717	3,137	15,854	19,691	+ 3,837	— 5,500	— 1,663
Collegal	5,860	1,828	7,688	14,343	+ 6,262	+ 425	+ 6,687
Sathiamungalum	4,435	1,320	5,755	11,189	+ 5,434	+ 675	+ 6,109
Mettapoliem	2,585	6,917	9,502	5,231	— 4,271	+ 600	— 3,671
Bolumputty	655	801	1,456	2,878	+ 1,422	+ 30	+ 1,452
Mudumallai	24,555	15,448	41,042	20,869	— 14,101	— 5,079	—20,460
Seegur	1,639			6,672		— 1,280	
Salem	8,226	11,123	19,349	53,180	+ 33,831	— 805	+33,026
South Canara	14,958	10,814	25,772	18,382	— 7,390	— 2,616	—10,006
Wynaad	4,093	7,276	11,369	6,373	— 4,996	— 153	— 5,149
Nelumbur	5,357	5,539	10,896	7,181	— 3,715	+ 10,065	+ 6,350
Palghaut	3,700	1,424	5,124	912	— 4,212	.....	...
Total ...	1,31,844	1,48,508	2,80,352	3,50,888	+ 70,534	— 28,832	+41,702

54. The deficit is chiefly in Anamallai, Mudumallai, and South Canara. In Anamalai, it is stated to be mainly due to the faulty valuation of the stock on hand at the commencement of the year. For Mudumallai, the cause is said to be falling off in the demand by the Public Works Department and glutting of the Mysore market. In South Canara, the deficit is mainly due to the purchase of elephants and the charges for keeping them. On the whole, the Board find it impossible to come to any correct conclusion as to financial results, pending revision of the valuation of stock for which steps are being taken.

55. The value of stock on hand at the commencement and close of the year is shown in Statement No. 8. An abstract is given below :—

Ranges.	At the commencement of the year.	At the close of the year.	Difference.	
			In favor of the year.	Against the year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gumsur and Surada	784	688	.....	96
Golcondah	.....	.....	.....	.....
Badrachellum	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuddapah	12,018	390	.....	11,628
Bellary...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kurnool	126	848	722	.....

Ranges.	At the commencement of the year.	At the close of the year.	Difference. In favor of the year.	Difference. Against the year.
	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
North Arcot	2,837	2,837	.....	.....
South Arcot	891	785	.....	106
Trichinopoly	625	610	.....	15
Madura	16,516	21,252	4,736	.....
Tinnevelly	11,505	9,854	.....	1,651
Anamallai	1,42,929	1,25,773	.....	17,156
Bhowany	6,989	1,489	.....	5,500
Collegal	2,664	3,089	425	.....
Sathiamungalum	2,478	3,153	675	.....
Mettapolliem	400	1,000	600	.....
Bolumputty...	2,523	2,553	30	.....
Mudumallai	76,513	71,434	.....	5,079
Seegur...	4,678	3,398	.....	1,280
Salem	6,716	5,911	.....	805
South Canara	27,111	24,495	.....	2,616
Wynaad	18,702	18,549	.....	153
Nelambur	35,689	45,754	10,065	.....
Palghaut	1,570	1,570	.....	.....
Total ...	3,74,264	3,45,432	17,253	46,085

Add increase in the valuation of timber	8,350	
Add valuation of timber, felled as per Statement No. 1...	1,03,292	
		1,11,642
Total stock ...		4,85,906
Deduct the valuation of timber, &c. sold during the year.	1,34,315	
Wastage	6,159	
		1,40,474
Balance of stock at the close of the year 1874-75		3,45,432

From the above it will be seen that the value of the stock on hand is less than that at the commencement of the year, but much of the difference is due, as already remarked, to the difference in the mode of the present and former valuation; for instance, in the Anamallai Range 17,853 c. ft. of old timber, valued at Rupees 28,050 or Rupees 1-10-0 per c. ft., were disposed of, and expunged from the stock accounts, and 21,756 c. ft. of new timber were added to the stock at a valuation of Rs. 7,630 or Annas 5-7 per c. ft. The Deputy Conservator remarks that if this timber was valued at the same rates as the old timber, the stock valuation would have exhibited an increase instead of a decrease.

The Board hope that ere long this anomaly of having two different valuations, one for the old and another for the new stock, will be corrected.

General Remarks.

56. *Gumsur and Surada.*—The Collector is not satisfied with the present system of conservancy of the reserved forests and anticipates much improvement in the

organization from the expected visit of the Conservator. The Overseer recommends the extension of the Russulkondah and Pongole Road to Chokkapad, but the Collector thinks that this should not be undertaken until the existing Maliah roads are put in a state of more thorough repair. The point will doubtless engage the attention of the Conservator.

It is stated that people are well disposed towards the department, and no complaints were preferred to the Collector during his tour of inspection. There were seven convictions for depredation in the Government forests.

57. *Golcondah.*—The Principal Assistant Collector in charge of forests states that the people complain that the rates of seigniorage are high, though he himself does not consider them to be so. He also says that the ryots frequently trade with wood obtained on free passes. This should be checked by closer scrutiny of applications for Government passes.

58. *Kurnool.*—The purchase of certain tracts of lands belonging to private individuals in the forests prevented smuggling to some extent, but Mr. Boileau complains that it is very prevalent. The large area of the forests and the paucity of establishment makes conservancy difficult; but much of the smuggling is due to the want of facilities for obtaining licenses, a matter which it seems is engaging attention. There are still some private lands which should be purchased for the security of the forests, on which the Collector promises a separate report; and also on the question of transferring from Cuddapah to Kurnool the village of Chintalachervoo, which Mr. Boileau states is surrounded by Kurnool lands and affords facilities for smuggling. Mr. Boileau's complaint that free passes are issued to the inhabitants of distant villages, who are not entitled to them, and that Lambardies commit great depredations on the forests in their journey through them, requires also the attention of the Collector.

59. *North Arcot.*—The Collector has entered into a contract with the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Vellore, for the daily supply of fuel from the Government plantations which is said to be profitable, and the Superintendent has expressed himself as well satisfied with the quality of the wood supplied. It is desirable that similar arrangements should be made in all the districts. Wherever possible it should be arranged that timber or firewood required for Government purposes should be obtained from Government depôts.

60. *Trichinopoly.*—The jungles in this district are managed under the Jungle Conservancy Rules, and the Forest Department is in charge of the fuel reserves and plantations only.

61. *Madura.*—A portion of the fuel reserve at Punguthangy Malai was transferred to the Trichinopoly District (Board's Proceedings, dated 13th March 1874, No. 725).

62. *Tinnevelly.*—In the taluqs of Ambasamudrum and Tenkasi, the hill forests at the heads of streams from the hills between Courtallam and Papanasam, the sources of the Tambrapurni, are carefully conserved and felling in them is strictly prohibited. The jungles on the lower slopes of the hills which are divided from the conserved forests higher up by a path and fence are set apart as grazing and firewood jungles for the use of villagers. These tracts are again divided into blocks, one to be used at a time while the others are growing up. These tracts are looked after by the villagers themselves. Mr. Puckle, under whose orders these arrangements were adopted, remarked in a memorandum left by him: "The hill side which a few years ago was bare, is now being rapidly reclothed, and if the system in force is persisted in for some years longer, our streams may become more perennial, and the valuable timber reproduced on the slopes which from their comparative accessibility have been most denuded." The forest officers do not approve of Mr. Puckle's measures, stating that they do not know what goes on in these village tracts; but Mr. Comyn, the Acting Collector, approves the system; and of its effect in aiding spontaneous reproduction on the hill sides where it has been introduced and maintained, there can be no doubt.

63. *Anamallai.*—During the year under review, attempts were made to dispose of the stock on hand by auction sales at Bombay and locally, but the endeavors did not prove successful. The prices realized were much smaller than expected, chiefly owing to bad preparation of the timber. Measures have since been adopted for introducing the system of preparing the logs with the saw. The Collector considers that the timber was originally over-valued, and hence the apparent loss. The question of revaluing the whole stock on hand and adopting a more correct method is now under consideration. The other improvements introduced into the forest management, are the establishment of a depôt at Coimbatore and the arrangement made with the Department of Public Works for the purchase of Teak timber required for the Department. Hitherto, the over-valuation prevented the Public Works Department from taking the timber to any considerable extent, and after a discussion the price to be charged so as to give profit to the Forest Department has been fixed at Rupees 1-8-0 per cubic foot. Mr. Douglas' report is a clear account of the operations of the year.

64. *Mettapoliem and Bolumputty.*—Mr. Morgan complains that thousands of Satinwood and other valuable trees are lopped and felled every hot weather by

shepherds to feed their large herds of goats. The Board trust that the Collector has adopted due measures to prevent the destruction of forests in future.

65. *Sathiamungalum.*—The timber yard at Sathiamungalum proved unsuccessful, the people preferring to cut the timber they want on license in the jungles near at hand to going to a timber yard at some distance. As a remedy, General Morgan proposes to issue licenses only to those who reside twenty miles from the depôt. The Collector considers the proposals worthy of consideration, but the Board do not agree. Nothing should be done to artificially increase the cost of timber to the people. General Morgan also complains that the system of free passes is not working well, that passes are issued for reserved timber and that havoc is committed in the forests. The Collector's attention will be drawn to this point.

The Collector alludes to another improvement in the collection of seigniorage on certain forest produce, such as fuel, bamboos, &c. Instead of leasing out the whole seigniorage collections to one man, who generally abused the privilege and converted the seigniorage into an assessed tax, the dues are now collected at *Tannahs* on the chief roads.

66. *Salem.*—During the year, the Chinna Kulroyan Hills were obtained on lease for Rupees 12,500. The acquisition is of great value as facilitating the prevention of smuggling of Government wood. Some boundary disputes were also settled during the year. The boundaries of the forest tracts at the tri-junction of the Salem, North Arcot, and South Arcot Districts, to be managed by the respective Deputy Conservators, were settled and marked out.

67. *South Canara.*—An inquiry is now being held in this district regarding the claims of private individuals to forests hitherto treated as belonging to Government. It is hoped that these inquiries will remove all dissatisfaction on the part of the people with reference to the operations of the Forest Department, and tend to promote amongst them a feeling of security in their rights.

The largest and oldest of the three elephants purchased during the year died with its calf from dropsical swellings. The other two elephants were sent to Mudumallai for training.

68. *Palghaut.*—The forests were not worked during the year to any large extent as they required rest. The Head Assistant Collector in charge of the forests states that the people have no particular feeling regarding the forest administration, as the forests now conserved formerly belonged to private individuals who strictly reserved them for their own profit.

69. *Wynaad.*—The boundaries of the forest are unsettled, and it has been considered advisable to refrain from all plantations till they are accurately defined, and the forest has been properly mapped out. An attempt on a small scale was made to form railway sleepers of Iralwood, but the experiment appeared to be too expensive and a failure.

70. No remarks are called for as regards other ranges.

71. The health of the department was not worse than usual. In Madura, however, Mr. Williams was obliged to take leave for six months. The conduct of the officers is favorably reported upon.

72. Subjoined is a statement of forest offences prosecuted and convicted during the year. Some of the forest officers in the district of Coimbatore complain that the orders of the Collector not to prosecute any person for forest offences without his permission does not work well. The Board observe that the Collector has since authorized Mr. Douglas to prosecute without a previous reference to him. Although the Board do not think that a previous reference should be insisted upon in all petty cases, the matter should be entirely left to the discretion of the Collector.

Range.	Number of Persons prosecuted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Remarks.
Gumsur and Surada...	7	7	
Vizagapatam	3	3	
Godavery	Not given.	Not given.	
Kurnool	263	204	
Cuddapah	21	9	
North Arcot	Not given.	Not given.	
South Arcot	10	7	
Trichinopoly	133	85	
Tinnevelly	726	167	
Anamallai	20	Not known.	
Bhowany	3	2	
Collegal...	12	1	
Mettapoliem	Nil.	Nil.	
Bolumputty	27	Not given.	
Mudumallai	Nil.	Nil.	
Seegur	Nil.	Nil.	
Salem	192	176	
South Canara	30	24	
Nelambur...	2	2	
Palghaut	4	4	
Wynaad	Not given.	Not given.	

73. In conclusion, the Board observe that there are slight discrepancies between the statements forwarded by Collectors with the Administration Report and those obtained by tabulating the monthly returns as shown below. The Collectors

concerned have been called upon to explain them. The difference on the whole is slight.

	As per Statement received with the Administration Report.	As per Monthly Returns.
Receipts.	RS.	RS.
Revenue from Timber sold by Departmental Agency	1,10,855	1,09,875
Do. from Firewood and Charcoal by Departmental Agency ...	8,123	6,474
Do. from Sandalwood do.	45,163	45,195
Do. from Timber removed by License-holder	66,976	71,633
Do. from Firewood and Charcoal by Departmental Agency... ...	78,430	81,268
Do. from confiscated drift and waif-wood	4,180	3,137
Do. from Minor Produce	45,735	41,471
Grazing Dues	311	648
Fines and Forfeitures	59	61
Refunds	2,342	2,479
Other Sources	2,500	2,085
	3,64,674	3,64,326
Add Refunds credited to the Central Office	19	
	3,64,693	

74. Under Charges also there are slight discrepancies, owing to adjustments made subsequent to the preparation of the monthly returns. Steps have been taken to correct the differences.

No. 1.—*Statement showing the Quantity of Timber felled Departmentally in the several Forests of the Madras Presidency for the year* 1874-75.

Name of Ranges.	Teakwood.		Ebony or Blackwood.		Rosewood.		Sandalwood.		Red Saunder Roots or Posts.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Surada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....
Godavery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golcondah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuddapah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kurnool	600	900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Arcot ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,736	3,833 4 4
South Arcot ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madura	670	514 4 3	354	271 9 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trichinopoly ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinnevelly... ...	147	110 5 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anamallai	17,695 Logs 12	6,164 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhowany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,060	3,515 0 0	.....	.....
Collegal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,561	5,946 14 0	.....	.....
Sathiamungalum.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,709	4,927 15 8	.....	.....
Mettapoliem ...	20	9 9 7	.....	.....	1,200	576 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolumputty ...	1,280	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mudumallai ...	15,293	11,469 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seegur...	1,400	875 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,044	1,600 0 7	.....	.....
Salem...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,267	3,960 14 1	.....	.....
South Canara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wynaad	11,597	5,798 12 0	64	24 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nelambur	7,378	5,533 8 0	9	6 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chenat Nair ...	...	.....	...	.....	*Nil.*		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	56,080 Logs 12	31,475 10 1	427	302 8 1	1,200	576 0 0	10,641	19,950 12 4	35,736	3,833 4 4

Statement showing the Quantity of Timber felled Departmentally in the several Forests of the Madras Presidency, &c.—(Concluded.)

Name of Ranges.	Other Junglewood used as Timber.		Bamboos.		Railway Fuel.		Saplings.		Minor Forest Produce.		Total.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	BDY. LOADS.	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.	NOS.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Suraada	4,643	1,162 8 2	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,162 8 2
Godavery	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Golcondah	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Cuddapah	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Kurnool	517	485 12 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,385 12 0
North Arcot ...	Ct.ls. 1,485	1,612 5 6	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5,445 9 10
South Arcot ...	2,346	1,449 6 3	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,449 6 3
Madura	8,529	6,546 5 8	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7,332 3 0
Trichinopoly ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Tinnevelly	672	490 12 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	601 1 11
Anamallai	4,062 Logs 38	1,465 8 9	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7,629 12 1
Bhowany	...	.....	...	.....	326	489 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	4,004 0 0
Collegal	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5,946 14 0
Sathiamungalum.	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4,927 15 8
Mettapoliem ...	1,028	414 6 5	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,000 0 0
Bolumputty ...	...	.....	18	11 4 0	Ct. ls 88	27 8 0	...	.....	...	.....	138 12 0
Mudumallay ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	11,409 15 0
Seegur	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2,475 0 7
Salem...	6,450	4,938 11 10	139	651 8 0	...	.....	...	.....	1,307	557 7 4	10,108 9 3
South Canara ...	19,237	7,986 12 5	Nos. 4,400	154 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	19	59 12 0	8,200 8 5
Wynaad	16	4 2 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5,827 1 0
Nelambur	23,691	11,545 6 0	...	.....	...	.....	21,598	7,100 8 0	...	.....	24,186 2 0
Chenat Nair ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Total...	Logs 38 71,191 Ct.ls. 1,485	38,102 1 0	157 Nos. 4,400	816 12 0	Tons 326 Ct. ls. 88	516 8 0	21,598	7,100 8 0	1,326	617 3 4	1,03,291 3 2

No. 2.—*Statement showing the Sale of Timber, &c., in the several Forests during the year* 1874-75.

Name of Ranges.	Teakwood.		Ebony or Black-wood.		Rosewood.		Sandalwood.		Red Saunder Roots or Posts.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Surada ...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Godavery	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golconda	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuddapah	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	96,768 C. ft. 193	17,110 6 0
Kurnool	40	60 12 0	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Arcot	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	35,737	7,274 12 6
South Arcot	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trichinopoly	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madura	90	130 12 1	154	155 8 3	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinnevelly	241	276 8 6	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anamallai	17,253	19,320 4 6	...	.....	7	13 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhowany...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2,013	12,783 0 0	.....	.....
Collegal	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3,466	12,445 0 0	.....	.....
Sathiamungalum	8	10 0 0	14	17 3 0	...	.....	2,508	8,775 0 0	.....	.....
Mettapoliem	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolumputty	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mudumallai	15,050	20,858 12 10	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Segur	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,459	6,406 0 0	.....	.....
Salem	6,725	6,314 6 9	...	.....	...	.....	1,456	4,754 5 0	.....	.....
South Canara	19,679	11,247 4 4	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wynaad	5,447	5,281 8 8	119	128 7 2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nelambur	15,982	6,246 0 6	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chenat Nair	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	80,515	69,746 6 2	287	301 2 5	7	13 14 4	10,902	45,163 5 0	132,505 C. ft. 193	24,385 2 6

Statement showing the Sale of Timber, &c., in the several Forests during the year 1874-75.—(Concluded.)

Name of Ranges.	Other Junglewood used as Timber.		Railway Fuel and Firewood.		Bamboos.		Forest produce.		Saplings.		Total amount realized.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.	BY. LOADS.	RS A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	NOS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Surada	5,518	1,213 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,213 3 0
Godavery	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golcondah	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuddapah	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	17,110 6 0
Kurnool	642	603 4 0 10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	674 0 0
North Arcot ...	...	.....	663	3,084 7 3	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	10,359 3 9
South Arcot ...	2,445	1,593 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,593 2 3
Trichinopoly ...	...	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0
Madura	2,558	2,909 4 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	3,195 8 5
Tinnevelly ...	1,726	1,975 13 1	.....	273 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2,525 5 7
Anamallai	292	292 1 1	.....	405 0 0	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	20,031 3 11
Bhowany	...	.....	Ry. fl. 644	3,766 5 9	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	16,549 5 9
Collegal	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	12,445 0 0
Sathiamungalum.	196	134 6 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	8,936 9 10
Mettapoliem ...	...	.....	Ry. fl. 133½	508 11 9	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	508 11 9
Bolumputty ...	178	258 9 11	39	86 11 8	Ct ls. 18	31 8 0	...	.....	.....	.....	376 13 7
Mudumallai ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	20,858 12 10
Seegur	372	185 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	6,591 12 0
Salem	...	.....	.....	.....	Ct. ls. 172½	945 12 6	315	515 14 9	.....	.....	12,530 7 0
South Canara ...	...	.....	.....	.....	No 3,900	204 11 0	446	83 8 0	.....	.....	11,535 7 4
Wynaad	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	579 15 6	...	.....	.....	.....	5,989 15 4
Nelambur	...	.....	.....	.....	No. 7,421	656 12 9	...	.....	23,772 1,356	7,067 12 8 140 14 0	14,121 7 11
Chenat Nair ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	13,927	9,190 8 3	* 1,479½	8,124 4 5	Ct. ls. 190½ No. 11,321	2,418 11 9	761	599 6 9	23,772 1,356	7,067 12 8 140 14 0	1,67,161 8 3

* This includes 777½ Tons of Railway Fuel.

No. 3.—*Statement of the Existing Fuel Reserves.*

Name of the Range.	Name of the Reserve.	Year in which the Reserve was formed.	Area in Acres.	Charges: During the year.	Charges: Up to the year.	Receipts: During the year.	Receipts: Up to the year.	Remarks.
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Gumsur and Surada.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Vizagapatam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cuddapah... ...	Baulpully, No. I....	1867 ...	2,000	3,244 2 0	4,736 4 0	.....	.....	
	Baulpully, No. II.	1871 ...	1,730	3,721 12 0	4,414 0 0	.....	.....	
	Sullaguntachanoo...	Do. ...	2,000	216 0 0	1,266 10 11	.....	.....	
	Yerraguntacottah...	1873 ...	3,000	2,400 0 11	2,484 0 11	.....	.....	
	Codoor Hill	1874 ...	1,500	1,211 8 11	1,211 8 11	.....	.....	
	Vacateemadugu	Do. ...	3,000	2,575 14 0	2,575 14 0	.....	.....	
	Thoonakondah	Do. ...	600	1,184 14 0	1,184 14 0	.....	.....	
	Gathala Nakanapully	Do. ...	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total...	.....	15,830	*14,554 3 10	17,873 4 9	.....	.....	* This includes 2,000 Rs. spent in 1873-74 but accounted for in 1874-75.
Godavery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bellary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kurnool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
North Arcot ..	Amboor†	1872 ...	3,840	.....	222 10 6	.....	.....	† This is now given up with reference to G.O., dated 11th June 1873, No. 591.
	Mamandoor	1871 ...	2,560	522 0 0	2,845 10 11	.....	.....	
	Total...	.....	2,560	522 0 0	3,068 5 5	.....	.....	
South Arcot ...	Moota Cadoo...	1869 ...	2,500	574 15 1	2,241 15 7	183 1 0	525 8 2	
	Tiroovady	1870-71.	710	332 14 4	974 9 2	1 8 0	1 8 0	
	Cottamangalum	1869 ...	2,000	238 4 10	666 9 8	119 10 0	119 10 0	
	Padepallum	Do. ...	2,500	205 8 1	1,031 7 7	2 4 0	2 4 0	
	Periamoor	Do. ...	8,840	314 1 11	1,177 9 3	10 0 8	10 0 8	
	Gangavaram...	1872 ...	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Moodenai	1869 ...	4,000	457 8 3	896 1 2	8 12 0	8 12 0	
	Chinnasamudrum	Do. ...	6,400	243 12 1	1,861 9 3	10 0 0	16 14 0	

Statement of the Existing Fuel Reserves.—(Continued.)

Name of the Range.*	Name of the Reserve.	Year in which the Reserve was formed.	Area in Acres.	Charges: During the year.	Charges: Up to the year.	Receipts: During the year.	Receipts: Up to the year.	Remarks.
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
South Arcot.—(*Concluded.*)	Peringalathoor	1869 ...	4,800	56 9 3	100 1 11	.....	.....	
	Cusbah (Trinomallay)	1872-73.	800	66 1 9	*155 9 0	....	.....	*Out of this Rs. 89-7-3 were not included in last year's account.
	Total	.. ...	40,550	2,489 11 7	9,105 8 7	335 3 8	684 8 10	
Trichinopoly ...	Lalapettah	1871 ...	114	702 11 7	2,313 11 10	531 7 10	1,598 3 7	
	Tammalei	Do. ...	153	66 0 5	784 10 2	.....	.....	
	Punjathanghi and Meenakaradoo	1871-72.	1,000	325 15 10	1,611 8 7	7 8 0	7 8 0	
	Sripurandon	.....	.....	309 14 3	309 14 3	... .	.....	
	Total...	.....	1,267	1,404 10 1	†5,019 12 10	538 15 10	1,605 11 7	†This includes Rupees 1,285-8-9 spent on account of Puncham-thanghy reserve but shown against Madurá last year.
Madura	Valasakeni	1874-75.	.....	101 6 4	101 6 4	.....	.....	
	Alagar Covil Malai	1871-72	10,240	.....	... .	.....	.....	
	Siroomalais	1872-73.	... ..	.....	216 5 1	.....	....	
	Total...	.....	10,240	101 6 4	317 11 5	.....	... .	
	Sivalaperi Circle.							
	Kaliavoor Tank	1872 ...	322	215 10 11	1,168 7 8	.....	.....	
	Kalankari Block	Do. ...	187	187 12 4	481 7 4	34 11 6	.....	
	Rajancolum	Do. ...	150	80 7 8	266 3 4	.....	....	
	Muthoorcolum	Do. ...	241	114 2 9	579 1 9	0 11 9	.....	
	Kuthucalcolum	Do. ...	133	54 15 1	267 7 0	.....	.....	
	Naraginaroo...	1873 ...	106	39 15 4	91 9 5	.....	.....	
	Kongaroyakurchy...	1874 ...	66	42 2 5	42 2 5	2 0 0	.....	
	Total...	.....	1,205	735 2 6	2,896 6 11	37 7 3	.....	

	Manur Circle.														
	Manurcolum	1873 ...	1,133	277	2	10	418	6	8	68	5	0	.....		
	Rustacolum	Do. ...	20	34	13	3	49	6	2	.....			.....		
	Ramasawmypuram	Do. ...	18	31	7	7	42	5	11	.....			.....		
	Siroocolum	Do. ...	5	10	13	0	11	2	6	.....			.....		
	Kalacudycolum	Do. ...	127	57	0	11	88	15	11	17	4	0	.....		
	Puducolum	Do. ...	100	36	0	3	46	0	10	7	8	6	.....		
	Seedakurchy	Do. ...	53	42	7	9	50	14	6	15	5	0	.....		
	Total...	.....	1,456	489	13	7	727	4	6	108	6	6	.....		
	Kytar Circle.														
	Agilandapuram	1872 ...	124	168	9	0	340	13	10	1	0	0	.....		
Tinnevelly ...	Kullycolum	Do. ...	18	19	10	1	49	0	9	.....			.....		
	Parachycolum	Do. ...	105	108	1	5	207	10	7	8	15	5	....		
	Sengalamundiarcolum	Do. ...	45	88	1	2	145	0	1	.....			.....		
	Karisalcolum	Do. ...	148	147	6	11	304	7	10	6	12	0	.....		
	Gaingundun Channel	1874 ..	44	50	6	4	50	6	4	28	6	0	.....		
	Total...	.....	484	582	2	11	1,097	7	5	45	1	5	.....		
	Sattur Circle.														
	Nemmeny	1873 ...	486	50	2	8	150	9	7	.....			.....		
	Mudythalay	Do. ...	200	37	0	10	82	13	5	40	10	0	.....		
	Periarperali	Do. ...	109	22	7	1	53	9	10	.....			.....		
	Chinnaperali	Do. ...	40	15	3	2	33	2	2	.....			.....		
	Andipallinaickanoor	Do. ...	103	19	6	9	50	6	6	.....			.....		
	Puducolum	Do. ...	244	108	13	4	161	8	9	.....			.....		
	Total...	.....	1,182	253	1	10	532	2	3	40	10	0	.....		
	Tuticorin Circle.														
	Tuticorin Block	1874 ...	605	376	5	3	376	5	3	64	8	0	.....		

Statement of the Existing Fuel Reserves.—(Concluded)

Name of the Range.	Name of the Reserve.	Year in which the Reserve was formed	Area in Acres.	Charges: During the year (Rs. A. P.)	Charges: Up to the year (Rs. A. P.)	Receipts: During the year (Rs. A. P.)	Receipts: Up to the year (Rs. A. P.)	Remarks
	Tachanullur Circle.							
Tinnevelly.—(*Concluded.*)	Sendimungalum	1874 ...	32	16 2 6	16 2 6	10 0 0	....	
	Aruvancolum	Do. ...	56	7 2 8	7 2 8	.....	....	
	Naranummalpuram	Do. ...	213	19 14 10	19 14 10	38* 8 0	.....	
	Rajanullipuram	Do. ...	255	21 5 3	21 5 3	13 8 0	.....	
	Perancolum	Do. ...	31	8 7 0	8 7 0	..... .	.....	
	Alaganery	Do. ...	39	10 5 0	10 5 0	25 0 0	.....	
	Aruvangolum Tope	Do ...	2	30 0 1	30 0 1	7 0 6	.....	
	Anunthakistnapuram Tope ...	Do. ...	10	30 8 9	30 8 9	16 2 10	....	
	Total ...	.....	638	143 14 1	143 14 1	110 3 4	.....	
		.....	5,570	2,580 8 2	* 5,773 8 5	406 4 6	509 15 9	* This includes Rs. 1 not shown in last year's account
			Sq. mls.					
Mettapoliem ...	H. Reserve, No. I	1872 ...	8 ,,	48 0 0	690 9 8	.....	.....	
	K Reserve, ,, II.... ...	Do. ...	6 ,,	12 0 0	17 9 8	.....	... .	
	M Reserve, ,, III.... ...	Do. ...	5 ,,	36 0 0	1,448 2 8	70 0 0	70 0 0	
	Total ...	.....	12,160	96 0 0	2,156 6 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	
Bolumputty. ...	Sholacurry (formerly called Wallyar)	1868 ..	1,010	866 1 0	11,842 4 10	299 10 8	* 559 1 6	* This includes Rupees 239-6-10 not shown in last year's account.
Salem	A. Reserve	1866 ...	2,560	293 9 4	2,658 13 6	† 560 14 5 19 10 6	617 14 3	† Supplied to the Railway.
	B. do.	1866 ...	964	150 11 4	2,200 6 4	.....	37 5 4	
	C. do.	Do. ..	320	1,169 9 7	6,428 7 11	....	27 5 4	
	D. do	1867 ...	1,600	70 4 0	1,550 5 7	.....	. .. .	
	E. do	Do. ...	2,400	70 13 7	2,239 7 7	....	.....	
			Sq mls.					
	Ummanary	1872 ...	1½ ,,	72 10 8	804 3 3	... .	.....	

	Pellapully	1873 ...	4 ,,	60 0 0	270 1 10	.....	.....	
	Kooriapoocombay	Do. ...	3 ,,	76 9 4	149 1 8	.....	7 0 0	
	Uttengery	1874 ...	1 ,,	191 4 0	430 12 0	.....	.....	
	Singarapett	Do. ...	3 ,,	801 12 0	801 12 0	.....	.....	
	Hurroor	1875 ...	1½ ,,	576 8 0	576 8 0	.....	.....	
	Total ...	..	16,804	3,533 11 10	18,109 15 8	580 8 11	689 8 11	
South Canara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nelambur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wynaad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Palghaut ...	Poolamparay } Vurly Pathy } or Wallyar ...	1873 ... 1874 ...	1,712 2,290	1,040 0 0	1,572 6 6	250 0 0	250 0 0	
	Total ...	.....	4,002	1,040 0 0	1,572 6 6	250 0 0	250 0 0	
		.....	109,993	27,188 4 10	74,839 4 5	2,480 11 7	4,368 14 7	

No. 4.—*List of the Existing Plantations.*

Name of the Range.	Name of the Plantation.	Year in which the Plantation was formed.	Area in Acres.	Description of the Trees.	Number of Trees.	Cost: During the year.	Cost: Up to the end of the year	Receipts: During the year.	Receipts: Up to the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	Gumsur	1869-70	3½	Tectona grandis, &c.	248	36 0 0	201 0 4	.. ..	....
Vizagapatam	.....	.....	..	.....	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	....
Cuddapah	Codoor Experimental	1865	50	Pterocarpus santalinus, Albizzia Lebbek, Inga Saman, &c.	21,438	402 0 0	5,495 2 4	... ...	....
	Ooperapully Railway Fuel.	1868	105	Albizzia Lebbek, Melia Azaderachta, Eugenia Jambolana, &c., &c	58,159	456 4 0	7,047 15 7	... ...	....
	Reddipully do.	1869	924	Albizzia Lebbek, Casuarina, Acacia Arabica, &c.	31,835	481 15 0	11,792 4 11	... ...	....
	Pullumpett do.	1871	402	Albizzia Lebbek, Melia Azaderachta, Cassia florida, &c.	33,986	443 4 0	6,625 2 6	... ...	....
	Camalapur do.	1869	247	Casuarina equestifolia, Acacia Arabica, Albizzia Lebbek, &c.	75,435	146 9 0	8,074 0 6	... ...	....
		.....	1,728		2,20,853	1,930 0 0	39,034 9 10	... ...	....
Bellary	Ghooty	1869	404¾	Acacia Arabica, Melia Azaderachta, Albizzia Lebbek, &c.	64,600	53 8 8	9,168 1 8	... ...	....
Kurnool	Woncarrum	1866	15	Mango, &c	1,250	264 1 9	1,675 11 5	... ...	....
	Mutticondah	1870	½	Teak	132	. ...	52 12 0	... ...	....
		.....	15½		1,382	264 1 9	1,728 7 5	... ...	....
North Arcot	Trivellum	1868	435	Casuarina equestifolia	1,66,498	1,631 5 5	11,921 12 4	3,084 7 3	3,437 9 3
	Veerunjeepuram	1870	260	Do. do.	1,91,247	1,835 7 4	8,014 7 4	... ...	....
	Tengal	1872	110	Do do	3,000	477 6 8	598 8 8	... ...	....
	Keelminiel	1873	150	Do. do.	1,20,000	1,025 9 4	1,879 3 5	... ...	....
	Chaynoor	1871	130	Albizzia Lebbek, Cassia florida, Acacia Arabica, Casuarina, &c.	81,000	775 5 4	4,649 12 10	... ...	....
	Gazerlamundum	1871	45	Casuarina equestifolia	44,000	447 1 9	2,068 3 7	... ...	....
	Vanavadoo	1873	30	Do. do	30,000	314 9 2	466 8 10	... ...	16 0 0
	Ammoondy	1873	160	Do. do.	...	501 9 4	739 3 6	... ...	....
	Ammerdy	1867	25	Experimental plantation containing different species of timber and firewood trees.	8,000	198 0 0	2,815 11 9	... ...	....
		.....	1,345		6,43,745	7,206 6 4	33,153 8 3	3,084 7 3	3,453 9 3

South Arcot.....	Chengum Experimental Plantations and Trinomalay Plantation.	1871.....	17	These plantations contain twenty-eight different kinds of trees.	4,385	138 6 1	598 5 8	... ...	... ...
Trichinopoly ...	Elamanoor	1871.....	85	Casuarina, Inga Dulcia, Acacia Arabica and Amura, and Cassia florida.	..	1,157 0 0	6,991 14 8	663 6 7	1,099 2 7
	Kulitalai	1871.....	64	Do. do. do. ...	...	1,074 15 0	4,003 11 10	33 6 0	183 0 0
	Manattallei	1874.....	...	Do. do. do. ...	12 065	394 13 4	394 13 4	23 8 0	23 8 0
	Sittalavai	1871	132	Do. do. do. ...	96,300	1,234 6 6	3,015 10 8	85 2 0	287 13 9
	Sekkanum	1874.....	135	Do. do. do. ...	...	543 15 9	543 15 9	0 9 0	533 2 3
	Kattalei	1871.....	75	Acacia Arabica, Casuarina, Melia Azaderachta, &c.	21,000	930 11 4	2,678 5 4	... ...	31 0 0
	Kalamanickum	1874.....	...	Do. do. do. ...	...	420 13 0	420 13 0	... ...	... .
	Aramanarkuriehi	Do.	4	Do. do. do. ...	...	257 11 1	257 11 1	... ...	... ...
	Karreipakkam	Do.	12	Do. do. do. ...	...	176 0 3	176 0 3	... ...	... .
	Theruvenganar	Do.	10	Do. do do. ...	...	152 7 6	152 7 6	... ...	... ...
	Varapacurichi.....	Do.	...	Do. do. do. ...	...	272 15 0	272 15 0	... ...	... ...
	Sattambadi	Do	...	Inga Dulcis, Acacia Arabica, Bamboo, Casurina, &c.	...	98 0 6	98 0 6	... ...	... ...
		...	517		1,29,365	6,713 13 3	19,001 6 11	805 15 7	2,157 11 7
Madura	Vanatheparai	1869-70...	5½	Tectona grandis	4,315	87 8 11	1,289 11 10	.. ..	... .
	Kodarkanel	1870-71...	10	Eucalyptus	5,773	311 9 3	2,334 12 8	... ...	... ...
				Acacias.	4,321				
	Velamcombai	1870-71...	2½	Tectona grandis	3,711	169 9 0	700 14 9	... ...	... ...
	Sathangudy.....	1873-74...	58	Acacia Arabica, &c.	...	486 10 10	676 0 3	... ...	... ...
		...	76		18,120	1,055 6 0	5,001 7 6	... ...	... ...
Tinnevelly	.....	...	...	.....	...	... .	... ...	... ...	... ...
Anamallai	Plantation, No. I	1870.....	8½	Tectona grandis	8,680	345 0 7	1,943 10 6	... ...	... ...
	Do. „ II	1873	8	Do. do.	8,180	221 4 4	1,221 0 4	... ...	.. ..
	Do. „ III	1874.....	3	Do do.	7,276	370 1 4	370 1 4	... .	... ...
		...	19½		24,136	936 6 3	3,534 12 2	... ...	... ...
Sathiamungalum.	Talamallay	1863.....	73	Sandalwood.....	69,500	1,764 9 6	12,561 8 1	... ...	... ...
	Do.	1873.....		Arnatto	5,100				
Bhowany	Bhowany	1871.	Sq. yds 64	Firewood	...	80 0 0	688 5 10	... ...	... ...
Mettapoliem ...	Ghanday	1874	6	An Experimental Mahogany Plantation with some Sandalwood plants.	...	176 15 0	176 15 0	... ...	... ...
Belumputty	.....	...	...	.....	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Cellegal	Bylore	1870.....	64	Sandalwood trees	58,300	1,939 7 4	13,448 7 10	... ...	... ...
Mudumallai ...	Mudumallai	1863.....	86	Tectona grandis	83,000	2,444 14 7	20,373 13 1	... ...	... ...
	Bennei	1869.....							
Seegur	Seegur	1873.....	25	Sandalwood	20,000	1,860 15 7	5,328 8 6	... ...	... ...

List of the Existing Plantations.—(Concluded.)

Name of the Range.	Name of the Plantation.	Year in which the Plantation was formed.	Area in Acres.	Description of the Trees.	Number of Trees.	Cost		Receipts	
						During the year.	Up to the end of the year.	During the year.	Up to the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Salem	Shervaroy Hill	1867	3 or 4	Tectona grandis, &c.	50	132 10 5	3,367 12 1	... ...	... ...
	Goondoor	1874	25	Teak and Sandalwood	550	181 13 6	181 13 6	... ...	... ...
	Kanavanogasundrum	1873	5	Sandalwood, &c.	4,889	435 4 3	691 13 9	... ...	... ...
	Denkencottah	1873	½	Do.	154	48 0 0	107 12 10	... ...	... ...
				Add amount spent on Puchoor plantation that was abandoned in 1873.	...	... ...	433 14 2	... ...	... ...
		...	34½		5,643	797 12 2	4,783 2 4	... ...	... ...
South Canara	Parappa	1864-65	85	Tectona grandis	84,300	1,325 0 4	7,746 4 0	... ...	... .
Nelambur	Nelamboor	...	3,220	Teak and Blackwood	...	11,048 10 1	2,11,166 10 1	7,067 12 8	1,01,317 12 8
Palghaut	Nochipully	1870	181¼	Teak, Tamarind, Mango, &c.	20,500	30 0 0	2,239 2 4	.. ..	... ...
Do.	Pooliempully	1871		Do. do. and Babul, &c.	26,000	30 0 0	1,668 1 8	... ...	... ...
		...	181¼		46,500	60 0 0	3,907 4 0	... ...	... ...
Wynaad	.....	...	...	.....	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
		...	7,901 Sq yds. 64		*14,79,177	39,832 4 11	3,91,602 10 6	10,958 3 6	1,06,929 1 6

* Exclusive of Bhowany, Nelamboor and a large portion of Trichinopoly Plantations.

No. 5.—*Statement showing Timber, &c., disposed of under the License and Voucher System in the several Forests for the Official year* 1874-75.

Ranges.	Teakwood.		Ebony or Blackwood.		Rosewood.		Other Junglewood used as Timber.		Firewood and Railway Fuel.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Surada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,835	4,006 4 0	598	209 3 6
Golcondah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	680	126 10 0	1	0 12 0
Cuddapah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,920	5,282 0 0	186 12,838	156 3 10 28,757 15 9
Bellary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kurnool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,77,530	17,897 8 0	339	189 12 0
North Arcot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,180	4,728 10 7	2,025	2,535 11 5
South Arcot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,309	569 10 0	796	667 3 6
Trichinopoly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	14 0 0	349	1,652 6 9
Madura	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,734	2,250 4 11	5,841	5,125 13 11
Tinnevelly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,734	2,355 12 0	3,649	3,144 15 7
Anamallai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780	84 0 0	1,815	1,581 4 0
Bhowany	2,100	525 0 0	60	15 0 0	.....	.....	10,660	1,448 0 0	.....	950 0 0
Collegal	480	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,569	390 0 0	.....	1,320 0 0
Sathiamungalum	160	40 0 0	20	10 0 0	.....	.....	2,557	482 4 0	.....	1,613 0 0
Mettapolliem	160	40 0 0	.....	.....	180	45	1,225	247 12 0	1,712	1,438 6 0
Bolumputty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,053	320 5 0	1,981	1,663 9 8
Mudumallai	.....	.....	20	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seegur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 0 0
Salem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,584	3,068 2 0	9,335	14,636 3 9
South Canara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,419	882 14 5	3,138	2,929 9 0
Wynaad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chenat Nair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....
Nelambur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Badrachellum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,690 0 4	.....	.....
Total	2,900	725 0 0	100	35 0 0	180	45	4,66,760 Posts 8	65,944 1 3	44,603	68,602 2 8

Statement showing Timber, &c., disposed of under the License and Voucher System in the several Forests for the official year 1874-75.—(Concld.)

Ranges.	Charcoal.		Bamboos.		Minor Forest produce.		Palmyrah.		Total in 1874-75.	Total in 1873-74
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	TONS.	RS. A. P.	CART LOADS	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS A. P	NO.	RS. A P.	RS A. P.	RS. A. P
Gumsur and Surada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,215 7 6	2,204 0 0
Golcondah	.....	.....	253	79 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	206 7 0	324 0 0
Cuddapah	17	19 4 0	919	462 13 0	b. l 40	86 0 0	.....	.....	34,764 4 7	59,262 0 0
Bellary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kurnool	682	1,908 5 0	8,341	2,895 14 6	b. l. 46	138 0 0	.....	.....	23,029 7 6	29,496 0 0
North Arcot	331	1,113 0 0	8,942	1,629 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,006 12 6	13,857 0 0
South Arcot	37	108 13 0	1,172	934 2 0	920	721 15 8	.....	.....	3,001 12 2	3,880 0 0
Trichinopoly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 1 0	.....	.....	1,736 7 9	392 0 0
Madura	259	622 14 0	1,194	2,128 3 8	mds 14	16 14 6	.....	225 9 3	10,369 12 3	11,205 0 0
Tinnevelly	1,239	2,777 2 0	209	194 13 6	6,860	4,615 0 0	.....	.....	13,087 11 1	17,489 0 0
Anamallai	mds. 1,578	125 4 0	2,309	1,731 10 0	b. l 1 canes 600	2 8 0 6 0 0	.....	.....	3,480 10 0	3,832 0 0
Bhowany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,938 0 0	3,287 0 0
Collegal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,830 0 0	708 0 0
Sathiamungalum	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	95 0 0	.....	.....	2,240 4 0	3,986 0 0
Mettapolliem	c l. 11	42 8 0	2,457	2,456 15 0	366	432 8 1	.....	.....	4,703 1 1	785 0 0
Bolumputty	283	131 3 0	822	616 0 9	48	48 8 6	.....	.....	2,779 10 11	2,237 0 0
Mudumallai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	1 0 0
Seegur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 0 0	60 0 0
Salem	3,312	2,923 4 4	8,127	5,706 7 0	b l. 520	542 12 0	.....	.....	26,876 13 1	29,481 0 0
South Canara	tons. 11	55 0 0	NO. 124,600	1,898 8 0	.....	810 8 0	.....	.....	6,576 7 5	9,356 0 0
Wynaad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 0 0
Chenat Nair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....
Nelambur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Badrachellum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	397 8 8	.....	.....	22,087 9 0	.....
	T. 2,576 mds. 1,578 c. l. 2,556	9,826 9 4	b. l. 29,745 124,600	20,733 14 11	8,234 c. l. 607	7,983 4 5	.....	225 9 3	1,74,120 9 10	1,82,910 0 0

No. 6.—*Yield of Forests.*

Ranges.	Timber				Fuel and Saplings.				Bamboos.			Forest Produce.		Charcoal on License.	Palmyrahs on License
	Departmentally.		On License.	Free.	For Railway.	For other purposes. Departmentally.	For other purposes. On License.	For other purposes. Free.	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	Departmentally.	On License		
	C. FT.	MDS.	C. FT.	C. FT.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS	C. LOADS.	C. LOADS.	C. LOADS.	MDS.	MDS.	C. LOADS	C. LOADS.
Gumsar	4,643	.....	59,835	255,980	.....	.....	598	61,532	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goloondah	.....	.....	680	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Godavery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuddapah	.....	.....	47,920	11,780	† 12,838	.....	186	627	.....	919	14	.....	c. l. 40	Tons 17	.....
Bellary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kurnool	1,117	.....	177,530	.....	.....	.....	339	.....	.....	3,341	.....	.....	c. l. 46	Tons 682	.....
North Arcot	c. l. 1,485	35,736	56,180	c. l 262	.....	.....	2,025	c. l. 21,555	.....	3,942	24	.....	.....	Tons 331	.....
South Arcot	2,346	.....	9,309	3,415	.....	.....	796	.....	.....	1,172	65	.....	920	Tons 87	.....
Trichinopoly	.....	.....	Posts 8	.....	.....	.....	349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madura	9,553	.....	30,734	37,855	.....	.....	5,841	2,449	.....	1,194	.....	.....	14	Tons 259	.....
Tinnevelly	819	.....	33,734	4,750	.....	.....	3,649	.....	.....	209	.....	.....	6,860	Tons 1,239	.....
Anamallai	21,757 and Logs 50	.....	780	64	.....	.....	1,815	24	.....	2,309	389	.....	c. l. 1 Canes 600	Mds. 1,578	.....
Bhowany	.....	2,060	12,820	200	326	.....	.....	4 and c. l. 4	.....	.....	h. l. 128	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collegal	.....	3,561	3,040	c. l. 46	.....	.....	.....	c. l. 188	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sathiamangalum	.....	2,709	2,737	.....	.....	.....	.....	c. l. 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
Mettapoliem	2,248	.....	1,565	588	.....	.....	1,712	c. l 9	.....	2,457	46	.....	366	11	.....
Bollumputy	1,280	.....	3,053	501	.....	c. l. 88	1,981	c. l. 46	18	822	64	.....	48	238	.....
Mudumallai	15,293	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seegur	1,400	1,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem	6,450	1,267	27,584	c. l. 6,843	.....	.....	9,335	c. l. 243	139	8,127	1,657	1,307	c. l. 520	2,312	.....
South Canara	19,237	.....	2,419	.....	.....	.....	3,138	.....	No. 4,400	No. 124,600	.....	19	.....	Tons 11	.....
Wynaad	11,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nelambur	31,078	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chenat Nair	* 21,598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	128,898 Logs 50 Saplings 21,598 c. l. 1,485	46,377	469,940 Posts 8	315,133 c. l. 7,151	13,164	c. l. 88	31,765	64,636 c. l. 22,020	157 No. 4,400	29,745 No 124,600	2,295 h. l. 128	1,326	8,231 c. l. 607 Canes 600	2,556 Tons 2,576 Mds. 1,578	.....

* Saplings. † On License.

No. 7.—*Detailed Statement of Receipts and Charges under A., Conservancy and Works, and B., Establishment and Contingencies, of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency for the Official year* 1874-75.

Budget Heads.	Madras.	Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Godavery.								
	Central Office.	Gumsur and Surada.	Golcondah.	Badrachellam and Rochapully.	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Kurnool.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Trichinopoly.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RECEIPTS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Revenue from Wood—												
1. Brought to Depot by Departmental Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Timber	...	1,213	...	...	17,110	...	674	8,151	1,593	15	3,196	2,227
(b) Firewood and Charcoal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,006	...	...	...	298
(c) Sandalwood...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Wood removed from the Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Timber	...	4,006	9	22,726	5,182	...	17,961	4,931	570	14	2,476	2,356
(b) Firewood and Charcoal	...	209	174	...	29,482	...	2,099	3,649	776	1,652	5,749	6,117
3. Confiscated Drift and Waif Wood... ...	...	14	24	...	105	...	1,098	217	80	...	159	510
II. Revenue from Minor Produce—												
1. Grazing Dues and Sale of Grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	145	...	...
2. Other Minor Produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,970	1,629	1,656	70	2,145	4,615
III. Duty on Foreign Produce—												
1. On Wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. On other Forest Produce...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Miscellaneous—												
1. From Fines and Forfeitures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
2. From refunds to the Department	19	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	1,277	...	...	35
3. From Other Sources...	...	...	...	411	...	...	161	38	3	2	841	429
Total Receipts ...	19	5,442	207	23,137	51,979	...	24,998	20,625	5,955	1,898	14,566	16,597

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Charges under A., Conservancy and Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Budget Heads.	Coimbatore.						Nilgiri.			Malabar.				
	Anamallay.	Bhowany.	Collegal.	Sathiamunga-lum.	Mettapoliem.	Bollumputty.	Mudumallai.	Seegur.	Salem.	South Canara.	Wynaad.	Nelambur.	Chenat Nair.	Total.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
RECEIPTS.														
I. Revenue from Wood—														
1. Brought to Depot by Departmental Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Timber	20,187	...	...	162	10	259	20,859	186	6,556	11,297	5,567	10,613	...	1,09,875*
(b) Firewood and Charcoal	...	3,766	...	...	350	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	6,474
(c) Sandalwood...	...	12,783	12,445	8,775	...	32	...	6,406	4,754	...	...	...	...	45,195
2. Wood removed from the Forests	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Timber	84	1,988	510	627	333	320	10	...	2,936	886	...	3,508	100	71,633
(b) Firewood and Charcoal	3,397	950	1,320	1,613	1,629	1,827	...	80	17,560	2,985	...	...	...	81,268
3. Confiscated Drift and Waif Wood	48	204	68	...	90	21	...	...	358	130	...	..	11	3,137
II Revenue from Minor Produce—														
1. Grazing Dues and Sale of Grass	...	...	...	12	321	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	648
2. Other Minor Produce	4	...	...	...	2,568	649	...	...	21,596	2,989	580	...	...	41,471
III. Duty on Foreign Produce—														
1. On Wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2. On other Forest Produce...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Miscellaneous—														
1 From Fines and Forfeitures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	37	2	...	61
2. From refunds to the Department	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	112	901	2,479
3. From Other Sources	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	90	14	...	2,085
Total Receipts ...	23,734	19,691	14,343	11,189	5,301	3,178	20,869	6,672	53,760	18,382	6,373	14,249	1,162	3,64,326

* Altered with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 29th July 1875, No 280-6985.

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Charges under A., Conservancy and Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Budget Heads.	Madras.	Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Godavery.								
	Central Office.	Gumsur and Surada.	Golcondah.	Badrachellam and Rochspully.	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Kurnool.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Trichinopoly	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EXPENDITURE	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A., Conservancy and Works.												
I. Cost of Timber operations—												
1. On Wood brought to Depôt by Deptl. Agency.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) Timber	.....	504	.....	.....	468	.....	885	1,698	1,070	10	8,053	1,294
(b) Firewood and Charcoal	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	96	1,149	.....	19	.....	.....
(c) Sandalwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. On Wood removed from the Forests. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) Timber...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	.....	.....	114	191
(b) Firewood and Charcoal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	37	2	496	555
3. Confiscated Drift and Waif Wood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	5	12	.....	.....	17
II. Cost of collecting Minor Produce—												
1. Grazing dues and Sale of Grass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Other Forest Produce	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	56	195	.....
III. Forest Organization—												
1. Demarcation Lines and Boundary Pillars.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	101	.....
2. Working Plans...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Surveys	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
IV. Cost of the treatment and creation of Forests—												
1. Natural Forests.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) Protection from Fire	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,221	.....	.....	130	34	.....	.....	.....
(b) Fencing and Enclosing	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,519	.....	.....	.....	256	90	.....	12
(c) Improvement and Conservation ...	.....	21	.....	.....	170	.....	87	458	2,200	1,274	2,387	2,003
(d) Reboisement or Restoration of denuded Areas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Charges under A., Conservancy and Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Budget Heads.	Coimbatore.						Nilgiri.				Malabar.			
	Anamallay.	Bhowani.	Collegal.	Sathiamungalum.	Mettapoliem.	Polumputty.	Mudumallai.	Seegur.	Salem.	South Canara.	Wynaad.	Nelambur.	Chenat Nair.	Total.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
EXPENDITURE.—(*Continued.*)	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A., Conservancy and Works.—(*Continued.*)														
I. Cost of Timber operation—														
1. On Wood brought to Depôt by Dept. Agy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Timber	4,116	...	709	...	1,000	250	15,071	700	4,570	6,497	2,299	4,234	...	53,428
(b) Firewood and Charcoal	...	7,733	...	...	254	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,390
(c) Sandalwood...	...	3,304	4,830	4,268	...	...	...	800	740	...	...	...	...	13,942
2. On Wood removed from the Forests ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Timber...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	661
(b) Firewood and Charcoal	496	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1,658
3. Confiscated Drift and Waif Wood	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	18	10	...	...	...	332
II. Cost of collecting Minor Produce—														
1. Grazing dues and Sale of Grass	20	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
2. Other Forest Produce	272	...	...	...	381	251	...	...	1,444	32	289	...	...	2,950
III. Forest Organization—														
1. Demarcation Lines and Boundary Pillars.	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	3	4	...	33	472
2. Working Plans...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Surveys	570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	86	...	...	676
IV. Cost of the treatment and creating of Forest—														
1. Natural Forests	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Protection from Fire	137	...	...	...	...	300	64	...	53	45	26	...	121	3,131
(b) Fencing and Enclosing	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	1,570	96	...	...	3,005	15,588
(c) Improvement and Conservation... ...	1,599	...	...	...	367	392	...	...	2,115	1,018	...	...	650	14,941
(d) Reboisement or Restoration of demanded areas	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Charges under A., Conservancy and Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Budget Heads.	Madras.	Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Godavery								
	Central Office.	Gumsur and Surada.	Golcondah.	Badrachellam and Rochapully.	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Kurnool.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Trichinopoly.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EXPENDITURE.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A., Conservancy and Works.												
2 Artificial Forests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(a) Formation	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,930	53	.....	2,366	77	5,397	378	14
(b) Protection from Fire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Improvement and Conservation ..	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	4,069	1,295	1,103	571	349
(d) Fencing and Enclosing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	479	43	258	.....	2
V Rent of Leased Forests...	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI. Cost of collecting Duty on Foreign Produce—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VII. Works of Utility, &c —												
1. Roads and Bridges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Buildings and Offices	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	533	20	10	38	.....
3. Compensation for Land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	726	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
4. Other Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
VIII. Cost of Departmental Cattle—												
1. Purchase of Stock	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	.....	.....
2. Hire of Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
3 Feed and keep of Cattle	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
IX. Cost of Departmental plant and tools—												
1 For timber and Wood operations	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4
2. For Other Purposes...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	104	.....	.....

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Charges under A., Conservancy and Works &c.—(Continued.)

Budget Heads.	Coimbatore.						Nilgiri.				Malabar.			
	Anamallai.	Bhowany.	Collegal	Sathiamungalum.	Mettapoliem.	Polumputty.	Mudumallai.	Seegur.	Salem	South Canara.	Wynaad.	Nelambur.	Chenat Nair.	Total.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
EXPENDITURE.—(*Continued.*)														
A., Conservancy and Works.—(*Continued*)	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
2 Artificial Forests	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(a) Formation	433	...	359	225	100	...	534	1,150	...	54	10	5,077	..	18,157
(b) Protection from Fire	34	...	..	...	...	...		...		86	...	486	...	606
(c) Improvement and Conservation	357	80	1,510	1,387	...	...	1,984	833	903	202	...	5,485	60	20,413
(d) Fencing and Enclosing	31	...	70	153	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,036
V. Rent of Leased Forests	..	.	..	...	...	..	3,500	...	...	...	...	182	...	3,682
VI. Cost of collecting Duty on Foreign Produce.	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
VII Works of Utility, &c.—														
1. Roads and Bridges	1,344	20	...	..	54	...	309	17	390	3	132	113	...	2,382
2 Buildings and Offices	856	18	64	12	37	...	75	...	516	293	127	497	...	3,105
3. Compensation for Land	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	..	77	..	25,000	25,933
4. Other Works	...	..	225	...	...	...	120	...	24	4	35	121	...	536
VIII. Cost of Departmental Cattle—														
1. Purchase of Stock	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,106	...	...	...	4,573
2. Hire of Stock	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	1,657	...	...	...	1,693
3. Feed and Keep of Cattle	8,417	1,016	12	128	...	...	4,776	...	...	944	404	...	...	15,844
IX. Cost of Departmental Plant and Tools—														
1. For Timber and Wood operations	117	108	20	26	..	...	502	...	.	41	...	...	...	827
2. For other purposes	96	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	5	33	17	211	7	474

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Charges under A, Conservancy and Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Budget Heads.	Madras. Central Office.	Ganjam. Gumsur and Surada.	Vizagapatam. Golcondah.	Godavery. Badrachellam and Rochapully.	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Kurnool.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Trichinopoly.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EXPENDITURE.—(*Continued.*)	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
MISCELLANEOUS.												
1. Refunds	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Law Charges	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Other Charges	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	5	17	.....	.....
Total of A., Conservancy and Works ...	...	750	.....	.....	15,403	53	2,350	11,573	5,119	8,645	12,350	4,641
B.—ESTABLISHMENT.												
I.—Salaries.												
1. Pay of Inspector	8,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Do. of Control and Executive Officers ...	7,404	1,200	.....	550	3,000	.....	1,566	3,000	3,000	1,800	3,157	3,000
3. Do. of Protective Establishment...	...	576	288	698	3,264	156	3,120	4,022	1,119	96	3,225	4,190
4. Do. of Office Establishment...	4,083	408	.....	.....	300	.....	727	613	400	103	448	610
5. Do. of Deputation and Special Allowances..	3,540	.....	.....	.....	288	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
II.—*Travelling Allowances.*												
1. Inspector	2,668	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Control and Executive Officers	317	360	.....	.....	1,800	.....	1,000	1,800	1,757	1,167	1,615	1,800
3. Protective Establishment	...	.....	.....	.....	420	.....	180	360	120	239	318	547
4. Office Establishment	269	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	30	43	24	57	197

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Charges under A. Conservancy and Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Budget Heads.	Coimbatore.						Nilgiri.				Malabar.			
	Anamallai.	Bhowany.	Collegal.	Sathiamungalum.	Mettapolliem.	Polumputty.	Mudumallai.	Seegur.	Salem.	South Canara.	Wynaad.	Nelambur.	Chenat Nair.	Total.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
EXPENDITURE.—(*Continued.*)	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
MISCELLANEOUS.														
1. Refunds	...	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,144	581	...	900	2,998
2. Law Charges	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	1	...	...	64
3. Other Charges	1,039	16	1	1	561	214	65	...	...	...	5	...	24	2,274
Total of A. Conservancy and Works ...	20,164	12,797	7,800	6,200	2,858	1,521	27,000	3,500	12,558	16,283	4,093	16,406	29,800	2,21,864
B. ESTABLISHMENT.—(*Continued.*)														
I.—Salaries.														
1. Pay of Inspector	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8,400
2. Do. of Control and Executive Officers ...	4,200	...	..	...	3,203	...	11,809	...	1,300	4,200	3,000	2,847	...	58,236
3. Do. of Protective Establishment...	3,953	2,393	2,143	1,476	1,490	944	1,548	480	5,674	3,634	1,269	2,481	1,199	49,488
4. Do. of Office Establishment...	843	...	...	168	102	...	1,634	...	1,499	395	1,032	1,596	191	15,152
5. Do. of Deputation and Special Allowances...	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	118	...	630	64	6,342
II.—Travelling Allowances.														
1. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,668
2. Control and Executive Officers	1,800	...	...	...	1,834	...	1,200	...	1,838	1,800	1,800	1,885	...	23,773
3. Protective Establishment	1,035	739	360	299	260	...	120	51	840	531	...	...	354	6,773
4. Office Establishment	101	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	86	174	132	...	...	1,173

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Charges under A., Conservancy and Works, &c.—(Continued.)

Budget Heads.	Madras.	Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Godavery.								
	Central Office.	Gumsur and Surada.	Golcondah.	Badrachellam and Rochapully.	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Kurnool.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Trichinopoly.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
III. Contingencies.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Stationery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	80	2	7	4
2. Carriage of Records	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	66	14	57	87
3. Pay of Police Guards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Sundries	671	4	12	13	121	.....	3	197	29	71	217	51
5. Official Postage	137	10	.....	15	23	.....	37	116	93	24	82	159
Total of B., Establishment and Contingencies...	27,489	2,580	300	1,276	9,216	156	7,031	10,189	6,707	3,540	9,183	10,645
Grand Total of all Expenditures ...	27,489	3,330	300	1,276	24,619	209	9,381	21,762	11,826	12,185	21,533	15,286

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Charges under A., Conservancy and Works, &c.—(Concluded.)

Budget Heads	Coimbatore.						Nilgiri.				Malabar.			
	Anamallai.	Bhowany.	Collegal.	Sathiamungalum.	Mettapoliem.	Polumputty.	Mudumallai.	Seegur.	Salem.	South Canara.	Wynaad.	Nelambur.	Chenat Nair.	Total
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
III. Contingencies.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Stationery	.....	2	5	3	... .	3	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
2. Carriage of Records	53	3	.....	.....	10	11	.....	.. ...	15	75	.....	.....	.....	425
3. Pay of Police Guards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Sundries	57	18	13	4	111	113	93	1	182	219	28	24	4	2,256
5. Official Postage	135	11	.....	.....	5	39	40	.....	147	92	15	11	.....	1,191
Total of Bs Establishment and Contingencies...	12,439	3,166	2,521	1,950	7,015	1,110	16,446	532	12,667	11,288	7,276	9,474	1,812	1,76,008
Grand Total of all Expenditures ...	32,603	15,963	10,321	8,150	9,873	2,631	43,446	4,032	25,225	27,571	11,369	25,880	31,612	3,97,872

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras,
1st July 1875.

(Signed) H. E STOKES.
Acting Secretary.

No. 3,730.

Checked and returned with an explanatory Memorandum for the difference of Rupees 822 in the Receipts between this Statement and the Books of this Office.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
3rd July 1875.

(Signed) R. W. LODWICK,
Accountant-General

No. 8.—*Statement showing the Particulars of Stock in Hand at the commencement and the close of the official year* 1874-75.

Ranges.	Teakwood.		Ebony or Blackwood.		Rosewood.		Sandalwood.		Red Sanders Roots or Posts.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Surada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golcondah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuddapah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{mds. 96,768 c. ft. 771}	12,018 6 0
Bellary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kurnool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Arcot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	mds. 21,730	2,716 4 0
South Arcot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trichinopoly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madura	1,020	1,020 0 0	483	483 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinnevelly...	461	895 4 3	24	25 5 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anamallai...	73,616	1,14,529 2 1	.....	.....	19,830	27,440 15 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhowany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,278	2,236 6 0	.....	.....
Collegal	86	53 12 0	140	82 4 0	.....	.....	1,241	1,861 11 0	.....	.....
Mettapoliem	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sathiamungalum	24	11 14 0	181	90 6 0	.....	.....	1,370	2,055 0 4	.....	.....
Bolumputty	767	521 12 4	.....	.....	1,172	975 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mudumallai	74,374	76,518 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seegur	2,933	1,833 8 0	396	297 4 6	.....	.....	415	829 8 0	.....	.....
Salem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	656	2,050 4 0	.....	.....
South Canara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wynaad	18,467	18,369 15 9	240	145 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nelambur	9,407	7,124 5 11	120	90 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palghaut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	181,155	2,20,372 10 4	1,584	1,218 13 5	21,002	28,416 13 7	4,960	9,032 18 4	c. ft 771 118,498	14,734 10 0

Statement showing the Particulars of Stock in Hand at the commencement and the close of the official year 1874-75.—(Continued.)

Rangus.	Other Jungle wood used as Timber.		Bamboos.		Railway Fuel.		Forest Produce.		Saplings.		Total.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	C. FT.	RS A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P	MDS.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Surada	3,704	784 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	784 0 0
Golcondah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuddapah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,018 6 0
Bellary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kurnool	134	126 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126 7 9
North Arcot	c. l. 240	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,836 4 0
South Arcot	.....	890 7 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	890 7 11
Trichinopoly	.....	.....	.....	.....	470	624 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	624 7 0
Madura	14,781	15,012 15 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,515 15 7
Tinnevelly	7,239	11,085 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,505 14 6
Anamallai	1,779	958 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,42,928 15 9
Bhowany	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,684	4,752 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,988 10 0
Collegal	1,332	666 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,664 2 0
Mettapoliem	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 0 0
Sathiamungalum	641	320 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,477 12 4
Bolumputty	2,449	1,025 5 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,523 0 0
Mudumallai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,513 0 0
Seegur	4,193	1,717 9 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,677 14 5
Salem	3,910	4,230 4 6	24	127 8 7	.....	.....	281	308 14 10	.....	.....	6,716 15 11
South Canara	42,813	26,865 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	245 14 6	.....	.....	27,111 8 2
Wynaad	315	186 6 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,702 0 0
Nelambur	11,336	19,436 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,529	9,039 8 0	35,689 13 11
Palghaut	.....	1,569 7 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,569 7 8
Total ..	94,506 c. l. 240	84,996 1 4	24	127 8 7	2,213	5,776 11 0	288	554 13 4	28,529	9,039 8 0	3,74,264 13 11

Add increase in the valuation of timber .	8,350 0 0
Add valuation of timber felled as per Statement No. 1...	1,03,292 0 0
Total stock...	4,85,906 13 11
Deduct total valuation of timber sold during the year...	1,34,315 0 0
Deduct wastage, &c..	6,159 0 0
Balance of stock at the close of the year...	3,45,432 13 11

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF FORESTS,
OOTACAMUND, 16*th April* 1875.

No. 76.

From

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL WALKER,
Officiating Inspector of Forests,

To

H. E. STOKES, ESQ.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

SIR,—In accordance with G. O., No. 454, dated 5th May 1873, I have the honor to report that I commenced my inspection for the official year 1874-75 on the 15th June, from which date to the 23rd of that month I was employed in the Mettupolliem and Bolamputty Range, from 24th to 27th in the Palghaut (Chenat Nair, &c.), and from 27th June to 8th July in the Anamallay Range.

2. From the 8th to 21st July and 13th to 22nd August, I inspected the Madura Range, and, during the intervening time (22nd July to 13th August) made a complete inspection of the ghaut forest and fire-wood reserves in Tinnevelly.

3. From 22nd August to 3rd September I was in the Trichinopoly District with one day in Tanjore (Negapatam), and from 3rd to 9th September in Bhowany. From the 4th to 10th October I was in Madras, preparing the budget for 1875-76, &c.

4. On the 2nd November I proceeded to Nelambur, *viâ* Yedikurray, and met His Excellency the Governor there on the 12th, returning to my headquarters on the 14th. On the 20th of the same month I started for Seegoor, and thence to Mudumullay, Wynaad, and South Canara.

5. On the 18th December I proceeded to North Canara and Bombay on special duty, on the 11th and 12th January inspected the Ghooty plantations (Bellary District), and from the 12th to 25th visited the Kurnool District.

6. The 25th and 26th January, 14th to 19th and 23rd to 28th February were spent in the Cuddapah District, and 20th to 22nd February and 1st to 6th March in North Arcot after being in Madras from 27th January to 13th February on business connected with railway fire-wood supply, control of forest accounts, &c.

7. From 7th to 15th March I was in Salem District, and from 16th to 19th in Coimbatore, whence I returned to my headquarters on the 20th after a tour of five months.

8. The Ranges not visited were Gumsur and Suradah (Ganjam), Golcondah (Vizagapatam), Badrachellum and Rakapilly (Godavery), Collegal and Satthiamungalum (North Coimbatore), and South Arcot; the last having been visited just before the close of the preceding year.

9. Inspection Reports on each range have been submitted in accordance with orders, the total number of days absent from headquarters during the official year was 232.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

(Signed) CAMPBELL WALKER, Captain,
Officiating Inspector of Forests.

OFFICE OF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
SONNAPORE, 13*th August* 1875.

S. No. 773.

From

R. DAVIDSON, Esq.,

Acting Collector and Conservator of Forests, Ganjam,

To

H. E. STOKES, Esq.,

Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Gumsur and Surada forests in this district for the official year 1874-75, accompanied by a copy of the Forest Overseer's report and the prescribed statements, which are noted in the margin.

1. A. Detailed statement of receipts and charges under "A, Conservancy and Working," and "B, Establishment and Contingencies."
2. B. Statement showing the quantity of timber felled departmentally.
3. C. Statement showing the sale of timber.
4. D. Statement showing the particulars of stock in hand at the commencement and close of the official year.
5. E. Statement showing the timber, &c., disposed of under voucher and license system.
6. Statement of fuel reserves.
7. Statement of experimental teak plantation.
8. A. Monthly detailed register of receipts.
9. B. Monthly detailed register of expenditure on conservancy and working.
10. C. Monthly detailed register of expenditure on establishment and contingencies.
11. D. Monthly detailed register of sums drawn from the treasury and those adjusted by submission of bills on account of working charges.
12. D. Monthly detailed register of timber felled and sent into store with eleven original vouchers for value of timber supplied to Department Public Works.

SECTION I.

2. (*A.*) *Inspection Tours of the Collector.*—In company with the Forest Overseer I visited a great portion of the Gumsur forest last November and December. I was in hopes that the Inspector of Forests would have joined me, but he was obliged to postpone his visit till next cold season. I have already brought to the notice of the Board the inconvenience experienced, owing to the absence of any properly defined or demarcated boundary of forest reserve. I trust that the Inspector of Forests' anticipated visit may remove this obstacle from the way of the efficient administration of the forests in this district.

3. (*B.*) *Inspection Tours of the Range Officer.*—The various forests have been duly visited by the Overseer, with the exception of those situated in the interior of the two mootahs of Kookloobah and Pandakole. The state of the Overseer's health prevented his visiting them. The Overseer reports that he has seen large quantities of wood from the Korada and Ranabha Zemindaris passing through the Government forests for a distance of from eight to sixteen miles, and that it is sold, as in previous years, at very low rates. The Overseer recommends the extension of the Russelkondah and Pongoole road to Chockapaud with a view of the traffic of that mootah being opened to Russelkondah and the plains, and to facilitate the conveyance of sal logs of large dimensions. However desirable it may be eventually to open up this line, it cannot well be undertaken at present until the existing Maliah roads are put in a state of more thorough repair.

4. The total period during which the Overseer has reported that he was absent on his tours of inspection was eight months. During the remaining four months he remained at Russelkondah, his head-quarters, owing partly to ill health and partly because his office duties required his presence at head-quarters.

SECTION II.

RESERVES.

5. (*A.*) *Reserved Forests.*—The whole of the Government forests in Gumsur and Surada are supposed to be under conservancy and to be reserved. They are estimated to contain an approximate superficial area of 600 miles. These forests are worked both departmentally and under the

voucher and license system, all being under the immediate control of one Forest Overseer and nine Peons.* The arrangement appears to be of too general a character, and not the least important advantage, which it is expected will be derived from the Inspector of Forests' visit to the district, will be to introduce a more practical and methodical system of conservancy and control.

* Including two Duffadars.

6. The Statements B and C show in detail the quantity and value of timber felled and sold by departmental agency during the year under report, and the following is an abstract thereof :—

Description of Timber.	Timber felled.		Timber Sold.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	CUB. FT.	RS.	CUB. FT.	RS.
Saul	4,377	1,094	5,056	1,097
Pia Sal	259	65	255	64
Sissua	8	4	...	...
Holondho	...	...	181	45
Gombari	...	...	27	7
Total ...	4,644	1,163	5,519	1,213

7. It will be found from the above that the value of timber felled during the year under report was Rupees 1,163 against Rupees 638 in the preceding year, and that the amount actually realized by the sale of timber was Rupees 1,213 against Rupees 665 in the preceding year. The increase of Rupees 548 is chiefly owing to an improved demand for timber and to the favorable nature of the season for rafting purposes.

8. The amount of working charges during the year was Rupees 750 against Rupees 464 in the preceding year. The increase of Rupees 286 is attributable to extended forest operations. The working charges of the year under report, excluding the pay of a gardener employed in the experimental plantation, amount to Rupees 714, which sum being deducted from the amount realized by the sale of timber by departmental agency (*viz.*, Rupees 1,213), there remains a net profit of Rupees 499.

9. (*B.*) *Fuel Reserves.*—There are no fuel reserves in this district, and the statement called for in paragraph 18 of the Board's Proceedings, dated the 27th January 1874, Forest No. 4, is therefore blank.

10. (*C.*) *Plantations.*—The only plantation in this district is the Gumsur experimental teak plantation consisting of an area of 3½ acres. This was originally formed at the close of the year 1869 as stated in my last year's report, and it now contains 158 teak trees besides 90 of other sorts as specified below :—

Teak-Tectona grandis	158
Acacia Arabica	7
Poinciana Regia	1
Sapindus emarginatus	5
Sumach	8
Inga dulcis	2
Mangifera Indica	30
Acacia Ashoka	30
Cordia Myxa	1
Bignonia suberosa	6
Total number of trees ...	248

11. The number of the teak and of the other trees at the commencement of the year was 160 and 120 respectively. The decrease at the close of the year under report is represented to be owing to the ravages of white ants, but I am disposed to attribute it rather to negligence on the part of the gardener. The Overseer states that some seeds were sown last year, which have germinated, and that the grown trees will be transplanted this year. I inspected the teak plantation myself last January, and it seemed to me to be in fair condition.

12. The yearly cost of the plantation is only Rupees 36, being the pay of a gardener employed to look after it. The total cost up to the end of the past official year on account of this plantation was Rupees 201. There were no receipts therefrom as will be seen from the accompanying statement prepared in reference to paragraph 21 of the Board's Proceedings above quoted.

SECTION III.

13. *Forests worked under the Voucher and License System.*—Statement E shows the collections under this head, and the subjoined is an abstract thereof :—

Description of Timber.	Quantity.	Amount realized.
	CUB. FT.	RS.
Saul	45,815	3,452
Sessua	40	3
Kendha	20	2
Pia Sal	2,280	127
Sohon	160	8
Sago	1,540	77
Bundano...	680	34
Moholo	160	6
Kusmo	380	14
Doho	200	7
Holondho	2,880	124
Gombari	40	2
Kocy	320	12
Other junglewood	5,320	138
	TONS.	
Firewood	597¾	209
Total ...	...	4,215

14. It will be seen from the above that the amount realized under the voucher and license system during the year under report was Rupees 4,215 against Rupees 2,204 in the preceding year. The increase of Rupees 2,011 is attributable to an improved demand for timber and to the favorable nature of the season for rafting purpose.

15. The Overseer states that, in his opinion, the voucher and license system is more profitable than selling timber by departmental agency, inasmuch as it saves trouble and expense to the department; but, for reasons given in my report on the administration of forests for 1873-74, I question the correctness of his conclusions, and I have made arrangements to open depôts in suitable localities, and have already been furnished by the District Engineer with indents for his probable timber requirements for this and next year.

SECTION IV.

16. *Yield of Forests.*—The subjoined statement shows the quantity of timber and firewood both sold and removed free of payment from the forests :—

		CUB. FT.
Timber... ...	Departmentally	4,644
	On license	59,835
	Free	255,980
		TONS.
Firewood ...	On license	597¾
	Free	61,532

SECTION V.

17. *Financial Results.*—The accompanying Statement A shows the receipts and charges of the year, and the following is an abstract thereof :—

Items.	Receipts.	Amount.	Items.	Charges.	Amount.
I.	*Revenue from wood.*	RS.		*Conservancy and Works.*	RS.
	1. Brought to depôt by departmental agency ...	1,213	I.	Cost of timber operations.	505
	2. Wood removed from the forests by purchasers, license-holders, and permit-holders	4,216	IV.	Cost of the treatment and creation of forests ...	57
	3. From confiscated, drift, and waif wood	14	VIII.	Cost of departmental cattle	182
			IX.	Cost of departmental plant and tools	6
				B. Establishment and Contingencies.	
			I.	Salaries	2,184
			II.	Travelling allowances ...	381
			III.	Contingencies	15
	Total ...	5,443		Total ...	3,330

18. The receipts during the year from all sources, including Rupees 658, being the value of timber supplied to Department Public Works, were Rupees 5,443 against Rupees 2,876 of 1873-74. The increase of Rupees 2,567 is due to the causes already explained.

19. The expenditure of the year under report was Rupees 3,330 against Rupees 3,038 of the preceding year. The increase of Rupees 292 has already been explained to be due to extended forest operations. Some buffaloes were also purchased for the department.

20. The following statement shows the total income and cost of the forests for the year :—

G.—Statement showing the Financial Transactions of the Forests for 1874-75.

Expenditure.	Receipts.	Difference between Columns 1 and 2.	Value of Timber in Depôt.	Increase of Stock during the year.	Decrease of Stock during the year.	True Results of the year calculated on Columns 3, 5, and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RS. 3,330	RS. 5,443	RS. + 2,113	RS. 763	RS. ...	RS. 98	RS. + 2,015

21. From the above it will be found that the charges, inclusive of Rupees 60, being rent of the Forest Office, which is debited to Provincial Services, and is not therefore shown in the Forest Accounts, were Rupees 3,390 ; and this sum being deducted from Rupees 5,443, the gross collections of the year, leaves a balance of Rupees 2,053 in favor of the department.

22. The stock on hand at the commencement and close of the official year is shown in Statement D in detail, and its abstract is given below :—

H.

—	At the commencement of the year.	At the close of the year.	Difference	
			In favor of the year.	Against the year.
Assets	861	763	...	98
Add total valuation of timber as per Statement B	1,163	...	...	...
Total ...	2,024	...	...	...
Deduct total valuation of timber sold during the year	1,213	...	...	...
	811	...	...	...
Add increase on the valuation of last year's stock	119	...	...	...
	930	...	...	..
Deduct value of wood not realized by auction...	167	...	...	...
Balance of stock at the close of the year... ...	763	...	...	...

23. From the above partculars it will be seen that the value of stock on hand at the commencement of the year exceeded that at the close of the preceding year by Rupees 98.

SECTION VI.

24. *General Remarks.*—During the year few cases of illicit felling have been brought to notice. Creepers have been removed from many good trees, and the felling operations have been conducted as economically as possible, only one man having been employed for this purpose.

25. The conduct of the establishment appears to have been generally good. Its health has, however, been indifferent.

26. Seven persons were prosecuted for mischief in the Government forests, and punished with rigorous imprisonment varying from one to three months.

27. The Forest Overseer states that the people within the forest range are well disposed towards the department, and that in every mootah through which he passed he made personal inquiries and found that there were no complaints. To this I have only to add that I received no complaints during my own tour.

28. I am sorry that the preparation of this report has been delayed in consequence of the non-receipt from the Overseer of the requisite information, which only reached my office on the afternoon of the 6th instant, notwithstanding that I have constantly reminded him of the importances attached to the punctual submission of his reports. I have great reason to be dissatisfied with Mr. Overseer MacCally for his dilatoriness in furnishing me with information relating to forest matters. I have more than once severely reprimanded the Overseer on this account, and I trust that I shall be able to show an improvement in furnishing my future reports with greater punctuality.

FOREST OFFICE, RUSSELKONDAH,
31st July 1875

[ENCLOSURE 1]

From

MR. T. G. FREEMAN MACCALLY,
Overseer of Forests, Gumsur,

To

R. DAVIDSON, ESQ.,
Acting Collector and Conservator of Forests.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report and accounts for the official year 1874-75, as noted in the margin.

1 Set of 8 Statements.
1 Set of 5 Statements A, B, C, D, and E, in duplicate, with 11 original valuation vouchers of P. W. D.
1 Set of 5 Statements A, B, C, D, and E.

18 Statements.
11 Vouchers.

Total ... 29

SECTION I.

INSPECTION TOURS.

2. During this year the various forests of my range in a circle round Russelkondah and Surada have been visited occasionally, excepting those of the interior of the Kookloobah and Pandakole Mootahs, which I had been disabled from ill health, suffering from fever and other ailments consequent from exposure to the malaria of these tracts. It would be impossible to remain out in the forests the whole of the year, and I have been obliged to avoid the recurrence of fever as much as possible by so arranging my tours according to circumstances and conducive to health.

3. The forests in a semi-circle round Surada and on the southern frontiers of the Korada and Ranabha Zemindaris were visited by me. I here observed the great quantities of wood passing through the Government forests in this direction from these zemindaris upon cheap seigniorage, which is one rate for all kinds of wood, under-rating that of the Government seigniorage in every respect, as also its sales, which is an inducement to purchasers who deal with these zemindaris on the southern or Surada side and on the north-eastern or Russelkondah side. The wood from these zemindaris pass through the Government forests, a distance from 8 to 16 miles before it reaches the plains.

4. From fever, &c., I was prostrated in the months of April and May last, and on my recovery I pursued my route in the month of July through the Punchogodo Mootah and *viâ* the villages of Pongoole on the Calingiah Ghaut entered the valley of Chokapaud *viâ* Posera. This route I found to be the shortest, and offered very few obstacles of an ordinary nature, to make it available for carts. It would open the traffic of the Chokapaud Mootah with Russelkondah and the plains. Russelkondah is distant from Chokapaud 32 miles: of this route 16 miles of made road exists up to Pongoole; the dense forest I passed through contained an innumerable number of sal trees of various dimensions, some of these in girt 7 feet, besides other trees of the reserved and unreserved kinds interspersed by the wet and dry cultivation of three or four villages within it. Many large sal logs could be brought out this forest if a road for the distance of 16 miles was constructed through it from Pongoole to Posera and Chokapaud. The suggestion was submitted for the consideration of the Collector and Conservator.

5. I accompanied the Collector and Conservator during his tour from 16th December 1874 to 9th January 1875 through the Boogoodah, Koorchooly, Jaggannathpursaud, and Punchgodu Mootah to the summit of the Calingiah ghaut (extreme limit of any range), and thence returned to Russelkondah, and met him on his return from the Maliahs at Surada on the 19th February last, when he passed through that place.

6. The various applications for lands required for cultivation in the forest sent to this department were duly examined and reported upon, on returning them to the Tahsildar of Gumsur, whether they could or not be given for cultivation. The majority of these grounds were found on examination to had been already felled of trees and cultivated, which was reported upon, and

in every case where they had been cultivated without permission were brought under "Sevoy Juma" by the Tahsildar of Gumsur.

7. During eight months of the year I have been out occasionally on my inspection tours, and during four months was obliged to remain at head-quarters on account of ill health, reconnoitering banks of the rivers, and attending to the examination of rafts of license-holders going down the freshes during the monsoons, and attending to the duties of my office and station.

SECTION II.

Reserved Forests.

8. The whole of the Government forests of Gumsur and Surada are reserved under conservancy containing a superficial area of about 600 miles, and are worked departmentally and under the voucher and license system. The latter being under certain restrictions, and the trees of larger girt, wherever found, reserved for departmental felling, the inhabitants of the numerous villages which are interspersed in these forests, as well as those down south of the range in the plains of the Gumsur Taluq, are dependent on them for their fuel, building, and agricultural purposes.

Two hundred and ninety-six logs of reserved wood = 4643·998 cubic feet were removed departmentally from the forests during the year. In the past year 159 logs = 2526·985 cubic feet were removed; the increased quantity originated from their being more sales and wood supplied the Public Works Department this year.

One hundred and fifty-seven logs of reserved wood = 2505·172 cubic feet to the value of Rupees 626-4-3 were supplied the Public Works Department, Russelkondah Range, and 8 logs = 127·814 cubic feet supplied the Berhampore Range to the value of Rupees 31-15-3, making a total of 165 logs = 2632·986 cubic feet: in value Rupees 658-3-6 for the year, while during the past only 120 logs = 2049·830 cubic feet were supplied to the value of Rupees 512-6-11, the increase being from more demands.

Sold to private individuals 206 logs = 2885·875 cubic feet at Rupees 554-15-6 during the year. In last, 43 logs = 597·962 cubic feet was sold at Rupees 152-1-7; the increase in this item has been from more demands on the depôt.

B.—Fuel Reserves.

9. The forests and jungles of Gumsur and Surada contain no sufficient quantity of firewood. None formed.

C.—Plantation.

10. *Gumsur experimental teak plantation.*—The area of this plantation is 3½ acres. There were 160 teak and 120 other trees, making a total of 280 trees on the 31st March 1874; during the year 50 seedlings of other trees were transplanted, which, added to it, makes a grand total of 330 trees. Of these two casualties in teak and eighty of other trees occurred from destruction by white ants, &c., leaves a balance at the close of the year of 158 teak and 90 of other trees, as noted below. These are in a thriving condition—

Teak—Tectona grandis...	158
Acacia Arabica	7
Poinciana Regia	1
Sapindus emarginatus	5
Sumach	8
Inga dulcis	2
Mangifera Indica	30
Acacia Ashoka	30
Cordia Myxa	1
Bignonia suberosa	6
Total ...	248

No teak plants were transplanted during the year as the seed that had been sown had not germinated, but I hope to be enabled to do so this year as the small quantity of seed which I had recently sown have begun to germinate. The cost of keep of this plantation is Rupees 36, the same as last year, and is the pay of the malee or man in charge of it, by whom all the work of watering, weeding, clearing, &c., is performed.

SECTION III.

11. *Voucher and License System.*—Under this system the number of cart-loads of reserved and unreserved wood and firewood removed from the forests is noted below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
2,991¾ cart-loads of reserved and unreserved wood = 59,835 cubic feet.	4,006	4	0
1,339 cart-loads firewood = 597¾ tons	209	3	6

makes a total of seigniorage for this year of Rupees 4,215-7-6.

In the past year 1,828 carts of reserved and unreserved wood = 36,560 cubic feet, Rupees 2,094-8-0, firewood 701 cart-loads = 313 tons, Rupees 109-8-6, making a total of seigniorage of Rupees 2,204-0-6 for the past year. The increase in this year has originated from a greater number of rafts going down the rivers, the freshes being favorable.

12. Felling under the voucher and license system entails no expense to this department, as the license pays only seigniorage into the treasury. The voucher for the amount paid is produced to this department, and the license is granted. All expenses for felling and carting of his timber, &c., is incurred by himself. The license and voucher system is the most advantageous for revenue in this range in its present state, being under competition by zemindari forests ; and, unless the monopoly of timber be Government, departmental felling *in toto* for general public, which will be expensive, will not be appreciated.

SECTION IV.

13. *Yield of Forests.*—Under this head the following statement will show the quantity of timber and firewood removed from the forests during the current and previous years :—

Description of Wood, &c.	Felled Departmentally.		Felled on License and Voucher System.		Free felled.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Timber ... ... C. feet	2526·985	4643·998	36,560	59,835	239,780	255,980
Firewood ... Tons	...	...	313	597¾	61,532	61,532

The cost of felling and carting, &c., of timber departmentally has been in this year Rupees 504-9-0, while in last it was 272-11-0 ; a greater number of logs were felled in the current year.

SECTION V.

14. *Financial Results.*—The revenue for the current year under all items has been Rupees 5,442-15-6, or Rupees 2,567-3-6 more than last year ; deducting the expenditure of Rupees 3,330-6-3 leaves a balance Rupees 2,112-9-3, besides wood in hand at the close of the year valued at Rupees 763-7-5.

In last year the revenue was Rupees 2,875-12-0 and expenditure Rupees 3,037-2-0, leaving a balance of Rupees 161-6-0 against the department with wood in depôt of value Rupees 860-11-3.

The statement below shows the financial results in detail of the current year, from which it will be seen that the revenue has been favorable to Government by a clear profit of Rupees 2,112-9-3 after all deductions on account of expenditure.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.
Sale of timber at depôt	554	15	6
Value of timber supplied Public Works Department	658	3	6
Timber and firewood removed from the forests under voucher and license system	4,215	7	6
Confiscated, drift, and waif wood	14	5	0
Total Receipts ...	5,442	15	6

Expenditure.

	RS.	A.	P.			
Conservancy and Works	750	4	3			
Salaries	2,184	0	0			
Travelling allowance	381	8	0			
Contingencies	14	10	0			
				3,330	6	3
Balance in favor of Government...				2,112	9	3
Value of timber in depôt on the 31st March 1875				763	7	5

SECTION VI.

15. *General Remarks.*—During the year much illicit felling of forest had been stopped, and wherever discovered reported to the Tahsildar of Gumsur. Creepers had been cut that had been twining on good trees whenever observed, and the felling conducted as economically as possible, only one man being employed for this purpose.

Although we have had many disadvantages by the competition of the Zemindari Forests under-rating our seigniorage and sales, which has drawn away to them many of our license dealers, still the revenue has been favorable by a clear profit to Government of Rupees 2,112-9-3 after the deduction of all expenses.

One of the Korada Contractors at Russelkondah has interfered with this department, he having claimed a Government sissua log which was felled in the Government Forests of Soropadah, and was being carted to the depôt, stopped it, and gave information that it was stolen from the Korada Forest, on which the Police arrested and charged it, as I left from the Korada Forest. But on investigation by the 2nd-class Magistrate of Gumsur, to whom it was referred by the Senior Assistant Magistrate, it was proved to be a false case and dismissed. This case has intimidated all my workmen in my forests of the Onagherry and Punchgodo Mootahs, that they are disinclined to work for me, having observed the inconvenience and trouble the cartman and his two followers who brought in the sissua log for this depôt were put to. The illegal arrest and interference in this case, although it was most glaring as false, but was persisted in to cause as much annoyance as possible, will, I trust, not be tolerated.

Prosecutions.—Seven persons were prosecuted for mischief in Government forests, and sentenced by the 2nd-class Magistrate of Gumsur as follows :—

two persons to three months' rigorous imprisonment.
two do. to two do. do.
three do. to one do. do.

The people in this range are reconciled to the working of this department, and in every mootah that I had passed through I have made personal inquiries, and there were no complaints.

The conduct of the establishment has been good.

The health of the establishment has been in different which comprise myself, Writer, Duffadar, and nine Peons, have all had attacks of fever occasionally, but not of a serious nature, and two Peons have suffered in addition with dysentery.

The system of free passes does not exist in this taluq.

PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
WALTAIR, 26*th July* 1875.

No. 211.

From

N. A. ROUPELL, ESQ.,

Acting Principal Assistant Collector of Vizagapatam,

To

H. ST. A. GOODRICH, ESQ.,

Acting Collector of Vizagapatam.

SIR,—With reference to your foot-note to the Board's Official Memorandum, No. 1,083, dated 7th July 1875 (herewith returned), I have the honor to report on the administration of the Golgonda forest for 1874-75.

2. The amount realised during the past year by the sale of timber and bamboos, &c., was Rupees 206-7-0, as shown in the enclosed statement, against Rupees 324-13-0 in 1873-74. The decrease is due to there having been a reduced demand for wood and bamboos, and probably also to the diminished supervision owing to the abolition of the Forest Overseer in 1873.

3. The total expenditure for the year on salaries and contingencies was Rupees 288 against Rupees 488-3-6 in 1873-74. The decrease is due to the saving during 1874-75 of the entire pay and allowances of the late Overseer, which were disbursed during five months of the previous year, 1873-74.

4. Three criminal prosecutions were undertaken during the year under report, and convictions obtained in all of them.

5. The people complain that the rates levied on timber, &c., not required for domestic purposes are too high ; but they do not seem to be excessive.

6. The system of granting free passes to ryots is not quite satisfactory, as the ryots frequently trade with the wood so obtained.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) N. A. ROUPELL,
Acting Principal Assistant Collector.

SUBMITTED in original to the Board of Revenue.

VIZAGAPATAM,
28*th July* 1875.

(Signed) H. ST. A. GOODRICH,
Acting Collector.

COCANADA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
16*th July* 1875.

No. 294.

From

J. KELSALL, ESQ.,

Acting Collector of the Godavery District,

To

H. E. STOKES, ESQ.,

Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

SIR,—In reply to the Board's Official Memorandum, dated the 7th instant, No. 1,083, calling for Forest Administration Report for 1874-75, I have the honor to inform you that, as stated in Mr. Foster's letter of the 29th April 1875, No. 150, there are no forest operations such as conservancy in the Bhadrachelam Taluq where we only cut the trees, and there are no other forests in the district.

2. All that is done in the so-called forests in Bhadrachelam is to allow wood to be cut, and other forest produce taken on payment of the prescribed fee. The proceeds amounted to Rupees 23,136-15-11 in 1874-75 against Rupees 18,177-3-11 in the previous year. The expenditure on account of establishment* and contingencies amounted to Rupees 1,276-1-11 in 1874-75. The Bhadrachelam Taluq was transferred from Central Provinces in April 1874, by which time the salaries of March 1874 had been disbursed by the Central Provinces Administration.

	Rs.	
* 1 Darogah	50	per month.
2 Trade Statistic Writers at 10 Rs. each..	20	,,
1 Gumastah or Moharier	15	,,
4 Chuprasses at 7 Rs. each	28	,,
Total ...	113	

3 The increase in the receipts is due to the careful supervision on the part of the Tahsildar, and to more honesty on the part of the present than the late Jungle Darogah, as stated in paragraph 58 of Mr. Foster's report of the 28th May 1875, No. 230, on the Bhadrachelam Taluq for the past year.

4. The Statement C. of expenditure has already been forwarded to the Board, as called for in Board's Official Memorandum of the 13th April 1875, No. 42-520.

5. The particulars of receipts are given in the accompanying Statement A.

6. The fee on wood is charged with reference to the size of the timber belonging to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Classes.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. KELSALL,
Acting Collector.

CUDDAPAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
ON CRICUIT AT VENKATRAMARAZUPETT,
20th July 1875.

No. 157.

From

W. D. HORSLEY, ESQ.,

Collector of Cuddapah,

To

H. E. STOKES, ESQ.,

Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honor to report on the Forest Administration in this district during the year 1874-75.

SECTION I.

2. (A.)—I inspected the reserves and plantations during the months of June and July. I intended making a second tour, but was prevented from doing so by the floods.

3. (B.)—The Deputy Conservator made 108 inspection tours occupying 162 days.

SECTION II.

4. (A.)—There are no reserved forests in this district.

5. (B)—The fuel reserves are not worked, and consequently there are no receipts as in past years. The expenditure has been greater than in last year, as new tracts have been taken up necessitating an outlay on new fencing. The charges on this account and for watching these reserves have amounted to Rupees 14,554. The expenditure in 1873-74 was Rupees 360. To explain the large increase in expenditure, I must state that at the commencement of 1873-74 there were but two reserves, the fencing of which having been completed, the money spent on them was the salaries of watchmen. There are now seven reserves. To fence in the five new

reserves has been a heavy charge; but, with the exception of maintaining fences and paying watchmen, there will be no further outlay. In addition to the five new reserves, a large addition has been made to one of the old reserves. The expenditure during the year has been heavy, but there is good permanent work to show for it. Another large tract of forest has been marked out, and the cost of fencing it in will appear in the current year's accounts. I mentioned in my report for 1873-74 that arrangements had been made to add largely to the reserved area, and this has been done. The area must already exceed 20 square miles of forest.

6. (C.)—The plantations in number and extent are the same as last year. Similarly there have been no receipts. The expenditure this year on all the plantations, including the experimental red-wood plantation at Codoor, has been Rupees 2,326 against Rupees 3,090-9-6 in 1873-74. These figures show the actual charges, and I have not deducted from them the sanctioned establishment entertained on the Kamalapur Plantation, as, whatever may be the head of account to which that establishment belongs, it ought to be shown in a comparison of charges. The plantations have cost Rupees 765 less than they did in 1873-74. In that year broadcast sowing was introduced for the first time, and a large reduction of establishment was effected ; extending the same system, a further reduction of charges has been made. Sowing seed broadcast is answering very fairly Naturally many of the seedlings die off in the hot weather, but those that survive will well repay the little care bestowed on them. During the floods in October the Papagni River flooded a part of the Kamalapur Plantation, destroying fences and carrying away a number of plants. In the other plantations the heavy rains were beneficial.

SECTION III.

7. The open forests are worked on the license and voucher system. As there are no receipts from the fuel reserves, I can make no comparisons between the results of the license and voucher system and the working of forests by departmental agency. There is still a further decrease in the receipts. During the year under report Rupees 34,764 were collected against Rupees 50,330 during 1873-74. Seigniorage on engine-wood forms, as usual, the bulk of the receipts, being Rupees 28,758. As I stated in my report for 1873-74, the demand for wood in Government forests will decline until the supply from the Shrotriemdar's forests is exhausted. Besides this the seigniorage on engine-wood is less by Rupees 10,285 than it was in 1873-74 owing to the breaks in the line caused by the floods diminishing the traffic. Thus the decrease in receipts is explained.

SECTION IV.

8. No collection of forest produce is made in this district. The following statement shows the yield of the forests in timber, firewood, charcoal, &c. :—

Timber.	Firewood.	Bamboos.	Charcoal.	Barks of Wood.
1	2	3	4	5
59,700 cubic feet.	13,651 tons and 1,383 $\frac{8}{12}$ lbs.	904 carts, 142 ass-loads, and 1 head-load.	308 parahs... ...	40 bandies.

SECTION V.

9. The total receipts from all heads amount to Rupees 51,979-9-7. The expenditure has been Rupees 26,672-9-6. Adding to receipts the value of stock on hand, the net revenue amounts to Rupees 25,697. The net receipts for 1873-74 were Rupees 43,785. The increase in the expenditure on reserves and the decrease in the collection of seigniorage account for the diminished revenue. In 1873-74 the stock on hand amounted to Rupees 12,000. In 1874-75 it was Rs. 390. As the demand for red-wood roots and stumps is very small, the collection has ceased. Hence the decrease in the value of stock.

SECTION VI.

10. In addition to a few cases of trespass there were six convictions for theft out of thirteen cases prosecuted. The number of persons charged was twenty-one, out of whom nine were convicted and punished.

11 The improvements in the administration of the year are the increased reserved area and the reduction in the expenditure on plantations by filling up the hitherto-vacant Overseer's post. I have been able to place one Overseer in charge of the reserves and another in charge of the plantations. This additional supervision has benefited the reserves and plantations.

12. As is always the case after a very rainy season the district has been extremely unhealthy. For many years I have not known fever so bad as it has been this year. Nearly the whole of the staff from the Deputy Conservator downwards has suffered from fever and dysentery. One peon died, and nearly all the inferior servants have had at different times to take leave from the same cause.

13. Mr. Yarde, the Deputy Conservator, has carried on the work of his department with his usual zeal and energy, and the Overseers, Messrs. Stafford and Gaudoin, have given satisfaction Great credit is due to Mr. Stafford for the rapidity with which the new reserves have been enclosed.

14. Enclosed is the Deputy Conservator's report accompanied by the prescribed statements.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. D. HORSLEY,
Collector.

[Enclosure 1.]

Deputy Conservator's Office,
Codoor, 23rd *April* 1875.

No. 20.

From
H. H. YARDE, Esq.,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Cuddapah.

To
W. D HORSLEY, Esq.,
Collector and Conservator of Forests, Cuddapah.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit you the Annual Administration Report of my range for the official year 1874-75, together with the necessary prescribed accompaniments

SECTION I.

2. (*B.*)—*Inspection Tours of Range Officer.*—During the year for which this has reference to I have continued to remain in charge of this range, comprising the Pullumpett, Sidhout, Budwail, and Proddatore Taluqs of the Cuddapah District, and during this period my visits and the number of days I was out of head-quarters were as follows I made 108 visits, ranging over 162 days, to the following places : Opperapully, Reddipully, Pullumpett, Camalapoor, and Ghooty Railway Fuel Plantations ; Baulpully Nos. I. and II., Vakateekonah, Yerragunta Cottah, Thunakondah, Sullakunta Chanoo, and Codoor Hill Railway Fuel Reserves ; Netivaripully, Kothapully, and Vellalavari Khandrikai Agraharam Jungles; Nukanapully, Gathalla, Karpotkonah, Chitwail, Shettiguntah, Thavarakondah, Chenthakuntah, and Bakarapett Jungles and Cuddapah Town in the Cuddapah District ; Triputty, Nagaputlu, and Samulkonah in the North Arcot District in company with the Inspector of Forests. Of the remaining 203 days I was sick for 16 ; the Christmas and Easter vacations occupied 24, and I was at my head-quarters, Codoor, engaged in office depôts, and red-sander plantation works for 163 days including the time occupied in the preparation of the Annual Administration Report for 1873-74, and its usual accompaniments of returns and forms.

SECTION II.

Reserves.

3. (*A.*)—*Reserved Forests.*—Nil. None of the forests are strictly reserved, there being only a restriction placed on certain kind of timbers, &c., as per paragraph 20, "Forests worked under license and voucher system."

4. (*B.*)—*Fuel Reserves—Ballapulli Railway Fuel No.* 1.—From the beginning to the end of the official year two watchmen have been employed at the rate of Rupees 6 each per mensem, making Rupees 144 for supervision, while the aloe-fencing cost Rupees 3,100-2-0, aggregating in all Rupees 3,244-2-0. The cost in 1873-74 was Rupees 144 for supervision alone. This was an old reserve, which has been enlarged during the year.

5. *Baulpully Railway Fuel No.* 2.—A payment of Rupees 3,721-12-0 was paid for the aloe-fencing on this reserve. It is still an unfinished one, as some more work must be done to complete it. No watchmen have been as yet employed. No expenditure in 1873-74.

6. *Sullakunta Chanoo Railwag Fuel Reserve.*—Rupees 216 was spent during the year by the employment of two watchmen and a gardener at Rupees 6 each per mensem, and is the same it cost in 1873-74.

7. *Codoor Hill Railway Fuel Reserve.*—Rupees 1,211-8-11 is the cost for fencing this reserve, Rupees 500 being advanced in the official year 1873-74, and adjusted in the present, when Rupees 711-8-11 was paid, making the former total. This reserve adjoins the foregoing, thus necessitating the employment of no watchmen independently for it, as the Sallakunta Chanoo men could easily watch over this also.

8. *Yerraguntacottah Railway Fuel Reserve.*—Two watchmen throughout the year were employed at Rupees 6 each per mensem, and, deducting a fine of Rupees 2 imposed on one of them, makes the expenditure for the year Rupees 142, to which must be added Rupees 2,258-0-11 for fencing in, thus making a total of Rupees 2,400-0-11; of this, Rupees 1,500 was advanced to the contractor in 1873-74, which was adjusted in the official year under review.

9. *Vakateemudgoo Railway Fuel Reserve.*—The expenditure on this reserve for 1873-74 was nil. As it was taken on hand in the present, and the expenditure thereon for fencing has been Rupees 2,527-14-0, and for the employment of two watchmen from the month of December 1874, at Rupees 6 per mensem, Rupees 48, making a total expenditure of Rupees 2,575-14-0. The two watchmen had been hitherto employed to watch the Strinivassapuram Kothapulli Agraharam jungles, and, as this reserve adjoins the agraharam jungles, they were transferred, and thus lessens cost of the watching of agraharam forests.

10. *Thunakonduh Railway Fuel Reserve.*—The fencing here has cost Rupees 1,162-14-0, and one watchman from December 1874, at Rupees 6 per mensem, deducting Rupees 2 fine, amounts to Rupees 22, making a total expenditure for the year Rupees 1,184-14-0. Expenditure in 1873-74 nil, as the reserve was not undertaken then.

11. *Gathalla and Nukanupalli Railway Fuel Reserve.*—No payment has yet been made for fencing. It is yet incomplete. No establishment employed. Cost nil for 1873-74 and 1874-75.

12. *Strinivassapuram Kothapulli Agraharam.*—This is a shrotriemdar's jungles lying on the east side of the western ghauts range south-east and about four miles from Codoor. Two watchmen were engaged at Rupees 6 each per mensem from 1st April to 30th November 1874, costing Rupees 96 in all for this year, and from the 1st December 1874 they were transferred—*vide* Vakateekonah Railway Fuel Reserve, which runs parallel to this private property. Cost during 1872-73, Rupees 144.

13. *Netivaripalli Agraharam Jungles.*—This is also a Shrotriemdar's jungles, which required to be watched to prevent felling clandestinely in Government forests adjoining theirs. Two watchmen were employed at Rupees 6 each per mensem from the month of September 1874, making a charge of Rupees 84 for the year. Cost during 1873-74 nil.

14. The cost for travelling by rail to visit these different railway fuel tracts and plantations for the past year has been Rupees 176-6-0, being Rupees 229-12-0 during 1873-74, and total cost for all the above for 1874-75 Rupees 14,910-9-10, including the watching of private forests adjoining Government rights as per Statement A, Expenditure A, Conservancy and Working, IV. 1. (*a*, *b*, and *c*). The total expenditure in 1873-74 was Rupees 817-12-0, or Rupees 14,092-13-10 in excess of the previous year, which has been owing to the very extensive tracts of hill forests taken up for railway fuel purposes, and if the cost of private forest watching were deducted, *viz.*, Rupees 180, will leave the cost of reserves at Rs. 14,730-9-10 inclusive of the rail charges for travelling. The Rupees 2,000 that was an outstanding advance to contractors against these reserves have been adjusted and noted against the respective reserves, *viz.*, Codoor Hill and Yérraguntacottah. The improvement in the growth and appearance of the trees and sapplings within the enclosures of our reserves are very perceptible even at first sight, and can only be owing to the prevention of trespasses of all kinds and the annual fires which hitherto proved so detrimental to the well-being of the trees and young plants. The whole of the railway fuel plots have produced no receipts on the revenue side from felling operations, being nil. The cost for forming and maintaining them was incurred from the working charges of the district as is explained below with the form accompanying.

The form or statement called for in Board's Proceedings, No. 2,478, dated 2nd September 1874, Forest No. 152, paragraph 2, is herewith appended, showing the actual cost independent of rail travelling and watching of private forests, *viz.*, Rupees 14,554-3-10.

C.—PLANTATIONS.

15. *Codoor Red Sander Experimental Plantation.*—On this plantation out of last and the previous year's putting out, about 2,012 red sander plants died out, thus reducing the number to 12,988, and, being replaced by the same number of other trees, keeps it to the same total of 2,438 in all

The general upkeep of the nursery was attended to, and the casualties replaced were as follows: 400 Albizzia Lebbek, 420 Cassia Florida, 512 Melia Azadirachta, 220 Mangifera Indica, 247 Pterocarpus Marsupium, and 213 Emblica Officinalis. The younger plants on the plantation had to be watered during the hot months and the whole weeded and cleared.

	RS.
Plantation Working Charges	234
Hired Establishment...	168
Total ...	402

The expenses incurred on this plantation during the year 1873-74 was Rupees 441-12-0, and thus the present year's less by Rupees 39-12-0, caused by the reduction in the number of coolies.

16. *Ooperapully Railway Fuel.*—In all 1,704 measures of seeds were collected of the following species: Albizzia Lebbek 470, Cananga Odorata 640, Acacia Amara 58, Tamarindus Indica 160, Melia Azadirachta 40, and Muthy 336. 14,155 plants were watered during the very hot days and when the plants seemed to require it very much and were dying away. 29 Albizzia Lebbek nursery beds were added, 2,150 plants weeded and cleared around of brushwood, &c., 12 nursery beds weeded and cleared. The casualties were 303 in the following kinds: 120 Albizzia Lebbek, 85 Mangifera Indica, 85 Meelia Azadirachta, and 13 Muthy, and the casualties replaced 2,012 all of the Albizzia Lebbek kind. 14½ acres land cleared of brushwood for ploughing to sow broadcast. 9½ acres sown broadcast with Albizzia Lebbek, Acacia Amara, Tamarindus Indica, and Melia Azadirachta seeds. 5½ acres raked for removing grass, &c., after being ploughed, 150 feet aloe-fencing repaired, 400 pits excavated, 17 channels sown with Cassia Florida seed where the Albizzia Lebbek failed to germinate. 900 pits sown with the seeds of Tamarindus Indica and Eugenia Jamboloana, *viz.*, 500 of the former and 400 of the latter where the Melia Azadirachta, Albizzia Lebbek, Muthy, and the Acacia Arabica failed. 10,618

Albizzia Lebbek plants put out from the nursery into channels. 12 fresh channels, or 48 chain sown with the Tamarindus Indica seeds. 124½ chains, or 29 channels weeded and cleared of noxious overgrowth.

	RS.	A.	P.
Plantation Working Charges	300	4	0
Hired Establishment	156	0	0
Total ...	456	4	0

The expenditure has been less by Rupees 184-4-0 compared with that of 1873-74 attributable to change in system.

17. *Reddipully Railway Fuel.*—Casualties to the extent of 1,512 occurred here, *viz.*, 60 Melia Azadirachta, 1,100 Albizzia Lebbek, 300 Casuarina Equestifolia, 50 Acacia Arabica 1 Ponciana Regia, and 1 Mahogany. 14,000 plants watered when required. 20 acres land, cleared for ploughing, 800 plants weeded and cleared, 8 acres land ploughed, 100 pits excavated, 2,010 plants put out, *viz.*, 1,860 Albizzia Lebbek and 150 Melia Azadirachta, 400 casualties, replaced in the Albizzia Lebbek kind, 4 Albizzia Lebbek Nursery beds added, 112 chains fencing repaired, and 47¼ acres land sown broadcast (previously ploughed) with the seed of the Acacia Arabica, Acacia Amara, Tamarindus Indica, and Melia Azadirachta, and 800 measures of seeds were collected as follows: 400 Albizzia Lebbek and 400 Cananga Odorata:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Plantation Working Charges	325	15	0
Hired Establishment	156	0	0
Total...	481	15	0

The previous year's expenditure being Rupees 650-7-6, the present is Rupees 168-8-6 less than 1873-74 caused by economical system pursued by broadcast sowing in lieu of the more expensive transplanting method.

18. *Pullumpett Railway Fuel.*—Nine hundred and forty casualties occurred during the year, *viz.*, 500 Albizzia Lebbek, 60 Eugenia Jamboloana, 310 Melia Azadirachta, 70 Cassia florida, 7,800 plants watered when necessary, 10 acres land cleared for ploughing, 64 nursery beds added as follows: 16 Albizzia Lebbek, 16 Melia Azadirachta, 12 Cassia Florida, 8 Muthy, 8 Poongamia Glabra, and 4 Eugenia Jamboloana, 39¼ acres ploughed and soon broadcast with the seeds of Albizzia Lebbek, Acacia Amara, and Acacia Arabica, 251 chains or 43 channels sown with the seeds of Melia Azadirachta, Acacia Amara, Acacia Arabica, Tamarindus Indica, and Albizzia Lebbek, 487 pits excavated, 6,650 feet fencing repaired, 800 plants weeded around, 3,737 casualties replaced, *viz.*, 50 Albizzia Lebbek, 957 Cassia Florida, 800 Melia Azadirachta, 650 Muthy, 1,080 Poongamia Glabra, and 200 Muthy; 487 plants were put out into pits from the nursery: Albizzia Lebbek 51, Muthy 120, Melia Azadirachta 40, Cassia Florida 90, Engenia Jamboloana 50, and Poongamia Glabra 136. In 29 channels or 80 chains channelling 2,328 plants were put out from the nursery: Albizza Lebbek 780, Melia Azadirachta 622, Engenia Jamboloana 60, Muthy 180, Cassia Florida 496, and Poongamia Glabra 190.

	RS.	A.	P.
Plantation Working Charges	287	4	0
Hired Establishment	156	0	0
Total ...	443	4	0

This year's expenditure is less by Rupees 207-3-6 compared with that of 1873-74.

19. *Camalapoor Railway Fuel.*—Seven hundred and ninety-five measures seeds were collected, *viz.*, 750 Acacia Arabica and 45 Albizzia Lebbek, 2 wells spaded, cleared, and deepened, 12,800 pits excavated, 191 chains fencing repaired, 46,198 plants weeded around and cleared, 64,020 plants watered when required on account of the season, 14 acres land cleared of brushwood

for ploughing, 16 nursery beds prepared and sown with seed, 5 two-feet beds with Casuarina Equestifolia, 3 three-feet with Tamarindus Indica, 4 three-feet Cassia Florida, and 4 three-feet Eugenia Jamboloana, and 25½ acres ploughed and sown with seed, 12 being Albizzia Lebbek and 13½ Acacia Arabica. In the month of October, during the heavy rains about 5,000 Casuarina Equestifolia, 1,000 Albizzia Lebbek, and 300 Acacia Arabica, making in all 6,300 established trees washed away by the flooding and overflowing of the Paupagnee River's banks. Besides filling up 6 wells and inundating about 4 acres of land ploughed and sown broadcast with seed; in fact the seeds were washed away irrecoverably, and no hopes of germination following.

	RS.	A.	P.
Plantation Working Charges	146	9	0
Sanctioned Establishment...	396	0	0
Total ...	542	9	0

Last year's expenditure exceeded the present by Rupees 449-5-6.

The total expenditure on all the plantations above enumerated has been Rupees 1,930 as per Statement A, Expenditure A, Conservancy and Working, IV., 2 (*a*), Formation, not including Rupees 542-9-0 against the last plantation, "Sanctioned Establishment," which is incorporated in the amount of Rupees 3,264 shown in the above-mentioned statement, Expenditure B, Establishment I. Salaries, 3 Protective Establishment, *viz.*, one head gardener at Rupees 10 per mensem for the months of April, May, June, and July 1874, and Rupees 7 for August, September, October, November, and December 1874, and January, February, and March 1875, and three under-gardeners at Rupees 6 each, and a peon at Rupees 7 per mensem, from 1st April to 31st March 1875.

In 1873-74, not including the above-described "Sanctioned Establishment," the expenditure was Rupees 2,670-9-6, or Rupees 740-9-6 more than 1874-75, and this satisfactory result in reduction of expenditure has been owing to the change in the system pursued in planting, *i.e.*, from the expensive transplanting method to the cheaper by means of broadcast sowing, and a good deal of this kind of work was got through during the year, and, having had a very fair monsoon, the seeds put down in the proper time germinated profusely, and up to present date seem to be doing well, and remains to be seen how they will weather it out during the coming hot months. The planting out from the nursery exhibited against each plantation was done previous to the entire change of system and reduction of coolies, and because the plants were overgrowing putting out condition, chiefly executed by the gardener and maistry when they had nothing else particular to do: hence they may be considered not to have increased, in any way, on that particular account, the charges on any one of the plantations.

In the first month of the official year, *viz.*, April 1874, there was no rain on any one of the plantations, for want of which the plants had assumed an unhealthy appearance.

In the early part of May there were two or three good downpours of rain, then about the middle of the month for a day, and again about the 23rd and 24th drizzling showers in the south and heavier in the northern part of the Pullampett Taluqs; as some damage was done to the plantations fencing in that direction, however much good was the result of these timely showers, besides allowing us to plough up and sow broadcast a good deal; there was only one shower of rain in the month, *i.e.*, on the 4th, on the Camalapoor plantation. Fever and cold prevailed to some extent.

In June there were several showers, and seemed to have been quite general, and, taking advantage of them, ploughing and broadcast sowing was proceeded with rapidly as far as was practicable; the previous month's sowing of Acacia Arabica and Albizzia Lebbek seeds commenced to germinate. Ryots having their own private work of ploughing about this time of the year, there was come difficulty in procuring their bulls, &c., in large numbers, though they have always been found willing to come to work in the plantations when they were not otherwise engaged.

July favored us with some rain ; but we had not quite so much as in the previous month ; though small and few and far between immense good was done to all the plants both young and old, and even tended to help the germinating of the broadcast-sown seeds of all kinds that had not yet made their appearance over ground. Ploughing to some extent had been been executed.

Though it rained off and on in August, they were not worth mentioning, yet ploughing and broadcast sowing had been taken on hand awaiting coming downpours ; the germination of previous month's sowing looked healthy and strong, chiefly Acacia Amara, on the Reddipully and Pullumpett plantations Fever has been very prevalent everywhere in the Pullumpett Taluq.

Very heavy showers of rain came down in September, proving very beneficial to the broadcast sowing throughout, and on the other destructive to the Reddipully, Pullumpett, and Camalapoor plantations, the last-named suffering most owing to the Paupagnee River overflowing its banks. Broadcast sowing work was retarded in consequence of the excess of rain, as the plots became too muddy for the bullocks to be worked or able to drag the plough through.

In this month (October) also we have had any amount or excess of rain, and again causing damage to the fencing of nearly all the plantations. Camalapore has suffered most, not only having the fencing damaged by being washed off, but about 6,300 established trees got swept away, as is particularized against the heading of that plantation ; on the other hand immense good has been done to the scattered seed on the Ooporapully, Reddipully, and Pullumputt plantations.

During November a few small showers of rain fell on all the plantations, and I must reiterate my previous month's assertion that great has been the good done by them to both broadcast sowing, and the young and old plants in general. Towards the end of the month germination was noticed of all the seeds put down during the early part. For want of sufficient seed sowing and ploughing were limited during this month. Seed cannot be had at this time of the year, and even they are not much needed owing to being nearly at the close of the planting season regular.

December was a cool month with a few showers of light rain beneficial to the broadcast sowing of earlier months, and the plants in general had a healthy and green appearance. Fever and ague accompanied with dysentery has been the complaint throughout the month, and was very prevalent. Cattle-trespasses on all the plantations was rather rife and two cases of this description are to be gone into by the Taluq Magistrate.

In the first month of the calender year, *viz.*, January 1875, there did not fall a single shower of rain ; but still from the coolness of the weather or season at this time of the year and the very heavy dew at nights, the plants and trees are looking remarkably fresh, and germination of the seeds sown still continued. In the two cases of cattle-trespasses reported in the previous month as happening on the Reddipully and Pullumpett plantations, the people or owners of the cattle were punished by the Magistracy. The complaints of unhealthiness still existed as was enumerated in the previous months.

As expected we had no rain throughout the month of February ; the younger plants and seedlings looked the hue they generally assume during the hotter months. Seeds were being collected for the coming planting season. Cattle-trespass was on the decrease, and fever, ague, and dysentery remained unabated chiefly in the southern part of the Pullumpett Taluq.

All throughout March the heat has been very excessive, not a single or even the mangoe drizzles came down to refresh the seedlings, which are feeling much the want of moisture, and would have been very welcome at this time of the year, however limited the supply was. The diseases given in previous months did not disappear during this month also.

On the whole, considering the amount of expenditure and what has been executed, a very fair amount of work has been turned out on all the plantations. The condition of the older plants and established trees is satisfactory, and they are increasing in number and size, while the younger only seem suffering or laboring at the present time of the year on account of the desiderata of water.

The statement called for in paragraph 21 of Board's Proceedings, No. 133, dated 27th January 1874, is herewith appended.

SECTION III.

20. *Forests worked under License and Voucher System.*—This system continues to remain in form unchanged throughout the district or at least in all the taluqs under my charge, only that the red-sander roots and stumps are collected into our depôts departmentally and sold periodically, while the posts of the same kind are similarly treated, and the teak strictly prohibited from being felled for conservancy purposes. Licenses are not issued for private enterprise in the above mentioned kinds. Those portions of the reserved tracts for railway fuel purposes are not utilised for felling operations of any kind and not even for the purpose they are intended for as yet, and hence they have not commenced to pay, or rather no realization from them, up to date. The revenue derived from all sources under the license system has been Rupees 34,764-4-7, of which the Railway Company paid as seigniorage for the fuel taken by them Rupees 28,757-15-9 as will be shown in particulars against the proper heading—"Engine Firewood" The first amount comprises the removal by wood-cutters of timbers, firewood by others, and bamboos, &c., as per Statement A, Receipts, Heading I., 2 (*a* and *b*).

21. *Timbers supplied to Public Works Department*, as per Statement E I., no wood being taken by department during the year, exhibits a nil return.

22. *Engine Firewood* to the extent of 12,838$\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{1}$ tons was taken by the Railway Company, and the revenue derived therefrom was Rupees 28,757-15-9 at Rupee 1 per 1,000 lbs. as per Statement E, last column, while in 1873-74 17,430 tons 60$\frac{5}{1}\frac{5}{7}$ lbs., valued at Rupees 39,043-4-2, or Rupees 10,285-4-5 less than the previous year's.

The demand during the year was lax, perhaps owing to a greater quantity being accepted from the contractor in the previous year and remaining on hand, besides the breaks on the North-West Line retarded their being conveyed beyond the Cheyaur throughout a good portion of this period.

23. *Quantities of timbers of all descriptions felled and stored in depôts.*—No timbers of any description including red-sander roots and stumps have been collected during the year, but the balance brought forward from last year's account was as follows :—

Red-wood roots and stumps	96,768 maunds.
Pterocarpus Santalinus post, 1st class, ...	Nil.
Do. do. 2nd ,, ...	771$\frac{3}{4}$ cubic feet.

Both valued at Rupees 12,018-6-0 as per Statement D. No collection of red-sander roots and stumps were made during the year owing to there being a fair stock on hand and no demand for them, after the disposal of which I intended to make fresh collections of the above kinds ; and, not being an advocate for the storing of other kinds of timbers and disposal by departmental agency, did not think fit to bring into store, since they deteriorate very much from long keeping and exposure to the weathers, causing loss to the department, more especially from not finding ready purchasers owing to the under-selling of us by private enterprise, *viz.*, wood-cutters, merchants, and the shrotriemdars or landed proprietors who have become large forest owners of late.

24. *Timbers of all descriptions sold to merchants from depôts by tenders or auction and the quantity to be accounted for.*—96,768 maunds or 2,419,200 lbs. or 1,080 tons red-wood roots and stumps (the whole of the remnant of last year's stock) was sold at Rupees 15-10-11 per ton, amounting to Rupees 16,936-14-0, and 116 posts containing 193$\frac{1}{4}$ of the 771$\frac{3}{4}$ cubic feet : 2nd-class posts for Rupees 173-8-0 at Annas 14-4 $\frac{4}{1}\frac{4}{3}$ per cubic foot, making in all, "Sales from depôts" Rupees 17,110-6-0 as per column 4, Statement C, and Statement A., Receipts, heading I. 1 (*c*). The amount entered in column 3 of Statement C, total valuation,

viz., Rupees 11,628, was made out by the addition of Rupees 3 on every 1,000 lbs. of roots and stumps and Rupees 6 per bandy-load of 20 cubic feet on posts, the rate of seigniorage that used to be charged when licenses were issued for them. The increase, as shown in column 5 as difference between columns 3 and 4, is Rupees 5,482-6-0, but what was actually paid for them was Rupees 7,034 in all, *viz.*, Rupees 72-8-0 for the posts at 6 Annas per cubic foot and Rupees 6,961-8-0 at Rupees 2-14-0½ per 1,000 lbs., which, compared with the realization, shows Rupees 10,076-6-0 in excess of what was paid. In 1873-74 the sales from depôts were Rupees 1,819-11-3 and less by Rupees 15,290-10-9 than 1874-75.

The stock remaining on hand at the end of the official year as per Statement D, "Particulars of Balance," is 578½ cubic feet 2nd-class red-sander posts valued at the above rate Rupees 390-6-0, and as there is no stock remaining of the other kinds, *viz*, 1st-class red-sander posts and red-wood roots and stumps, a collection will be made for sales during the year 1875-76.

25. *Confiscations.*—The amount realized by sales under this head has been Rs. 104-15-0 as per Statement A, Receipts I. 3, confiscated, drift, and waif wood.

26. *Elephant and other cattle and carts employed in the forests and their work.*—Nil for 1874-75, while in 1873-74 a cost of Rupees 12-6-0 was incurred.

27. *Free Felling.*—Statement F shows the quantities taken free by ryots in each taluq for their *bonâ fide* agricultural, &c., purposes and valued at Rupees 1,122-14-0, while in 1873-74 the valuation under this head amounted to Rupees 3,086, or Rupees 1,963-2-0 over that of 1874-75. A greater quantity of all kinds seem to have been taken the previous year for reasons I cannot account for, but the decrease in rate for firewood from Rupee 1 per 1,000 lbs. to Annas 6 tended in a small way to lower the valuation amount. The above has been had from the accounts sent in by the revenue authorities of each taluq under my charge on their being supplied with free pass books for the purpose of issuing to the agricultural population. I cannot for a certainty assert that this is a correct statement of yield of forests towards conveyance of produce free of tax. Those villages in remote places of the taluq, and at a distance from the cusbah or taluq towns, more or less have their requirements without the necessary written authority, owing to the distance they will have to travel to obtain them, which will entail on them much inconvenience in the shape of absence from home, distance, and expense of getting to the place where the free passes are obtainable. Very large quantities are taken away in head-loads for the above purposes, as also for sale by the poorer classes, on which no tax is levied.

28. *Outstanding advances.*—Nil as per statement accompanying showing the amounts drawn in 1874-75 and unaccounted for up to 31st March 1875. In 1873-74 Rupees 2,000, being advanced to two contractors engaged for fencing the Yerraguntacottah and Codoor Hill Railway Fuel Reserves, has been adjusted and brought into account in the following year, *viz.*, 1874-75, or the year to which this report has reference to, and is included in the amount of Rupees 10,512-10-0 in Statement A, A. Conservancy and Working IV. 1 (*b*).

29. *Trespasses or damages committed in the nurseries, plantations, or forests and the results of criminal prosecutions.*—There was one case of trespass on the Pullumpett plantation in which the man was fined by the Sub-Magistrate, and four cases of cattle-trespasses, *i.e.*, one on the Reddipully, two on the Pullumpett railway fuel plantation, and one on the Codoor railway fuel reserve, and in the whole the owners were summarily punished by fines; in 6 cases of timber thefts out of 13 or about 46 per cent and 9 prisoners out of 21 or about 43 per cent. were the convictions obtained in the whole of the taluqs of my range, which must be considered very fair. Cattle-trespasses have been pretty rife both on the railway fuel plantations and reserves; in many others besides the above cattle were impounded, and that institution fee was made to bear on the owners in each individual case, nor do I guarantee to say that the number of thefts above alluded to comprises the whole of such nefarious practices that have taken place throughout the year, I dare say hundreds of cases pass off unknown and undetected.

SECTION IV.

30. Yield of Forests, *i.e.*, amount of timbers, &c., taken from the forests during the year:—

1				2				3				4				5			
Timber.				Firewood.				Bamboos.				Charcoal.				Barks of Wood.			
Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	Total.	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	Total.	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	Total.	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	Total	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	Total.
...	47,920 cubic feet.	11,780 cubic feet.	59,700 cubic feet.	...	13,024 tons and 863 1/4 lbs.	627 tons and 520 lbs.	13,686 tons and 1,383 1/4 lbs.	...	890 carts, 142 ass-loads, and 1 head-load.	14 bandies.	904 carts, 142 ass-loads, and 1 head-load.	...	308 parahs.	..	308 parahs.	...	40 bandies.	...	40 bandies.

The firewood in column 2 "On License" includes the quantity of fuel taken by the Railway Company, not from our reserves, but from the other forests in general, the only difference being that, instead of the contractor taking out a license after paying the seigniorage, the Railway Company pay into a Government treasury Rupee 1 on every 1,000 lbs. taken by them from the contractor. The above section exhibits the drainage made on my forests during the year under all heads. The sale of red-sander roots and stumps and 2nd-class red sander posts do not find a place in the above form owing to its not having been brought from the forests during 1874-75, but belonged to collection during the year 1873-74, and remaining as balance of stock on hand on the 1st April 1874.

SECTION V.

31. Financial Results.—*Receipts.*

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
For the year 1874-75 (*vide* Statement A I., 1 (*c*), 2 (*a* and *b*), and 3...				51,979	9	7

Expenditure.

A.—Conservancy and Working

	RS.	A.	P.			
Vide Statement A., heading I. (*c*), IV. 1 (*a*, *b*, *c*), and 2 (*a*)... ...	17,403	1	10			
B.—Establishment.						
Heading I., Salaries, 2, 3, 4, and 5.	6,912	0	0			
Do. II., Allowances, 2 and 3 ...	2,160	0	0			
Do. III., Contingencies, 4 and 5.	143	15	0			
				9,215	15	0
Expenditure on Ghooty Plantation, Bellary District—(*vide* Statement A, from 1st April 1874, to 31st March 1875...	53	8	8			
				53	8	8
						26,672 9 6
Net profit to Government						25,307 0 1
Balance of stock on hand on the 1st April 1875—*vide* Statement D ...						390 6 0
Total ...						25,697 6 1

The amount of Rupees 1,117-10-0, being the valuation of free felling during 1874-75, does not find a place in the above financial results.

My Budget Estimate for 1874-75 was as follows: Receipts Rupees 55,500 and Expenditure under A, Conservancy and Working, Rupees 26,050, and B., Establishment, Rupees 10,504, making a total of Rupees 36,554 ; but the revised sanctioned Budget Estimate recorded against Receipts Rupees 65,500, Expenditure A, Conservancy and Working, Cuddapah and Bellary, Rs. 15,840, and B, Establishment for Cuddapah alone, Rupees 10,684, making a total of Rupees 26,524 for expenditure under both heads ; thus the receipts has been Rupees 3,520-6-5 less than my original and Rupees 13,520-6-5 less than the revised Budget Estimate. The expenditure on both heads has been Rupees 26,672-9-6, *viz.*, for Establishment Rupees 9,215-15-0 and Working Charges Rupees 17,456-10-6 inclusive of Rupees 53-8-8 paid the Ghooty Plantation in the Bellary District, and the saving has been Rupees 1,851-6-6 from both heads, *viz.*, Rupees 383-5-6, Working Charges and Establishment Rupees 1,468-1-0. The saving under the last head has been owing to the non-employment of a 1st-class Overseer for a portion of the year, the establishment sanctioned for the Kondapuram plantation, which has been abandoned, and a smaller amount of money spent on account of office contingencies.

Results of the previous year 1873-74 were as follows:—

Budget Estimate.		RS.	A.	P.
Receipts...		55,500	0	0
Expenditure.				
Conservancy and Working	16,500			
Establishment... ...	14,500			
		30,500	0	0
Total ...		25,000	0	0

Actuals.						
Receipts					52,657	1	8
Expenditure.							
Conservancy and Working ...	11,912	2	2				
Establishment...	8,590	12	6				
Bellary Plantation.	302	15	0				
					20,805	13	8
Total ...					31,851	4	0

SECTION VI.

32. *General Remarks.*—A very considerable amount of work has been got through during the year under review with reference to fencing in the several railway fuel reserves as follows : Ballapully No. I. with an estimated area of 1,000 acres was supplemented by an addition of another 1,000 acres, the work being commenced and concluded in 1874-75. Ballapulli No. II. was begun and finished (within a very small quantity to be done in 1875-76) though the Statement shows as if it were commenced in 1871, which was the date on which a sum of money was paid to one Kistnamah Naidu, the lessee, as compensation for the land to be recovered from him. Yerraguntacottah, though commenced in 1873-74, was completed in 1874-75, the area being estimated at 3,000 acres. Codoor Hill, with an area of about 1,500 acres, similar to the preceding reserve. Vakateemudgoo estimated at an area of about 3,000 acres and Thunakondah 600 was commenced and completed in 1874-75, while Gathalla and Nukanapully, though begun late in 1874-75, remains incomplete owing to a small portion being unfenced as yet, and is supposed to contain about 3,000 acres ; payments have been made on all the others with the exception of the last named.

The sum of Rupees 1,030 remains in my hands as a permanent advance on the 1st April 1875, *viz.*, Rupees 1,000, on account of working charges and Rupees 30 for contingencies, for which an acknowledgment on that date has been sent to the Accountant-General, Madras.

In April the red-sander cooly, who committed theft of Rupees 84, Government money, in the possession of Mr. Overseer T. G. A. Gaudoin, was sentenced by the Head Assistant Magistrate to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for theft as a servant and for his attempt at suicide one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rupees 10, and in default of payment a further imprisonment of one month. The theft was committed in the month of March 1874, or rather in official year 1873-74, and the whole amount was recovered.

From the 1st July 1874 Mr. 2nd-class Overseer H. Stafford has been appointed to act as 1st-class Overseer in lieu of Mr. Brougham, now acting as Deputy Conservator at Salem, and red-sander depôt gumastah Mr. Gaudoin to act as 2nd-class Overseer in the place of

Mr. Stafford, and Mr. Gaudoin ordered to take charge of the railway fuel plantations while Mr. Stafford supervises the railway fuel reserves.

Many of the reserves not being completed when the Budget Estimate was prepared and forwarded for 1875-76, so that no sum of money was entered as maintenance for keeping the fences in repair throughout the year, and for cutting a fire trace around each. During the very heavy rains in October the mountain torrents came down and caused damage in many places to the aloe-fence, and even washed away some stone walls adjoining these streams. The plantations even suffered similarly in this district as also the depôts wall.

33. *Health and Conduct of Establishment.*—I am sorry to report that the season during the past year has been very unhealthy indeed. Fever and ague and dysentry has been very prevalent throughout the district, and still continues. I myself have been laid up once for a whole fortnight and on several occasions for a few days. My Overseers even suffered frequently from the same attacks, also other members of my establishment. One peon died from the disease at the Gungiahpully tannah in the Proddatore Taluq. Nearly the whole of my peons had to take leave of absence on substitutes from those tannahs that are considered the most unhealthy. I have received a box of medicines (on application), which I freely distribute where they are required. Even the poor Wudders do not seem proof against the poisonous influence of some of these forests, while working on some of these reserves, so much so that they had often to decamp away to their villages and remain away for some time to recruit their health; this in a manner retarded the completion of the works at an earlier date. Many of them fell victims to the attacks and frightened others from rejoining, but I am glad to be able to report that one and all of my subordinates worked heartily and cheerfully under these discouraging circumstances, giving me satisfaction. My office-work under the new system of accounts, &c., has been greatly increased. I have been hardly able to get off my periodical returns, &c., in good time in consequence; and even with the assistance of my duffadar of the Pullumpett Taluq, A. Narrainsawmy Naidu, a very fair English scholar and accountant, I found it a great difficulty, and trust that an increase to this portion of my establishment, now under consideration, will arrive at an early date, and that the above-mentioned individual will get encouragement under the new arrangements or contemplated revision, which he is well deserving of; he has besides about six years service in the department.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. H. YARDE,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

BELLARY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
2nd October 1875.

No. 382.

From

J. H. MASTER, Esq.,
Collector of Bellary,

To

H. E. STOKES, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the operations of the Forest Department in this district during 1874-75. I regret the delay which has occurred. It arose from a misapprehension, all operations on the part of the Forest Department having ceased in this district.

2. The operations in this district have been limited to the railway fuel plantation at Gooty.

3. The plantation was under the supervision of Mr. Yarde, Deputy Conservator, who visited it several times in the Calendar year 1874 and in January 1875. Not since, as his charge in the neighbouring district of Cuddapah occupied his attention during the remainder of the official year.

4 From information received from the same officer, I am in a position to state that the plantation at Gooty contains 11,364 plants, of which 10,634 were *Melia Azadirachta*, 350 *Cananga Odorata*, and 330 *Cassia Florida*.

5. One thousand four hundred and thirty pits were excavated, 3½ Acres of land cleared of brushwood for ploughing and sowing broadcast, 19,000 trees weeded and cleared of brushwood, 1,450 palmyra seeds were sown in pits in addition to the collection of 212 measures of *Acacia Arabica* seed and 19 *Albizzia Lebbeck*, and 3½ Acres ploughed up and sown with *Acacia Arabica*.

6. Measures appear also to have been adopted for preventing cattle trespass by the removal of the aloe-fencing and clearing the channels of the overgrowth of vegetation.

7. The total charges of this establishment amounted to Rupees 209-8-8, of which Rupees 156 were disbursed on account of the fixed establishment, and the balance, Rupees 53-8-8, for plantation working charges. The establishment consisted of a head gardener on a salary of Rupees 10, and three under-gardeners on salaries of Rupees 6 each for April and May 1874, and two watchmen at Rupees 5 each from July 1874 to March 1875.

8. Though the year under report was an unusual one by reason of its heavy rain-fall, yet owing to the fall being scanty at the commencement, much could not be done. It was only from September that the fall was heavy, and advantage was taken of the same by broadcast sowing ; the heavy dews of January 1875 compensated in a great measure for the absence of rain in that month.

9. This plantation has since 1st June last ceased to be under the control of the Forest Department, and is now maintained from Jungle Conservancy Funds, as per Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 183-4,399, dated 18th May last.

10. The usual statements accompany.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. H. MASTER,
Collector.

KURNOOL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
7th September 1875.

No. 311.

From

J. HOPE, ESQ.,
Acting Collector of Kurnool,

To

H. E. STOKES, ESQ.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the Forest Administration of the district for 1874-75. The delay was owing to the non-receipt of the Forest Assistant's report till the 17th ultimo, and even then the accounts were not complete. As yet, the account showing the timber taken on free passes has not been received from four taluqs.

SECTION I.

2. *Inspection Tours—(a) of the Collector.*—I did not inspect any of the forests during the year under report. Being in Revenue and Magisterial charge of two taluqs, and not having a European Assistant at head-quarters, I feel it impossible to be absent in the district for any lengthened period.

3. *(b) of the Range Officer.*—Mr. Boileau was out for 198 days in the year and visited all the stations in the district, and the forests in their vicinity. The average number of days per month he was absent from head-quarters is sixteen.

SECTION II.

4. *Reserved Tracts and contemplated operations.*—The reserved forests were completely closed during the year. The Inspector, however, considers that it is useless forming any reserves until forests are properly demarcated and guarded. At present, the boundaries of the different "blocks" or forests are not known, and Mr. Boileau says he cannot give the number and description of the trees, as directed in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 4-133, dated 27th January 1874. I was not satisfied with his explanation, and asked Captain Walker to let me know the method adopted in other districts to obtain the information. Captain Walker in reply stated that he had given personal instructions on the subject to Mr. Boileau during his visit to the district. Mr. Boileau, however, recently informed me in connection with the preparation of the forest map, that it is "no small work to fill in the reserved trees of a forest," considering the nature and extent of the forests to be inspected, nearly 5,000 square miles as he estimates, and the difficulty of procuring supplies in the jungles. Even if these and other difficulties are surmounted, Mr. Boileau thinks that it would take at least "five hot weathers," in fact five years, to complete the work.

5. The Board will thus see how far the schemes approved* by them of marking and numbering the trees, and giving licenses accordingly, is likely to be worked successfully in the district. Captain Walker has now requested me to inform Mr. Boileau that "no details or extreme accuracy are required," and that "he should certainly know generally what descriptions of trees are most frequent in the several portions of the forests under his charge," and be thus able to form a rough estimate of the number of trees.

* Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 94-1,429, dated 26th May 1875.

6. With regard to the "durkhasts" referred to by the Forest Assistant, the subject is under consideration with reference to paragraph 72 of Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 235A-3,551, dated 8th December 1874, and I shall address the Board on the subject as soon as the requisite information is furnished from the taluqs. Since the passing of Board's Standing Order, No. XXVIII. of 1869, no forest lands have been granted for cultivation.

6. *B. Fuel Reserves.*—None.

7. *C. Plantations.*—Rupees 264-1-9 were spent during the year on the Woncarram plantation, and no expenditure was incurred on that at Muttikonda. These plantations were closed from February 1875, as Captain Walker concurred with me, during his visit to the district, in thinking it useless to spend any more money on them. This has been sanctioned in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 33-568, dated 10th March 1875. Mr. Boileau has not furnished me with a statement in the form referred to in paragraph 21 of Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 4-33, dated 27th January 1874, nor has he given me any particulars regarding the number of trees planted, casualties, &c. But I have not thought it necessary to delay the report for want of this information, as the plantations have been closed.

SECTION III.

8. *Voucher and License System.*—The receipts from seigniorage in 1874-75 were Rupees 23,029-7-6 against Rupees 29,496-0-11 in 1873-74. The large falling off of Rupees 6,466-9-5 is general under all the heads, and is due partly to the character of the season and the want of demand for timber in the Nellore District, as explained in Mr. Glenny's letter, No. 140, dated 27th April 1875, recorded in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 111-1,692, dated 19th June 1875, and partly to the closing of the reserves during the whole of the year under report.

SECTION IV.

9. *Yield of Forests.*—The annexed statement shows the yield in the year under report. The quantity of timber removed on free passes is not shown in the statement, as the information is yet due from some taluqs. It will be furnished as soon as received.

Range.	Timber.						Bamboos.				Charcoal.	Forest Produce and Bark, &c.
	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	On License.		Free.	On License.			Free.		
		Reserved and Jungle-wood.	Reserved and Jungle-wood.	Firewood.		Fire-wood.	Bamboos.			Bamboos.		
	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.	Head-loads.	Cubic Feet.	Bandies.	Bullock or Donkey Loads.	Head-loads.	Bandies.	Cavadi Loads.	Bandies.
Kurnool.	682′ 11″	177,530′ 0″		15,180′ 0″	11		7,416¼	4,613	13		30,533	46

10. *Departmental Felling.*—Sixty Innamuddi, thirty-nine Yegi and ninety-five Teak beams were felled by departmental agency in the Cumbum Forests. The value of the timber which comprises 1,117′ 1″ is given at Rupees 1,385-12-0. The whole of the Innamuddi and Yegi logs, including a portion of the last year's stock, and eight of the Teak beams were sold during the year under report for Rupees 664. None of the depôts proposed by Mr. Boileau in his last year's report were established, as the felling operations had to be generally restricted owing to want of provision in the budget.

11. *Wood supplied to the Public Works Department.*—Only 10 Rupees worth of timber was supplied to the Public Works Department.

12. *Financial Results.*—The receipts amounted to Rupees 24,997-12-1 against Rupees 31,854-1-7 last year. The decrease is mainly in the seigniorage on licenses, and has already been explained.

13. The charges amounted to Rupees 9,336-8-10 or Rupees 1,979-1-7 less than last year. Last year, Rupees 1,500 were spent in the purchase of Achayya's* lands, while in the year under report only Rupees 726-5-9† were paid on Jamal Khan and Nandi Reddi's lands. There is consequently a large decrease‡ under the head of Working Expenses. The decrease of Rupees 1,375-1-5 under Establishment is chiefly due to Mr. Boileau's having acted as Deputy Conservator only for twenty-eight days in 1874-75, while he acted in that capacity during the whole of 1873-74.

* G. O., No. 1,098, dated 13th October 1873.
† G. O., No. 349, dated 17th March 1874.
‡ Rupees 604-0-2.

14. The net revenue to Government was thus Rupees 15,661-3-3 during the year under report against Rupees 20,538-7-2 in the previous year, or a decrease of Rupees 4,877-3-11.

15. *General Remarks.*—Mr. Boileau still complains that smuggling prevails to a large extent, especially at the time of the periodical festivals. I have furnished him with a statement showing the dates on which the several festivals are celebrated, and directed him to prosecute all cases of smuggling that may be discovered. The Tahsildar of Koilkuntla has been allowed to grant licenses from January 1875, and this has, in some measure, reduced the smuggling in that taluq. But efficient conservancy cannot be established until the increase proposed in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 129-1844, dated 3rd July 1875, is sanctioned, and the unguarded roads leading to the forests closed, as recommended in the communications referred to in paragraph 9 of my letter recorded in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 94-1,429, dated 26th May 1875. The smuggling referred to by Mr. Boileau as being carried on, on Nizam's chitties (passes), cannot exist to any large extent. At least, the Forest Assistant has not been able to prosecute a single case during the year, although it was pointed out to him that evidence of the smuggling could easily be procured through the ferry-men and others. Similarly, no prosecution was made against the persons who were supposed to cut timber in Government forests under cover of passes granted by the renter of the Vellagonda Forests from the Kalastri Zemindar, chiefly because Mr. Boileau could not spare the services of any of the peons to be stationed at that jungle, as proposed by me.

16. *Prosecutions.*—Two hundred and sixty-three men were prosecuted for forest offences, of whom 204 were convicted, and 59 discharged.

17. I continue to have a high opinion of Mr. Boileau as an energetic and efficient officer. I regret to say that he has not yet passed the necessary examination qualifying him for promotion, but as he failed at last examination in only one subject, I make no doubt he will have no difficulty in soon passing. As to Mr. Butfoy, the Forest Overseer at Cumbum, he has been such a short time in the district, that I have not yet had an opportunity of judging of his abilities.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. HOPE,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

DEPUTY CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE,
CAMP ATMAKUR, *2nd August* 1875.

From

E. H. BOILEAU, ESQ.,
Probationary Deputy Conservator of Forests,

To

J. HOPE, ESQ.,
Acting Collector of Kurnool.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my Administration Report for the official year 1874-75.

SECTION I.

Inspection Tour of the Officer in charge.—I have been in camp 198 days and 167 at head-quarters. My time has been occupied in going several times over the "reserved" portion of my range, and the Sirwell Taluq (in which smuggling was very rife in 1874), several times to Kurnool, and six weeks was in the Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs inspecting the Overseer's work and the unguarded portion of the Nullamallays to the north-west and north of the latter taluq. The Forest Overseer, Mr. E. Dampier, has been in camp 112 days in the 9½ months; for 2½ months he was away on leave. He has been several times over the Cumbum and Markapur (as far as Bommalapuram) Taluqs. The forests beyond Bommalapur having no forest stations, he had no work in that direction, except when he accompanied me during my tour in the months of February and March 1875.

SECTION II.

2. *A. Reserved Forests and contemplated operations.*—I am glad to state that "durkhasts" are no more, as Jamal Sahib and Nandi Reddi were brought up, which has stopped a deal of smuggling from the Government forests on their chitties, as the Government Forest completely surrounded the "durkhast" lands. I strongly recommended the purchase of Dassari Muddulatayya's, Curnam Govindapah's, Mulla Mohaedeen Sahib's, Santegadu's, Nandepathy's and and Chintul Narayanna's. All of these are situated in the "reserved" portion of our forests; which it is impossible to conserve, so long as these men are allowed to issue chitties in opposition to the Government, and there is no hope of their making use of their land legitimately, *i.e.*, for fields, as the issue of the chitties is too remunerative, and as there is no opposition on the part of Government, because timber for building and other purposes is prohibited to be felled in the Government "reserves." It is extremely hard to attach any wood in this part, as the land-owners help the villagers in every possible way, to whom they run when their wood is attached or a case brought against them for theft of wood, obtaining (for a remuneration) a pre-dated chitty to cover their confiscated timber. Case after case is brought up and discharged, or wood attached and released on the above account. Should other forest or scrub-jungle land be handed over for cultivation in future, a paragraph should be inserted in the putta, to the effect that (1) "no profit is to be made from the trees and bushes in the land to be cultivated; (2) that the land must be ploughed up and sown in two years; (3) that land once sown must not be allowed to grow into jungle for future profit. If the above conditions are not adhered to strictly, the land will be attached and re-become Government land." In the Bassavapur Forests, 110 Innamuddi beams were attached by Duffadar Joseph. The Wadders of Bassavapur who felled them for a wood merchant of Bassavapur, named Komati Nagiah, took advantage of the Government Contractor, who obtained their assistance to fell the Teak logs for the Cumbum Depôt. The peon who abetted the theft was dismissed. One other large confiscation took place; most of the beams confiscated by peon Venkataramudu, the remainder by Duffadar Joseph, in the Yellagode Jungles, ninety-four Innamuddi and Yegi beams and posts felled by the Wadders of Yellagode and Eranapad for the wood merchants of Yellagode (Komities and Mussalman). The acting peon who attempted to keep back the circumstance from my notice by false statements, also for assisting the wood merchants, was dismissed. There have been a great many other minor confiscations in the "reserved" forests. There was a rumour that a man-eating tiger had made his appearance on the Nandikanama, which after a few days turned out to be false. I have inspected the hill in seven different place; the forest in the plains having been constantly examined, as also the "durkhast" lands. *All* the roads leading from the forests have been marked in a map, which occupied a good deal of my time.

The land ought not to be granted at all.
J. H.

13. *Plantations—Woncarram* has been several times inspected by me. The total cost in the year was Rupees 264-1-9, total expenditure from commencement Rupees 1,815-11-9.* The services of the five gardeners were dispended with at end of January 1875, the best thing that could have been done, as there was little work performed by them, as supervision could be carried out only at intervals (once in two months or so), on account of the distance from head-quarters.

Rupees 1,028-10-0 from 1866 to June 1870. How much for each plantation is not stated, but the amount is entered in a lump sum under "VI. Plantation."

Muttikonda has had no expenditure during the year; total from commencement Rupees 52-12-0*.

Nundial Nursery.—After the trees were thinned out, no expenditure has been incurred. The gardener in charge was sent away at end of June 1874. It is going to be made into a topo for the convenience of travellers and is well situated for the purpose, as it is situated on the old trunk roads to Kurnool and Hyderabad.

C. Fuel-reserves and contemplated operation.—None.

SECTION III.

Voucher and License System.—This has proved a remarkably bad year for this system, showing a decrease of Rupees 6,465-1-5 on the previous year. In 1874, the Sirwell Taluq revenue went down greatly, and smuggling was extensively carried on from the forests in the Sirwell and south portion of the Nundial Taluqs by the ryots of Koilkuntla, Sirwell and northern part of the Cuddapah District; therefore I spent a good deal of time in trying to check it. Numerous confiscations were made and prosecutions were instituted (only one or two cases were discharged for want of proof). In consequence, the receipts have gone up wonderfully in this taluq, although one-third of the people (who used to go to Sirwell Cutcherry) now obtain their licenses from Koilkuntla. The Tahsildar of Koilkuntla has issued licenses for the Nullamallays from January 1875, and it has greatly helped to stop the smuggling, as nearly all the villages within ten miles round and to the west of Koilkuntla were forced to come either to Nundial or Chagalmarry for their passes; otherwise they went straight to the forests, and risked their timber being attached; which risk was small, not only on account of the small forest staff, but also the large number of unguarded roads which do not go near any village until the bandies are well out of forest limits when they are prohibited to be attached. The more opportunities we give the ryots, &c., of procuring licenses or tickets the less will be smuggling, and the forests cannot be properly conserved or thoroughly guarded, so long as the staff is not in proportion to the extent of the forests to be watched. The extent of the Nullamallays, drawing straight lines from station to station, is no less than 120 miles, on this side from Sangameswaram on the Kistna River to Chinna Vengali on borders of the Cuddapah District, and ninety-eight miles on the Cumbum side from Ooyyalwada bordering on Cuddapah District, to Marrivemula bordering on Guntoor District. The general average breadth is twenty miles; (but from Sangameswaram to Marrivemula is eighty miles; this has not been counted in the above average). Besides the Vellagoondas run from the Cuddapah District into the Kurnool for about twenty-nine miles. To guard and conserve this immense tract (which almost entirely supplies the Kistna, Nellore, Raichore, Bellary and Kurnool Districts, besides the northern and western portions of the Cuddapah Districts), there are twenty-eight peons (five attending offices), and lately eight watchers. Is it not clear that the staff is absurdly out of proportion? Is it not evident that at least half of the revenue is lost?—partly through an insufficient staff and partly through (opposition in some cases) non-co-operation of the petty revenue officials to assist. From commencement of 1875 smuggling has been very prevailent in the Nandikotkur Taluq, and immense quantities of wood have been taken to supply the festivals of Gwantla and Gadawarla from this taluq, the revenue having fallen off very much, which I intend looking after. I have marked in *all* the roads from the forests in Nandikotkur, Sirwell, and Markapur Taluqs, which occupied a considerable portion of my time. Mr. Dampier failed to mark in those of the Cumbum Taluq as ordered. I brought to notice the following circumstances: The smuggling that was going on from these forests on Nizam's chitties;* the formation of lime kilns† in the forests, the charcoal being taken without passes; the non-payment‡ of tax by certain of the forge owners, and Mr. Dampier has complained constantly of the contractors of the Kalastri Zemindari, who issue tickets not on the Nellore side of Vellagondas, as would naturally be supposed, but in the Cumbum Taluq; so every holder of these chitties has to pass through the Government forests to the Nellore side and back to bring the wood. The forests on both sides being the same, what is to prevent their cutting in the Government forests?—and is it likely they climb a steep hill and come back with wood, which grows at their doors? Mr. Dampier has also exposed the Shrotriemdars of Tudicherla, who also give chitties. It appears that these men have only got an old Canarese document to substantiate their possession, but they produce no document upheld by any Commissioner. One of the Shrotriemdars told me that no rent is paid for the hill tract, but that they got it free (?).

General instructions have been issued to the village officials, and due notice will be taken, if failure on their part is reported.

J. H.

* *Vide* my report.

† Instructions have been issued to charge lime kilns monthly Rupees 3, as sanctioned in the case of forges.

‡ To obviate this, payment in advance has been ordered.

J. H.

The ryots of Cuddapah District are in the habit of coming up the valleys into the Kurnool Forests. I have seen them myself and none of them had licenses. One Komati told me he was going to Ahobalum Forests for Yegi spokes and felloes. Another party (basket-makers) were in the Dantla Vanipenta Forests and had come up a valley *viâ* Dassapally from Gopalapuram. The village of Chintalachervu and its two hamlets are surrounded entirely by Kurnool fields, and as wood is not allowed to be attached at this village, it being in Cuddapah District, the ryots are always smuggling. Besides, there is no supervision over it, firstly, if a Cuddapah peon came to inspect it he would have to cross the Kurnool District ; secondly, my peon stationed at Pedda Vengali is not allowed to inspect it, as it is in the Cuddaph District. I therefore request that this village may be added to the Sirwell Taluq, not only to prevent the villagers smuggling to it, but also to prevent the Kurnool ryots making use of this city of refuge to the detriment of the receipts at Pedda Vengali Station. I was informed that when Batchipally and five or six other villages were transferred to Kurnool, this one was accidently left out.

The Board will be addressed (if necessary) on this subject, after communication with the Collector of Cuddapah.

J. H.

SECTION IV.

60. *Yield of Forests and Expenditure.*—Innamuddi and thirty-nine Yegi beams were felled from the Bolapally Forests, and 100 Teak beams were felled in the Pullelachervu* Forests for the Cumbum Depôt. Five of the latter having been rejected ; they were sold by auction. All the Innamuddi and Yegi were sold, but there are Teak (eighty-eight) beams still on hand, and one Innamuddi not disposed of ; this was felled in 1873-74. Forty-six bandies of bark were taken on license, an increase of thirty-one bandies. The number of bandies of wood, &c., taken from the forests are as follows :—

* Cumbum Taluq.

Rupees 6	362
Do. 3	3,541
Do. 2	129
Do. 1	4,844½
Firewood at Annas 4	759
Do. ,, 5	7,416½
Do. ,, 2	4,613
Do. ,, 1	30,533
Do. Pies 9	24

The only heading which shows an increase is the rate of Rupee 1, and this is attributable to the closing of the Bassavapur and Yellagode Forests, from which stations the revenue was principally derived on Innamuddi and Yegi beams at Rupees 3, and Yegi spokes and felloes at Rupees 6. A really good income could be depended upon, if Government felling was carried out more fully in the above forests, but want of funds prevented the attempt being made. The expenditure has been Rupees 779-12-8 less than last year. To this must be added the fees paid to village officers for collection of money for forges, as last year it was not included in the expenses, Rupees 113-12-4.

SECTION V.

Financial Results.—The revenue is Rupees 24,997-12-1, a decrease of Rupees 6,856-5-6 on the previous official year. Although this may seem bad, yet it really is not so ; for, on looking through the old register books, I find an average annual income was derived from the Bassavapur and Yelligode Forests of Rupees 6,000 and 4,000, respectively. Were these amounts added to the present total receipts, we should have had a revenue of, say, Rupees 35,000, which is an increase. I have already compared the two years in a separate account. The existing decrease I account for as follows :—

The lengthy period of the rainy season of 1874, commencing in May and closing in November, the double quantity of rainfall in the taluqs bordering on the hills, (*vide* Rain Registers of *Fort St. George Gazette*).

2ndly.—The bad crops of the Koilkuntla, Sirwell Taluqs, also in Cumbum Range, and north, part of Cuddapah District in 1873 and 1874, and the bad crops in 1875 of the villages adjacent to the forests on account of a superabundance of rain, especially poor in Nandikotkur Taluq, where they lost both crop and straw. This is partly due to the ryots who live in the villages near the hills ; for they have found it so profitable to trade in timber by supplying the more remote villages, that they pay little or no attention to their land, and if they have not money to pay for their license, they wait for a favorable opportunity and cart it off without one making a larger profit and naturally a bolder attempt the next time until caught.

3rdly.—The closing of the so-called "Reserves" completely and not felling departmentally the "Reserves," to keep up what was lost by the stoppage of the voucher and license system in the newly-closed forests. The sales by auction have realized about the same as last year.

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.—The confiscations numbered 216, and prosecutions ninety-four were disposed of this side ; those in the Cumbum Range have been very few, I am sorry to state. One case of mischief (cutting trees in the forests for a durkhast without any application) was never inquired into by the Tahsildar of Cumbum, although twice written to. One case has never been settled by the Tahsildar of Nandikotkur. The year under review has been a very unhealthy one for the department on both sides on account of fever and guinea-worm. The Overseer was several times prostrated by dysentery, and in February and March suffered from guinea-worm and fever. The list of casualties and dismissals were as follows :—

Besides the second already mentioned, Mr. Dampier dismissed an acting peon named Khaja Meer who was not only a great drunkard, but was in the habit of going round the villages bullying and extorting money from the villagers, for which, I was glad to hear, he got a sound thrashing from one village. This came to the Overseer's notice, and after inquiry he was discharged. Besides one peon died. I wish earnestly to point out the irreparable damage done to trees in the forests by the Lambadies and cattle-keepers by stripping off bark (Yepi and Polike) to make ropes to tie up their cows, &c., while in the jungles. This I particularly noticed in the Markapur Taluq jungles, although it also occurs in other forests. And also the shepherds and goat-herds commit great mischief by hacking young trees half through and bending them over to allow the goats to get at the leaves. In large trees they cut the branches and throw them down. This I also particularly observed in the Markapur Taluq. The Lambadies right away in the hills are also in the habit of coming and felling (Yepi especially) small posts, cultivation wood, rafters, &c., heaping it all up at Allothun, Parlutla and other out-of-the-way places in the forests of Nandikotkur Taluq along or near the bank of the Kistna. When the river has gone down they take it across for sale to the Nizam's Territory or to the Kistna District. All the wood to the north of Markapur Taluq and between the River Kistna and Yendapally is either carried by bullocks for sale in the Kistna District or *viâ* the Karakarella Pass to the Nellore District, disposing of it along the road till they reach the salt-pans. On their return journey they take salt. I trust that something may be done to hinder the great damage done to the trees in the forests of Nandikotkur and Markapur ; to prevent this systematic theft out of the Kurnool Forest *viâ* Kistna and Nizam's Districts, and also to protect and conserve the forests which are now almost entirely unguarded, I say almost as I have lately had *one* peon at Pullelacherva to look after at least fifty miles of forest, *i.e.*, from Gurrapusala to Yerrapollem, hamlet of Marrievemula. I don't know whether there is any forest establishment in the Kistna District to guard the forest along the river Kistna and between the river and Karakarella Pass ; if not, there

ought to be. No accounts have been received showing the amount of wood taken on free passes for firewood, burnt houses, or cultivation purposes from the five different Tahsildars. On the 21st July 1875, I only received the firewood free-pass account from Nandikotkur, in which taluq the number of bandies has decreased from 4,622 to 3,237 for 101 villages. Not being in receipt of *all* accounts, I am unable to append statistics about this system, but will do so when I receive them. Among the 101 villages are some near Kurnool, *i.e.*, about forty miles from the forests. Are these which are so far away entitled to firewood? They have no forests, nor have the adjacent villages any, but they have to go to twelve or fifteen adjacent village boundaries before they reach the forests. Can this be termed adjacent? I ask this as the yearly drain on the forests for firewood amounts to at least 25,000 bandies (free pass and no pass), and as the forests on the plains are gradually disappearing, notwithstanding the general idea that the Nullamallays are so inexhaustable. Take for instance the Sirwell Taluq: cultivation (firstly, free felling) has entirely taken the place of the forests except in two villages, and these only because they run so far into the hills. The consequence is that the northern portion of Sirwell Taluq now procure their firewood from the forests in the south of the Nundial Taluq, and also from the plateau (which is Imperial Forests) in the Mahadevapur Forests, by which bandies ascend along the Nandikanama. So, as the forests on the plains become lessened, the confined space will have to yield a larger supply of firewood year by year; consequently they will yearly disappear doubly quick. In some parts of the Nundial, the forests on the plains are being denuded fast; I could relate many instances which have come under my observation within the few years I have been in charge here. The delay of transmitting the report has been caused solely through the free-pass accounts not being forwarded. I enclose, herewith, the yearly accounts which usually accompany this report to the number of seven.

(Signed) E H. BOILEAU,
Probationary Deputy Conservator of Forests.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. HOPE,
Acting Collector.

A Comparison between 1873-74 *and* 1875-75.

	1873-74.			1874-75.			Remarks.
	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Sale of depôt timber	932	14	3	664	0	0	
Sale of timber, firewood, &c, removed by purchasers, including seigniorage	29,496	0	11	23,029	7	6	
Permit fees and rent of jungles, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sale of confiscated, drift, and waif wood .	1,229	12	7	1,098	7	2	
Miscellaneous	195	5	10	195	13	5	
Supplied to Public Works Department ...	...	...	...	10	0	0	
Total Receipts ...	31,854	1	7	24,997	12	1	
Working Expenses ...	2,909	14	10	2,305	14	8	
	28,944	2	9	22,691	13	5	
Total Establishments ..	8,405	11	7	7,030	10	2	
Balance in favor of Government ...	20,538	7	2	15,661	3	3	

(Signed) J HOPE,
Acting Collector.

NORTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
MAILPUTTY, 8th September 1875.

No. 482.

From

W. S. WHITESIDE, ESQ.,
Collector of North Arcot,

To

H. E. STOKES, ESQ.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the Administration Report on the forests of this district for the official year 1874-75 received from the Deputy Conservator of Forests.

2. There are no reserved forests in the district, but, when the demarcation of the Tripati Hills now in progress is completed, the forests growing on them will be formed into a reserve.

3. There is only one fuel reserve in the district, *viz.*, that of Mamandoor.

4. The number of plantations is the same as in last year, *viz.*, nine occupying about 1,350 acres, of which nearly 1,200 acres contain about 554,000 casuarina trees. The remaining extent of land contains about 89,000 Acacia Cassia and other indigenous trees. I have made several plantations also of the Trincomallee wood from seed of a tree in my garden at Chittoor. The young plants are thriving I am glad to say, and promise to make a very valuable addition to the timber trees of this district.

5. Nearly all the plantations suffered more or less from the disastrous flood which occurred in October last and from the effects of the preceding hot weather. More than a lakh of the young casuarina trees were lost from both causes.

6 The total cost of all the plantations during the year was Rupees 7,437-7-4. The receipts amounted to Rupees 3,084-7-3, and this was from the Trivellum plantation alone. The contracy I have entered into with the Superintendent of the Central Jail for the daily supply of fuel is very profitable, and the Superintendent has expressed himself as very well satisfied with the quality of the wood. Mr. Sheffield now states that there is a great demand just now for wood for fuel, and he is selling large quantities of the clippings and spray at Rupee 1 per bandy-load, not weighed, for pot-making, lime-burning, &c.

7. The forests in the district are worked on the license and voucher system. The sales were 2,809 cart-loads of timber, 4,536 cart-loads of firewood, 3,942 cart-loads of bamboos, 130 cart-loads of dye-bark, and 742 cart-loads of charcoal. I have no doubt whatever that this is not really one-fourth of the amount of timber and firewood actually removed from our forests. Time and the more efficient working of the forests with a proper establishment will, however, enable us to effect much improvement.

8. The total receipts from the forests amount to Rupees 20,624-7-10. The expenditure on account of conservancy and working charges come to Rupees 11,572-13-11 and of establishment and contingencies to Rupees 1,076-7-4, making a total expenditure of Rupees 21,649-5-3.

9. I regret the delay that has taken place in the submission of this report. It was mainly owing to my having had to await the receipt from the Deputy Conservator of Forests of the statements called for by the Board in their Proceedings, dated 5th July last, Forest No. 134-1,905, and which I was desirous should accompany this report. I beg accordingly to submit them herewith (ten in number) for the reserves and plantations noted in the margin. I have forwarded copies of the statements to the Inspector of Forests.

1 Amboor and Mamandoor Reserves
2. Trivellum Plantation.
3. Keelminnel do.
4 Thengal do.
5. Vaunivedu do.
6 Verinjeepuram do.
7. Chayoor do.
8. Ammoondy do.
9. Ammirdy do.
10. Gasulamandam do

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.
(Signed) W. S. WHITESIDE,
Collector.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
NORTH ARCOT, VELLORE, 1st *May* 1875.

From

T. SHEFFIELD, ESQ.,

Deputy Conservator of Forests, North Arcot.

To

W. S. WHITESIDE, ESQ.,

Collector of North Arcot.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Administration Report on the North Arcot forests for the year 1874-75.

SECTION I.

Inspection Tours of the Officer in Charge.—I have been in charge throughout the year, during which time I have inspected the forests of Chendragherry, Poloor, and Vellore have monthly inspected the plantations, thoroughly explored the new tract of forests on the jawadis taken over from Salem ; the forests in the Chenderagherry Taluq lying between Nagapatla and Somala on the Cuddapah frontier, and the Tripati Hill forests, and have submitted special reports on each.

2. In January last, I took charge of the local jungles in Gudiattam, Chittoor, Palmanair, and Chendragherry Taluqs, and have partially inspected those of Gudiattam and Chendragherry, but have not yet been to Chittoor or Palmanair forests.

SECTION II.

A.—RESERVED FORESTS.

At present we have no strictly reserved forests, but I hope in a short time to see the Tripati Hills formed into a reserve as has been recommended ; there are excellent young forests on these hills that only want care for a few years to make them very valuable.

B.—FUEL RESERVES.

Mamandoor Reserve.—The growth of the trees in this reserve continues favorable, and I hope we shall in two or three years more be able to commence felling. I am sorry to report that a fire broke out in the reserve at the beginning of April, but, owing to the reserve being divided into blocks, it was put out after spreading through two blocks only. Had these division paths not been made, the fire would doubtless have gone through the whole of the reserve as it did last year. I believe that the reserve was purposely fired, for, when I went to suppress it, I found that it had started in the west corner of the reserve two miles away from the railway and that there was no fire in the surrounding jungle. I made inquiries with a view to finding out who had set it on fire, but could get no information.

C.—Plantations.

The following statement gives all necessary information regarding the plantation :—

Name of Plantation.	Year in which Plantation was formed.	Area.	Description of Trees.	Number of Trees.	Charges						Receipts						Remarks.
					During the Year.			Up to the Year.			During the Year.			Up to the Year.			
					RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Trivellum	January 1868.	434·87	Casuarina.	166,498	1,631	6	5	11,608	1	3	3,084	7	3	3,437	9	3	
Verinjeepuram ...	June 1870.	260·48	Do.	191,247	1,835	7	4	8,014	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tengal	Nov. 1872.	About 110	Do.	3,000	477	6	8	598	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Keelminnel ...	March 1873.	About 150	Do.	120,000	1,025	9	4	1,879	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chaynoor	February 1871.	129·67	Acacia Cassia of Species, &c.	81,000	775	5	4	4,649	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gazerlamandum...	July 1871.	44 67	Casuarina.	44,000	447	1	9	2,068	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vannivedu	April 1873.	About ·30	Do.	30,000	314	9	2	466	8	10	...	...	...	16	0	0	
Ammoondy... ..	June 1873.	About 160	Do.	None.	507	9	4	739	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ammerdy	Sept. 1867.	25	Many kinds of indigenous and exotic trees.	8,000	198	0	0	2,708	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Experimental.

Trivellum Plantation suffered greatly from the heat at the beginning of 1874, and we lost about 25,000 plants of from three to sixty feet high; then in October it suffered by flood; a bund of about a quarter of a mile long thrown up after the flood of 1872 to protect the plantation from the river was swept away, and the plantation fencing partially destroyed, but the repairs have all been completed and the ground replanted. Our receipts from the sale of wood during the year is I think, very fair, and will no doubt go on increasing yearly.

Verinjeepuram Plantation suffered more damage than any other; about 80,000 plants washed out, the whole of the fencing destroyed, the plantation covered with rubbish, and a stream flowing where large plants stood before. We have now got it pretty clear, have set up all the plants we could find, and repaired a part of the fence, but there is still a great deal to be done to bring it into order.

Thengal Plantation—River-side fence was washed away, but no other damage done. This fence will shortly be repaired and the whole of the land planted up.

Keelminnel Plantation had just been planted up when the rise of the river laid all flat, cleared away thirty acres entirely and washed down the fences and the hut, but all the plants, except the thirty acres entirely swept away, have been replaced, and are in excellent health; the fences, except on the river side, repaired, and the hut is being rebuilt.

Chaynoor Plantation, being at a distance from the river, was not damaged.

Gazerlamandum Plantation is in good order, the trees on the planted portion are thriving, a large nursery has been formed on the new land lately made over to us, and I have just contracted for the fencing of the new land.

Vannivedu Plantation is in good order, but the plants put out last season have a yellowish appearance.

Ammoondy Plantation.—The whole of the fencing of this plantation was destroyed by the river last October; but, as the land was not planted, no other damage was done. The fences will be remade, and half the ground planted this year. There is a large nursery well stocked with seedlings for planting out.

Ammerdy Plantation.—All the plants in this plantation grow rapidly. The Sandal, Red-wood, Ingo Samon, Log-wood, Tolipot Palm, Trincomallee, and other plants thrive and are healthy.

The total cost of all the plantations during the year is Rupees 7,206. The number of plants planted out 313,000, and the number of acres of previous year's planting that had to be kept up and on which part of the above money was expended was Rupees 815, but of the number of plants put out in the year we lost over a lakh by flood.

SECTION III.

Forests worked under the License and Voucher System.—There has been no change in this respect during the year. All the forests are worked under this system.

Items.	Description of Timber, &c., removed under the License System.	Quantity.	Amount.		
		BANDIES.	RS.	A.	P.
I. 2 (a)...	Timber	2,809	4,728	10	7
I. 2 (b) ..	Firewood and charcoal	5,278	3,648	11	5
II. 2 ...	Other minor produce	3,942	1,629	6	6
IV. 3 ...	From other sources	...	...	...	...

SECTION IV.

Yield of Forests.—The subjoined statement shows the total yield of the forests under all heads:—

Ranges.	Timber.					Firewood for Railway and other Purposes		Bamboos.		Bark on License.	Forest Produce on License.	Charcoal on License.
	Departmentally		On License.		Free.	On License and Departmentally.	Free.	On License.	Free.			
	Cubic feet.	Maunds.	Cubic feet.	Bandy-loads.	Bandy-loads.	Bandy-loads.	Bandy-loads.	Bandy-loads.	Bandy-loads.	Bandy-loads.		Bandy-loads.
Northern Range.	...	15,437¾ of red-wood roots and stumps.	...	599	261½	187½	21,436	963½	23	7	Rupees 486, the sale proceeds of tamarind fruit.	96
Central do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	97½	...	1½	...		...
Southern do. ...	...	1,485½ bandy-loads for casuarina wood.	...	2,209½	...	4,348	22	2,978	...	123		646
Total...	...	...	...	2,808½	262½	4,535½	21,555½	3,941½	24½	130	...	742

SECTION V.

Financial Result.

A.—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the North Arcot Forests for the Year 1874-75.

Items.	Classification.	Amount.			Total Amount.		
	Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.			
I. 1 (*a*).	Timber	7,274	12	6			
I. 1 (*b*).	Firewood and charcoal	3,084	7	3			
I. 2 (*a*).	Timber	4,728	10	7			
I. 2 (*b*).	Firewood and charcoal	3,648	11	5			
I. 3 ...	From confiscated draft and waif timber	217	2	4			
II. 1 ...	Grazing dues and sale of grass	3	6	9			
II. 2 ...	Other minor produce	1,629	6	6			
IV. 3 ...	From other sources	37	14	6			
	Total Receipts ...	...	...	...	20,624	7	10
	Expenditure.						
	Conservancy and Works.						
I. 1 (*a*).	Timber	1,697	13	11			
I. 1 (*b*).	Firewood and charcoal	1,084	7	10			
I. 2 (*a*).	Timber	360	2	11			
I. 3 ...	On confiscated drift and waif wood	5	0	0			
III. 1 ...	Demarcation lines and boundary pillars or marks ...	64	2	0			
IV. 1 (*a*).	Protection from fire	130	5	6			
IV. 1 (*c*).	Improvement and conservation	458	4	0			
IV. 2 (*a*).	Formation	2,365	8	1			
IV. 2 (*c*).	Improvement and Conservation	4,068	11	6			
IV. 2 (*d*).	Fencing and enclosing	478	14	0			
VII. 2 ...	Buildings and offices	533	5	0			
X. 3 ...	Other charges	326	3	2			
	Total Conservancy and Works ...	...	...	...	11,572	13	11

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the North Arcot Forests for the Year 1874-75.—(Continued.)

Items.	Classification.	Amount.	Total Amount.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	Establishment.		
I.	Salaries—		
2	Pay of Control and Executive Officer	3,000 0 0	
3	Office Establishment	588 0 0	
4	Protective Establishment	4,046 13 6	
II.	Travelling Allowances—		
2	Control and Executive Officer	1,800 0 0	
3	Protective Establishment	360 0 0	
4	Office Establishment	22 12 0	
III.	Contingencies—		
	Stationery, office-rent, and carriage of tents and records, sundries, and official postage	258 13 10	10,076 7 4
	Total Expenditure...	... ...	21,649 5 3
	Balance of timber in depôt on 31st March 1874 ...	2,836 4 0	
	Add timber felled during 1874-75	2,728 10 6	
	Total ...	... ...	5,564 14 6
	Deduct timber sold in 1874-75	... ...	5,445 9 10
	Balance of timber on hand on 31st March 1875	... ...	* 119 4 8
	* Particulars—		
	1,431½ maunds of red-wood roots and stumps valued at 1 Anna and 4 Pies per maund	119 4 8	
	Decrease in stock	... ...	2,716 15 4
	Financial results balance against the forests ...	... ...	3,741 12 9

B.—Statement showing in Detail the Timber felled in the North Arcot Forests during the Year 1874-75.

Division of Range.	Description of Timber and other Forest Produce.	Number of Cubic Feet.	Number of Maunds.	Rate of Valuation per Cubic Foot.	Rate of Valuation per Maund.	Total Valuation.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Kirkumbady...	Red-wood posts.	...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
	Red-wood roots and stumps ...	...	35,736½	... ...	... ...	3,833 4 4	
Vellore	Casuarina wood.	...	1,485½ bandy-loads.	... ...	... ...	1,612 5 6	
					Total ...	5,445 9 10	

C.—Statement of Timber, &c., sold from the Depôts of the North Arcot Forests during the Year 1874-75.

Name of Depôt.	Description of Timber or other Forest Produce; Number of Cubic Feet or Maunds sold and Rate of Valuation per Cubic Foot or Maund.	Total Valuation.	Total Amount actually realized.	Difference between Columns 3 and 4.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Kirkambady..	35,736½ maunds of red-wood roots and stumps.	3,833 4 4	7,274 12 6	3,441 8 2	
Vellore ...	1,485½ bandy-loads of casuarina wood	1,612 5 6	3,084 7 3	1,472 1 9	
	Total...	5,445 9 10	10,359 3 9	... ...	
Total showing aggregate increase...		... ...	... ...	4,913 9 11	

D.—Statement containing the Particulars of the Stock in Hand at the Commencement and Close of the Official Year 1874-75.

Description of Timber or Forest Produce.	Number of Cubic Feet.	Number of Maunds.	Rate per Cubic Foot or Maund.	Total Valuation.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			RS. A. P.	RS. A P.	
Red-wood roots and stumps	...	21,730	0 2 0	2,716 4 0	
Casuarina wood	240 bandy-loads.	...	0 8 0	120 0 0	
	240 bandy-loads.	21,730 maunds.	... ...	2,836 4 0	
Add total valuation of timber and forest produce felled during the year as per column 7, Statement B				2,728 10 6	
			Total...	5,564 14 6	
Deduct total valuation of timber, &c., sold during the year as per column 3, Statement C				5,445 9 10	
Compare the remainder with total under column 5...				119 4 8	

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.—The health of the establishment has been very indifferent. I have had two very severe attacks of jungle fever. The junior Forester and Sub-Forester have suffered severally from it and most of the peons have had it more or less throughout the year.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) T. SHEFFIELD,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CUDDALORE,
14th September 1875.

No. 388.

From

J. H. GARSTIN, ESQ.,
Collector of South Arcot,

To

H. E. STOKES, ESQ.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Forest Administration Report of this district for 1874-75 received from the Deputy-Conservator only on the 11th instant with the statements which accompanied it marked A to G.

2. The report contains a full account of the operations of the year, and consequently it is unnecesssary for me to enter into details. My observations will therefore be confined to the general results of the year.

3. The receipts from all items of forest revenue amounted to Rupees 4,677-14-11, or Rupees 1,072 less than the estimated amount, the decrease being chiefly in the sale proceeds of timber, firewood, and bamboos removed by purchasers ; but in the sale of timber by departmental agency there has been a slight increase. The above sum does not include Rupees 1,276-12-6 expended for the upkeep of the Jungle Conservancy plantations since transferred to forest, which was recovered and credited to this head.

4. Of the total expenditure the sum of Rupees 1,276-12-8 abovementioned having been expended on Jungle Conservancy plantations, the expenditure on Imperial Conservancy was Rupees 3,841 only against a sanctioned grant of Rupees 5,420. It was not known till the receipt of the Board's telegram, dated 19th February last, that the expenditure of Rupees 1,277 abovementioned from the forest allotment would be recouped to it ; and, as the total expenditure including that sum had very nearly reached the full amount of the grant, further outlay was stopped.

5. The expenditure for the salaries of the Deputy Conservator and his establishment including contingencies was Rupees 309 less than the sanctioned grant, the decrease being chiefly in consequence of the Deputy Conservator not having drawn his pay here when he was on privilege leave.

6. In timber operations the departmental felling was unimportant, the whole quantity of timber felled and carted to the market during the year being only 2,346 cubic feet. Nothing seems to have been done departmently in the way of collecting minor produce.

7. The chief work in the Imperial fuel reserves, ten in number, was general conservancy, besides setting new boundary fences, repairing old fences, clearing out jungle saplings, putting out necessary plants in field, and watering young plants in the dry season ; the particulars of the work done will be found fully described in Section II. B of the Deputy Conservator's Report.

8. Nothing of importance seems to have been done in connection with the experimental plantations. They were not extended, but the trees in them have been maintained at a small cost.

9. The quantity of timber removed from the forests on payment of seigniorage was 9,309 cubic feet ; bamboos were similarly removed to the extent of 1,172 bandy-loads, while 833 tons of firewood and 36,814 maunds of minor produce were taken away in a like manner. The seigniorage collections on these amounted to Rupees 3,002, of which Rupees 569 was levied on the timber, Rupees 924 on bamboos, Rupees 776 on firewood, and the balance Rupees 733 on the minor produce. The removals of timber, &c., by the ryots on free passes were limited, being of the estimated value of Rupees 582 only.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Collector.

[ENCLOSURE 1.]

DEPUTY CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE, CUDDALORE,
10th *September* 1875.

From

H. L. WOOLDRIDGE, ESQ.,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,

To

J. H. GARSTIN, ESQ.,
Collector and Conservator of South Arcot.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Administration Report on Imperial Conservancy operations in this district during official year 1874-75 with the usual annual statements marked A to G attached, and the two reports on plantations and reserves in the tabular form proposed by the Board of Revenue, dated 26th April 1875, No. 1,032-62, called for in the Board's Proceedings, No. 1,905-134, of 9th July 1875.

With the exception of thirty-nine days' absence on privilege leave in February and March 1875, I was in charge of the district throughout the year, and Forester Kader Hoossain Sahib remained in the district as my Assistant in Trinomallay Range.

SECTION I.

Inspection Tours—As the supervision of large Jungle Conservancy plantations, reserves, and some village jungles has been given to me in addition to my forest work, my tours of inspection have taken me over every part of the district except Chellumbarum taluq, and the year under report was spent in the following way:— For 152 days I was on circuit in the district, for 160 days in head-quarters. I was on privilege leave for 39 days in the year (from 21st February 1875), and the Christmas holiday (14 days) make up the full number of 365.

While on circuit for the purpose of inspection I travelled over 2,175 miles of road. I made twelve tours of inspection beyond the head-quarter taluq, visiting Virdachellum taluq jungles twice, Trikalore taluq plantations and reserves six times, Tindevanum taluq, Merkanum division plantations and reserves once, Villapuram reserves twice, Gingee reserves and jungles twice, Gungavarum jungles once, Trinomallay range three times, once specially for demarcating the forest boundary on the Javadi hills between this and the adjoining districts, and inspected on those occasions Chengum reserves twice, Cavathymallai reserve and Arashangany hill forest once each, Trinomallay cusbah reserve twice, the surrounding fuel jungles twice, Thundrampett jungles and Pooniar belt once, and Poodoopolliem jungles once, Kullacoorchy taluq twice, going on both occasions to Tullavassal by appointment to meet the Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey and attend the settlement of disputed boundary. I inspected the Olundoorpett and Elavanasoor jungles twice, and the Cuddalore plantations, being a short ride from the head-quarter office, many times.

The Inspector of Forests did not visit the range during the year. The longest tour undertaken by me occupied 57 days when 649 miles of road were travelled over and 39 different conservancy works were visited, and many of them twice over. But immediately previous to this long march I had been in head-quarters for an equal time, chiefly occupied in mapping.

SECTION II.

RESERVES.

A.—Reserved Forests—Still no heavy forests have been demarcated for a close reserve, though now that the Javadi hill boundary has been settled, and the Colroyen hill boundary in course of being settled there is every prospect of certain forest tracts being "reserved" before another year passes by. In the meantime the felling of 31 kinds of trees is strictly restricted to the department as before, and the large tracts of scrub and mixed jungle and forest near Chengum, Trinomallay, Gingee, and Vattavalum are maintained as fuel reserves. There has been one addition to these fuel reserves in the year recommended by the Inspector of Forests and the Board of Revenue, but not noticed in G. O., No. 1,604, of 21st December 1874, which deals with subject of Board's Proceedings, No. 2,470-150, of 1st September 1874; this

addition consists of the south and western slopes of the hill of Trinomallay and the jungle at its base with the Cavathymallai which is close by, described in my last annual report and now shown in the returns as the "Cusbah reserve." Up to this year, the charges incurred on this block of forest have been debited to VII of the old budget head, and are now debited to IV 1. There was no fire within the limits proposed to be enclosed for reserve, but on the northern slope of the same hill fire passed over about 200 cawnies late in the season doing but little damage, grass been green, and was luckily put out by a shower of rain. In the rest of the jungles and forests open to licensed felling only one fire of importance took place, this was in Checkady division forest on the slopes between the villages of Vulsay and Beemaraputty; neither the damage nor the area burnt over was estimated, and my inspection in that division took place too late in the year and too long, after new growth had formed, to make one; the fire was not reported immediately.

In Timber operations.—The departmental felling was unimportant 322 trees were felled, chiefly Karungali poles, Namai Karindoomby and Kaduka beams, Parambai posts, Vengai, Kalmaroothay, Neem, Pooloonay, Acha and Eroovady logs, the largest log brought out of forests to market contained 19 cubic feet; the above trees were worked up into 763 logs and pieces containing 2,346¼ cubic feet; these were all carted to market, the felling, logging, and dragging to carting place cost Rupees 447 (less a few Annas); the carting cost Rupees 389; the depôt establishment wages were Rupees 160 Formation of depôt, *i.e.*, fencing, clearing ground, &c, cost Rupees 75, and besides this purchase of a building lot for Forester's office cost Rupees 30 (this last is debited to Heading VII) The sum realized by sales from depôt was Rupees 1,593-2-3; no supply was made to Public Department; the demand is for small-sized building timber, drivers of hired carts refuse to carry heavy logs, the department consequently is obliged to log the trees smaller to meet demand and difficulty of carriage.

B.—Fuel Reserves.—In the fuel reserves no fires occurred; the total expenditure on extra watchman for protection from fire was Rupees 34. This principally in Chengum Division The cusbah reserve having been added and the Anandavady reserve having been given up, the number keeps the same as in last year's report, *viz*, ten; the area until surveyed must remain at 40,000 acres.

In the five Gingee reserves the usual works of improvement of natural jungles were kept up and felling carefully prevented. In addition to general conservancy the following special operations were carried on: 1,750 pits were dug, 18,506 nursery plants put out in field, 964 sapplings supported, 1 mile of new boundary fencing set, and old fencing repaired, 6,532 jungle sapplings cleared out, 12½ acres of hand-worked land sown broad-cast with Katvalai and Velvalum seed, 4 maunds of Venshoo, Konnery, Katvalai and Tamarind seeds were dibbled in. About 12,400 trees in the planted areas were watered regularly through the dry season, but over the whole of the planting 16,380 casualties were reported.

The total cost in the year of these five reserves was Rupees 1,693-10-3; of this Rupees 782-4-3 was incurred for monthly paid servants and Rupees 911-6-0 for hired day labor The total receipts from deadwood, &c., were Rupees 316-7-8. Nothing of this came from Railway Department. The expenditure by accounts rendered was Rupees 1,665-12-3, and was less than either of the two years preceding All the receipts were paid into treasury and credited in the year to "Forests." The detail of the above "Cost" and "Receipts" is as follows:—

	Cost.			Receipts.		
	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Moota Cadoo Reserve	576	9	1	183	1	0
Siroovady ,, ...	353	1	4	1	8	0
Cottamangalum ,, ...	241	1	10	119	10	0
Padepallum ,, ...	212	7	1	2	4	0
Periamoor ,, ...	320	6	11	10	0	8

The produce from which the above Revenue was obtained was—

			Net Proceeds.		
	MDS.	lbs.	RS.	A.	P.
Firewood, 707 bandy-loads	... ..		269	10	0
Bark, 23 do.	.....		17	4	0
Cotton	1	23	3	0	0
Tamarind fruit	6	18	3	8	0
*Bees wax	0	12	8	4	0
*Honey	3	2	14	7	0
Other fruit	2	0	0	6	8

*These receipts are the full proceeds of sale, the cost of collection having been debited to Working charges under II. 2.

In former year the expenditure was Rupees 1,846-13-4. The total cost from commencement to end of March 1875, on these five Gingee reserves was Rupees 6,237-0-3. The total number of planted trees existing at same time was 77,778. The jungle is much improved since conservancy, and thousands of self-grown seedlings are showing through the grass and the artificial growth is good.

The Gunganarum reserve which I take separately from it, being on the borders of four taluqs, though mostly in that of Trinomallay, has been protected by Forest Establishment; felling has been prevented as before; the boundary is not definitely settled yet; no conservancy works. have been carried on. The expenditure from working charges "nil" therefore. The reserve is in good condition

In the four Trinomallay reserves conservancy has been carefully attended to.

At the *Cusbah reserve* a few coolies were employed in addition to a regular watcher on 4 Rupees a-month for improving natural jungle, fencing and tending the young Sandal trees; no boundary fencing, survey or demarcation was carried on, no felling or grazing by goats allowed, and no receipts were derived; the improvement of growth is satisfactory; the total cost for this (Trinomallay cusbah) reserve in the year under report was Rupees 82-7-9, former year Rupees 20-5-8

In the two reserves near Chengum the special works have been digging 1,404 pits, planting 3,540 nursery trees, setting 13 miles of boundary fencing around Moodenai, trimming 715 year-lings, sowing broad-cast 2 acres hand-worked with Curryvalum seed; a little hand-watering was kept up, and casualties reported to the number of 1,280.

At the Peringalathoor reserve one watchman has been regularly entertained throughout the year. The growth of natural jungle on all four is increasing; the few planted areas in the Moodenai and Chinnasomudrum do not succeed equally with the Gingee reserve planting; the natural reproduction is about the same rate probably, but do not appear to the eye; the grass and underwood being stronger growth, seedlings are somewhat hidden and sometimes buried under it.

The total cost of the four Trinomallay reserves was Rupees 867-12-1, of this monthly paid servants wages was Rupees 489-6-1 and hired labor was Rupees 378-6-0 The chief work on which hired labor was employed was the Moodenai boundary fencing which cost (by hired labor) Rupees 242-5-6.

The total of receipts from these reserves was Rupees 18-12-0 (no sales of wood to Railway Companies), all paid into Treasury and credited to Forests in the year. The distribution of cost and receipts was as follows:—

	Cost.			Receipts.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Moodenai	469	12	4	8	12	0
Chinnasomudrum	258	14	9	10	0	0
Peringalathoor...	56	9	3	.....		
Cusbah Reserve	82	7	9	.....		

The produce from which Revenue was derived was—

	Bandy-loads	Net Proceeds.
		RS. A. P.
Firewood...	14	4 6 0
Bark...	23	14 6 0

The expenditure by accounts rendered was Rupees 823-15-4 or higher than either of the two preceding years. In the former year the expenditure was Rupees 552-3-10. The total incurred cost from commencement to end of March 1875 on the four Trinomallay reserves including cusbah reserve, but excluding Gunganarum taken separately, and on which there has been no cost, was Rupees 2,974-8-11. The number of planted trees existing at same date was 12,532 The natural jungle has improved much The total expenditure on all reserves this year was Rupees 2,489-11-7. In last year was Rupees 2,399-1-2.

C.—Plantations.—There is only a small experimental plantation near Chengum depôt, some few young trees at Trinomallay timber yard and a plantation at the Chengum anicut (three miles from the village); the *experimental plantation* is not to be extended, the 3,240 trees in it have been maintained at a small cost for watering, weeding, repairing the fence and supporting a few trees that were blown about by the storms; the cost was Rupees 38-5-0; casualties were 60 in number; these were supplied again and a few extra planted, and 3,290 remained at close of year. The trees planted for shade at Trinomallay depôt are thriving well; there was a cost of Rupees 1-14-9 for a nursery made there. The *Anicut plantation* has a good soil, the cause of failure in the first year's planting was bad attention and no expenditure. In the past year the land on the northern bank has been fenced for 1,400 yards, 1,500 pits dug, and 830 Katvalai trees were established. The cost was Rupees 103-14-4.

These three small plantations will be conjointly reported on and one account kept in future. The Inspector of Forests does not recommend further planting experimentally at Chengum, and the Board of Revenue coincide in this view. The anicut land however is well worth being planted up with Teak and Katvalai as forest improvement, if not experimentally with many sorts of trees There is no doubt that the experimental planting at Chengum has been of use as a school wherein to learn the natures of various trees, and the cost under (C.) from Imperial funds from the commencement of the experiment to end of March 1875 has been Rupees 613-12-11, which after all is not a large item. There have been no receipts yet, but in eight years more or thereabout the 3,000 trees will have become valuable. The expenditure under IV. 2 by account in the year was Rs. 138-6-0; this is not taking into account the sum of Imperial funds expended on Jungle Conservancy plantations and since recovered and credited to forests working charges. In the former year it was Rs. 145-8-3. The trees are healthy.

SECTION III.

Forests worked under Voucher and License System.—The receipts for the year from seigniorage on licenses amounted to Rupees 3,001-12-2* credited under Budget heading I. 2 (*a*) and (*b*) and II. 2; in last year they reached Rs. 3,880-2-6, which was considerably higher than any previous year. The amount of timber, &c., removed on free passes is now much less than two years ago, then the value of free pass removals exceeded 1,000 Rs. In former year the figures were Rs 319-10-0, this year were Rs. 581-14-0; the people still retain the privilege of removing head-loads of fuel free of restriction when for "own use" or home consumption, and a large number of bandy loads are taken out on free permits from taluqs not under my charge for manufactures. There was a small expenditure of Rs. 36-9-8 from working charges for checking free and licensed removals, the

* The Regular Estimate was Rs 3,850; the decrease was explained by my report, No 53, of 19th February 1875.

peons of the permanent establishment have been generally employed to do this, but this year nine Tannadars were entertained in addition, four in May and five in August.

The different produce on which the seigniorage was levied are: 15½ bandy-loads of Satin-wood and Karungali, 450 bandy-loads of Jungle-wood, 1,783 bandy-loads of firewood, 82¼ bandy-roads of charcoal, 3 loads of Valum bark, 917 loads of Avarum bark, 1,172 loads of bamboos, and 14⅕ maunds of fruit and other minor produce. Of the whole total 335-3-8 were collected in reserves and detailed under Section II. b.

It will be observed that the seigniorage from firewood and charcoal is much higher than in former year, owing, I believe, to a better check on free passes and the additional Tannadars; still it is nothing compared to the actual consumption. From Velvalum bark the return is little or nothing; neither this bark nor Avarum have yet been taxed in the locally conserved jungles, as I proposed should be done; a source of revenue to some amount is thus allowed to remain unworked; firewood taken for sale has been taxed throughout the district at same rates as the forest taluqs are since 1st January 1875; the revenue from this source goes to Jungle Conservancy.

SECTION IV.

Yield of Forests.—The total yield was 15,070¼ cubic feet of timber, 1,236½ bandy-loads of bamboos, 36,814⅕ maunds of minor produce, 833 tons of fuel; the yield in former year was less in the item of fuel, but more in timber and bamboos, while minor produce was much the same. In the above figures of yield are included all the known removals by departmental felling, licensed felling, free felling and confiscations, the firewood taken on head-loads without restriction is not taken into account.

SECTION V.

Financial Results.—The actual receipts from forest produce compared with the immediately preceding years are nearly 1,000 Rs. less, but still go to show that there is a good market for the reserved sorts of wood, and that if more funds were provided for felling operations, the receipts would be proportionately greater. The cost of large Casuarina plantations lately transferred to Imperial works will only be debited to forests from 1st April 1875, but this will be a heavy charge, and it almost becomes necessary to expend more money on regular forest timber operations and get a larger quantity of stock to market and thus increase the yearly revenue, though nothing like an equilibrium between receipts and expenditure will be effected even then in the face of the great outlay on plantations and reserves.

The allotment for working charges was Rs. 5,420; there remained Rs. 301-4-7 undrawn at close of the year, but a sum of Rs. 1,276-12-8 expended on Jungle Conservancy plantations was refunded to working charges under Miscellaneous, and therefore actually only Rs. 3,841-14-9 were expended on Imperial works, and of this Rs. 1,069-13-11 were expended on departmental timber operations and on reserves Rs. 2,489-11-7. In the former year Rs. 713-2-5 were expended in timber operations; this year's expenditure, though higher than last, was a very small outlay compared with the demand for building wood.

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.—The petty item of Rs. 2-14-0 was obtained from sale of old implements and a fine for bad conduct on the part of the contractor's in felling two sapplings (to make side bars for his bandy) from a reserve. The sum of Rs. 80-2-6 credited to forests in the Treasury accounts was not proceeds from sale of confiscations after the charges had been defrayed, the amount under this head was greater in previous year; smuggling is not so rife. Under II. 2, a sum of Rs. 30-3-0 is charged; this is for the pay of one watchman at 4 Rs. a-month, for three months during blossoming season to protect Kaducka trees from injury in view to next year's crop, *i.e.*, crop of 1875, and for collecting honey and wax, the receipts from sale of which have been shown in Section II. b., Gingee reserves.

Under VII. Rs. 57 are debited; this is for one Tannadar's hut, the purchase of the building lot for Forester's office adjoining Trinomallay depôt, and 7 Rs. for transport of timber specimens to Head-quarter Office.

Under IX. Rs. 2-8-0 are charged; this is for stamps for marking depôt wood.

Under X. Miscellaneous, the charge is for despatch of printed license forms to Tahsildars for issue to wood-cutters.

The number of cases prosecuted departmentally before the Magistracy was ten, nine theft and one extortion against Gingee Head Maistry; the result was seven convictions and three dismissals for want of sufficient evidence; the punishments was sufficient; the amount of fines was 48 Rs.; the charge of extortion was not proved against the Head Maistry. The health of the establishment was indifferent. There was no increase to the protective establishments, but the pay of Deputy Conservator's Office establishment was increased and two office peons sanctioned; the conduct of the establishment was generally fair, though the Forester more than once reported that the peons objected to enter the fever jungles, and two peons were suspended on this account.

The Deputy Conservator took three months' privilege leave from 20th February 1875.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) H. L. WOOLDRIDGE,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, South Arcot.

OFFICE OF DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
TRICHINOPOLY, 18*th May* 1875.

No. 53.

From

S. H. WYNNE, Esq.,
Assistant Collector in charge of Forests, Trichinopoly.

To

H. SEWELL, Esq.,
Acting Collector and Conservator of Forests, Trichinopoly.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report for the Trichinopoly plantations and reserves, together with the usual accounts for the official year 1874-75.

SECTION I.

(b.) Inspection Tours of Range Officers.—Mr. Hadfield, the Acting Deputy Conservator, was absent from head-quarters on inspection tours for a period of seven months. Moreover, he visited the Elamanur plantation a number of times, and went to Pirathur once to inspect land, to Vettuvaithalie three times, once to measure wood, once to shoot wild cattle, and once to inspect land, to Pudur twice to measure wood, to Jogamalie twice to inspect avenue plants, to Mavapparei thrice, first to inspect avenue plants, second to confer with the Railway Engineer, and third in accompany with the Conservator, to Irruverambur once to inspect land, to Edumaleipputti twice to inspect land, to Negapatam once, and to Nerinjipettai once, in accompany with the Inspector, to Nungapuram twice to inspect land, to Amur once to inspect the Padugeri, to Sengal and Mahadavapuram once to inspect a breached tank, to Virampatti once to inspect certain hills, and to Tunagudi to inspect land.

SECTION II.

A.—Reserved Forests.—None.

B.—Fuel Reserves—Lallapettai.—Nine acres and 4,785 square yards of land were cleared of bushwood, and 2,140 square yards of land were dug. One thousand one hundred and sixty-two measures of Acacia Arabica seed and 37½ measures of Azadirachta Indica seed were collected, of which 1,100 measures of former seed were supplied to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madura. One hundred and eighty-six beds were formed, of which 177 were transplanted with Casuarinas. Sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy pits were dug and planted with Casuarinas. Two wells were dug and two well baskets were made and sunk into them. Five

picottahs were constructed, and two picottah heads were repaired. An embankment 55 yards long, 3 feet broad, and 3 feet high was erected for picottah watering, and 16,670 Casuarinas were brought under picottah watering. Four hundred lineal yards of land were dug for permanent fence and sown with Acacia Arabica seeds, and 50 yards of temporary fence were constructed. Two hundred and fifty-three Acacia Arabica plants died, 132 tons and 412 pounds of Acacia Arabica wood were felled and taken by the Contractor. The receipts of the year amount to Rupees 531-7-10 and expenditure to Rupees 702-11-7 (of which Rupees 89-15-6 represents the cost of establishments) against a receipt and expenditure of Rupees 1,066-11-9 and Rupees 739-9-1 respectively for last year. The decrease in the receipt is attributable to the fact that the Contractor ceased felling on the alleged ground that the rate did not remunerate him.

Tanimalei.—Neither felling nor planting was carried on in this reserve, but a peon is appointed to watch over it, and the cost of the supervision amounts to Rupees 66-0-5 against Rupees 90 in last year.

Panjamtanji and Mirmakardu.—With the exception of the sale of some telegraph posts to the South Indian Railway, no felling or planting operations were carried on in these reserves. The cost of supervision amounts to Rupees 325-15-10 and the receipts to Rupees 7-8-0 against an expenditure in last year of Rupees 427-8-9.

Sripurandon.—Three Acres and 20 decimals of land were cleared of brushwood, and twenty-seven measures of Acacia Arabica seed and nine of Acacia leucophlæa seed were collected. Ninety-four thousand six hundred and fifty-four pits were dug, of which 93,844 were sown with Acacia Arabica seed, and 810 planted with Albizzia Lebbek, 10½ acres were ploughed and sown with Acacia Arabica seed, and 5 acres more were ploughed (3½ acres being ploughed twice and 1½ thrice) and kept ready for next season. Twenty-nine thousand and ninety-six lineal yards of land were dug, of which 28,706 yards were sown with Acacia Arabica seeds, and 663 lineal yards of temporary fence were formed. The expenditure during the year amounts to Rupees 309-14-3.

C.—Plantation—Elamanur.—Thirteen acres and 45 square yards of land were cleared of brushwood, and 12 acres and 2,474 square yards of land were dug. Three hundred and sixteen beds were formed, of which 96 were sown with Inga Dulcis seed and 86 with Acacia Arabica seed, and into 134 of the remainder were transplanted seedlings, *viz.*, 19,040 Casuarina, 9,600 Inga Dulcis, 4,500 Acacia Arabica, 240 Albizzia Lebbek, 240 Azadirachta Indica and 240 Cassia Florida. Five hundred and forty-five square yards of prickly-pear were cut, and 40,695 pits were dug, 18,290 being sown with Acacia Arabica seed, and 2,500 planted with Albizzia Lebbek, 3,820 with Casuarinas, and 16,085 with Inga Dulcis. Thirty-five measures of Inga Dulcis and six of Bastard Teak seeds were collected, and the latter supplied to the Head Assistant Collector, Mayaveram. Four picottahs and three picottah heads were constructed. Old wells were repaired and 2,600 Casuarinas were brought under picottah watering. An embankment straight across the plantation from west to east 2 feet by 2 feet and another 10 yards × 1 × 1 yard were constructed for permanent fence. Three Albizzia Lebbek trees were felled, and 20 bundles of nanuls were cut. Store hut was repaired. One hundred and eighteen Azadirachta Indica, 39 Cassia Florida, 50 Casuarina, 11 Ficus Indica, 50 Albizzia Lebbek, and 176 of other kinds, in all 447 plants were placed in baskets and supplied to the Trichinopoly Municipality. Thirteen measures of black gram and 134 of horse-gram were produced; 139 tons and 2,024 pounds of different kinds of wood were cut and taken by the Contractor. Fifteen thousand two hundred and one casualties occurred as follows: 4,450 transplanted Inga Dulcis seedlings, 4,750 do. Casuarina, 2,000 Albizzia Lebbek, 4,000 Acacia Arabica, and one Teak plant. The receipts of the year come to Rupees 663-6-7 and expenditure to Rupees 1,157, inclusive of Rupees 145-9-0 for establishments, against Rupees 159-1-1 of receipt and Rupees 1,654-2-4 of expenditure in last year. The increase in the receipt is owing to the sale proceeds of the clearing of the land recently made over, and the decrease in expenditure is owing to the almost complete state of the plantations.

Kulittalai.—Fifteen acres and 3,676 square yards of land were cleared of brushwood, and one acre and 1,515 square yards of land were dug. Three hundred and eight-one measures of seeds were collected, of which 379 were Acacia Arabica and two of Acacia leucophlæa. Four

hundred and twenty-two beds were formed, 32 being sown with Casuarina, 37 with Inga Dulcis, 10 with Albizzia Lebbek, and 35 with Acacia Arabica seeds ; into 296 were transplanted seedlings, *viz.*, 35,980 Casuarina, 3,339 do. second time, and 1,200 Inga Dulcis. Into 28 beds were transplanted Casuarinas. Forty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-two pits were dug, of which 130 were sown with Inga Dulcis, 390 with Albizzia Lebbek, and 4,140 with Acacia Arabica seeds, and 1,530 were planted with Albizzia Lebbek, 10,835 with Inga Dulcis, 13,625 with Casuarina, and 5,152 with Acacia Arabica plants. Five hundred and ninety casualties of 280 Casuarina plants and 320 Inga Dulcis plants were replaced. Two wells were dug and well baskets made and sunk into them ; old wells were repaired. Four picottahs and one picottah head were constructed and four picottahs repaired. The receipts and expenditure of the year amount to Rupees 33-6-0 and Rupees 1,074-15-0 (of which Rupees 179-8-0 represents the cost of establishment) against the sums Rupees 26-4-0 and Rupees 1,456-7-9 respectively for last year. With regard to the decrease in expenditure, *vide* remark to Elamanur plantation.

Manattattei.—Eight acres and 4,188 square yards of land were cleared of brushwood, and 959 square yards of land were dug. Three hundred and eight beds were formed, of which 12 were sown with Inga Dulcis, 17 with Casuarina and 13 with Albizzia Lebbek seeds, and 267 were transplanted with 13,660 Casuarina and 5,625 do. second time. Twelve thousand and sixty-five pits were dug and planted with 6,890 Casuarina, 710 Albizzia Lebbek, 200 Inga Dulcis, and 2,400 Acacia Arabica plants. Two wells were dug and well basket were made and sunk into them, and two picottahs and a picottah head were constructed. The receipts and costs run to Rupees 23-8-0 and Rupees 351-15-4 for working charges and Rupees 42-14-0 for establishments.

Sittalavai.—Twenty-five acres and 2,310 square yards of land were cleared of brushwood, and 3 acres and 82 square yards of land were dug. Three thousand nine hundred and ninety-five square yards of prickly-pear were cut and burnt, and 104 measures of seeds were collected, 101 of Acacia Arabica and 3 of Casuarina. One hundred and thirty-four beds were formed, 40 of them were sown with Acacia Arabica seed and 94 were transplanted with 2,200 Casuarina seedlings. One hundred and seventy-six thousand six hundred and fifty pits were dug, 400 were sown with Inga Dulcis, and 167,150 with Acacia Arabica seeds, and 10,100 were planted with Casuarina. One thousand five hundred and fifty casualties were replaced with Casuarinas. Two picottahs and 2 picottah heads were constructed. Three wells were sunk and 2,000 Casuarina seedlings, besides another plot of 4 acres also planted with Casuarinas, were brought under picottah watering. An embankment 176 yards in length was constructed to prevent the water coming into the plantation, and another 65 yards long constructed as a permanent fence, aloes being planted on it. Further, a wall 85 yards × 3 feet × 2 feet, and another 22 yards × 4½ feet × 2 feet were raised and planted with aloes as a permanent fence. The receipts and disbursements of the year, including Rupees 131-4-9 for establishments, are Rupees 85-2-0 and Rupees 1,234-6-6 against Rupees 202-11-9 and Rupees 1,338-13-2 in last year. The increase in the receipt of the last year is on account of the sale of wood cleared from pudagay.

Sekkanam.—Two acres and 2,641 square yards of prickly-pear were cut and burnt and 27½ measures of Acacia Arabica seed collected. Thirty-one thousand four hundred and forty-nine pits were dug, of these latter 3,000 were sown with Albizza Lebbek and the rest with Acacia Arabica seeds. 13½ acres were ploughed and sown. 10 with Acacia Arabica, 2¾ with Albizzia Lebbek, and ¾ with Azadirachta Indica seeds. Six hundred and eighty-two yards lineal were dug for permanent fence and sown with Acacia Arabica seed. The receipt of the plantation is Annas 9 and expenditure is Rupees 493-15-9. The cost of establishment amounting to a further sum of 50 Rupees.

Kattalei.—Two acres and 40 square yards of land were cleared of brushwood, and 1,155 square yards of land were dug. Four thousand two hundred and seventy-four square yards of prickly-pear were cut and burnt, and 350 measures of Acacia Arabica seed were collected. One hundred and forty-nine beds were formed and 9,400 Casuarina seedlings were transplanted.

Seventeen thousand pits were dug and 5,950 were sown with Acacia Arabica seed, and 9,450 were planted with Casuarinas and 600 with Azadirachta Indica. Three hundred and twenty lineal yards of temporary fence, 4 picottahs and 2 picottah heads were constructed, and 4 picottah heads were repaired. Old wells were repaired, and 26,000 Casuarina plants were brought under picottah watering. There were no receipts, and the working charges amount to Rupees 783-14-9, and the cost of establishment is Rupees 146-12-7, total Rupees 930-11-4, against a receipt of Rupees 31 and expenditure of Rupees 883-12-9 in last year.

Kalamanikkam.—Four measures of Casuarinas and 4¾ of Acacia Arabica seeds were collected and 353 beds were formed, of which 82 were sown with Casuarina seed and 90 with Acacia Arabica seed, and 181 were transplanted with 13,787 Casuarina seedlings. Thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five pits were dug, 10,740 were sown with Inga Dulcis, and 9,525 with Acacia Arabica, 11,000 were planted with Casuarinas, 2,300 with Inga Dulcis, and 4,530 with Acacia Arabica. One thousand and sixty-six lineal yards of land were dug for permanent fence and sown with Acacia Arabica seeds, and 288 yards of temporary fence were constructed. A well was dug and a well basket was made and sunk into it. Two picottahs were constructed and 7,250 Casuarinas were brought under picottah watering. Eighty-two tatties were formed for Casuarina beds. The charges of the year are Rupees 420-13-0.

Aramanarkkurichi.—Eighteen measures of Acacia leucophlæa seed were collected, and 4 acres were ploughed and sown, two with Acacia leucophlæa, one with Acacia Arabica, half with Inga Dulcis, and half with Albizzia Lebbek seeds. Two hundred and seventy-two beds were formed, 72 were sown with Casuarina, 21 with Inga Dulcis, 23 with Acacia Arabica, and 6 with Bamboo, and 150 were transplanted with 5,000 Casuarina seedlings. Thirty-four thousand and sixty pits were dug, 23,580 were sown with Acacia Arabica and 2,400 with Inga Dulcis, and 830 were planted with Inga Dulcis, 2,500 with Acacia Arabica, 300 with Acacia leucophlæa, 3,000 with Casuarina and 1,450 with Albizzia Lebbek. Two thousand seven hundred and one lineal yards of land were dug for permanent fence, 711 of them were planted with Euphorbia tirucalli and 840 were sown with Acacia Arabica and 1,150 with Inga Dulcis. Seven hundred and eighty yards of temporary fence were constructed and 200 do. were repaired. A well was dug and a well basket was made and sunk into it, and a picottah was constructed. Fifty-one tatties were made for Casuarina beds. The cost of the year under report is Rupees 257-11-1.

Karaippakkam.—One thousand six hundred and forty-two square yards and 2,540 lineal yards of land were dug; of the latter 600 were sown with Acacia Arabica seeds and 220 with Inga Dulcis seeds for permanent fence. One thousand five hundred and ninety-five yards of temporary fence were formed and 40 do. were repaired. Ten acres were ploughed and sown with Acacia Arabica seeds. Charges of the plantation amount to Rupees 176-0-3.

Tiruvengunur.—Five thousand six hundred and thirty lineal yards of land were dug, 3,630 were sown with Acacia Arabica seeds and 2,000 with Inga Dulcis seeds for permanent fence. Twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty-two pits were dug, 3,940 were sown with Inga Dulcis and 7,880 with Acacia Arabica, and 1,142 were planted with Acacia Arabica. Five acres were ploughed and sown with Acacia Arabica seeds, and 1,205 lineal yards of temporary fence were formed. The disbursements of the year amount to Rupees 152-7-6.

Varappacurichi.—Three hundred square yards of land and 34,260 pits were dug, 2,150 pits were sown with Inga Dulcis and the rest with Acacia Arabica seeds. Five thousand eight hundred and ten lineal yards of land were dug, 1,370 were sown with Inga Dulcis and the rest with Acacia Arabica seeds for permanent fence. One thousand six hundred and twenty-four lineal yards of temporary fence were constructed and 8,568 casualties were replaced, 7,068 with Acacia Arabica and 1,500 with Albizzia Lebbek plants. The expenditure of the plantation amounts to Rupees 272-15-0.

Sattambadi.—Ten thousand pits were dug and planted with 850 Casuarinas, 7,029 Inga Dulcis, 1,000 Acacia Arabica, 640 Albizzia Lebbek, and 270 Bamboo plants, and with 211 Dalbergia Sissu cuttings. A well was dug and a well basket was made and sunk into it, and a picottah was constructed. The expenditure is Rupees 98-0-6.

SECTION III.

Forests worked under the License and Voucher System—Pachamalei is worked by the Revenue Department and the receipts credited to the Jungle Conservancy Fund.

SECTION IV.

Yield of Forests.—Three hundred and forty-nine tons and 1,209 pounds of Acacia Arabica, &c., wood were felled by Contractor, and eighty telegraph posts by the Railway officials.

SECTION V.

Financial Result.—The total income of the year by the sale of wood and other produce from the above plantations and reserves as well as from Pudur and Panjamtangi amounts to Rs. 1,551-9-2, of which Rupees 1,407-13-2 was realized In addition, a sum of Rupees 490-9-7, being a portion of the outstanding sum of last year, was collected as per register of receipts accompanying this report. The receipts of last year were Rupees 2,021-5-10. The total disbursement under different heads, as per register of expenditure attached, amounts to Rupees 12,186-4-6, *viz.* :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Working charges of different plantations and reserves ...	6,940	7	3
Pay of Maistries, &c , under do. do. ...	1,178	0	1
Pay and Railway fare of writer and peon under do. ...	151	3	0
Miscellaneous	376	13	6
Pay and travelling allowance of the officer in charge ...	2,967	6	0
Do. Protective establishment	335	0	0
Do. Office do.	126	8	8
Contingencies	110	14	0
Total ...	12,186	4	6

against Rupees 9,762-3-7 of 1873-74. Deducting the revenue, there is still a deficit of Rupees 10,634-11-4 against the year under report. Rupees 40, being half of the amount of travelling allowance of the Sub-Forester from April to November 1874, is to be recovered from Jungle Conservancy and refunded to the Forest.

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.—All the plantations and reserves were watered and weeded. Health of the establishments is good.

Conduct of the subordinates is good except that of a maistry, two watchers and two peons who were removed from the department.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) S. H. WYNNE,
Assistant Collector in charge.

No 154.

SUBMITTED to the Board of Revenue.

2. The Acting Collector and Conservator being new to the district has no special remark to add to this report, except that the receipts appear to be very small in proportion to the disbursements. As however the plantations are mostly young, it is hoped that matters will improve in course of time.

TRICHINOPOLY,
31st May 1875.

(Signed) H. SEWELL,
Acting Collector and Conservator.

MADURA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
15th July 1875.

No. 292.

From

W. McQUHAE, ESQ.,

Collector of Madura,

To

H. E. STOKES, ESQ.,

Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the annual report on the administration of the Madura Forests during 1874-75, with nine statements as per the accompanying list.

2. The fluctuations in the receipts and charges are fully explained in Mr. Brougham's letter.

3. The accounts were examined and found correct, and the remarks of the Treasury Deputy Collector regarding them are attached to Statement A.

4. The plantations at Vannathiparai and Kodikanel are not to be extended at present. The Teak trees at Vannathiparai are thriving well, and it remains to be seen whether they will grow into valuable timber. The Eucalyptus plantation at Kodikanel was put on very bad soil, and the trees are not likely to be very fine. The Velamcombai plantation is to be extended gradually.

5. The experimental plantation for railway firewood at Sathangudi has not proved successful, and this district seems to be in much the same position as Tinnevelly. The forests are too far from the railway, and planting will not pay except perhaps on tank beds. This matter will be separately reported on as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. McQUHAE,
Collector.

MADURA DEPUTY CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE,
CHUTHAPUTTI, *1st July* 1875.

From

J. H. B. BROUGHAM, ESQ.,

Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madura,

To

W. McQUHAE, ESQ.,

Collector and Conservator of Forests, Madura.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Madura Forests for the official year 1874-75, together with the usual accompaniments.

SECTION I.

Inspection Tours of the Officer in charge.—Mr. Williams was in charge of the forests throughout the year, and I gather from the records that he was out on circuit for over a period of 115 days.

SECTION II.

RESERVES.

A. Reserved Forests.—The forests in the Periacolam and Pulni Taluqs being for the most part worked. departmentally are looked upon as reserves; but strictly speaking they should

not be so classed until they have been so constituted and notified in the Gazette as "Reserved Forests." The outturn during the year under the departmental system has been 9,554-0-5 c. ft.; the expenditure thereon was Rupees 5,183-0-3 in addition to Rupees 2,149-2-9½, being the pay of the Depôt Establishment and the cost of carriage of timber from one depôt to another, &c.

Sales from depôts during the year amounted to 2,809-7-7 c. ft., on which Rupees 3,195-8-5 were realized.

B. Fuel Reserves.—There are no fenced reserves in the district; but, I believe, sites have been selected for the purpose. A large tract of jungle called Valasakani, which is situated at the foot of the Siroomalais, was taken up and demarcated during the year, and on which was expended the sum of Rupees 101-6-4.

A large portion of the Siroomalais, which is well stocked, is an open reserve, and another tract at Alagar Covil, about sixteen square miles, is also looked upon as an open reserve.

C. Plantations No. I. Vannathiparai.—This plantation, which is about 5½ acres in extent, contains 4,315 Teak trees well established. During the year there was no planting. The upkeep and pay of the gardener, &c., amounted to Rupees 87-8-11.

No. II. Kodikanel.—This contains 5,773 Eucalypti and 4,321 Acacias; of which 1,756 Eucalypti and 1,007 Acacias were put out during the year under report. The casualties numbered 644, *viz.*, Eucalypti 540 and Acacias 104. The pay of the gardener and permanent cooly, together with the planting expenses, amounted to Rupees 311-9-3.

No. III. Velamcombai.—In this plantation there are 3,711 Teak, of which 1,600 were transplanted during the year. The casualties numbered only one. The expenditure has been Rupees 169-9-0.

No. IV. Sathangudi.—The extent of this plantation is about 230 Gulies or 134½ Acres. Nearly 100 Gulies or 58 Acres were ploughed up and sown broadcast with Babul, Vagai, &c., seeds; but the experiment has proved a partial failure. The expenditure incurred during the year has been Rupees 485-10-10, which includes Rupees 295-2-6, being the pay of the watcher and maistry and the value of seeds purchased.

SECTION III.

License and Voucher System.—Subjoined is a statement of the removals under this system compared with the results of 1873-74.

Description.	Measurement.	Quantity.		Amount realized.		Increase or Decrease
		1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	
Reserved and unreserved timber	C. ft.	30,734	41,635	2,250	2,867	— 617
Bamboos	Maunds.	69,492	83,558	2,128	2,529	— 401
Firewood	Do.	523,370	3,08,242	5,126	6,410	— 1,284
Charcoal	Do.	23,180	16,642	623	492	+ 131
Minor forest produce	Do.	14	28	17	1	+ 16
Confiscated timber	Do.	...	...	159	119	+ 40
Sale-proceeds of trees on durkhast lands	...	...	...	226	...	+ 226
Total ...	..	...	...	10,529	12,418	— 1,889

The difference is attributable partly to the reduction of segniorage on firewood from one rupee to six annas, and partly to the sales of timber and bamboos being less satisfactory than heretofore, on account of the state of the market which was dull.

The jungles in the taluqs marginally noted were entirely worked under the license and voucher system, and the forests in the Periacolam and Pulni Taluqs partly under the license system and partly by departmental agency.

1. Madura. 3. Melur.
2. Teroomungalum. 4. Dindigul.

The outturn of the working of the two systems, as compared with one another, are as shown in the annexed tabular statement :—

Departmental System.	Amount.	License System.	Amount.	Difference.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS A. P.
2810 c. ft. sold, realized	3,195 8 5	30,734 c. ft. removed, realized	2,475 14 2	
Deduct—		*Deduct*—		
Cost as per Column 3 of Appendix C. Rupees 2,593-1-2. Proportionate share of the cost of Depôt Establishment and of the Executive Establishment, Rupees 409-13-1.	3,002 14 3	Expenditure on account of commission, Rupees 114-4-4. Proportionate share of the cost of conservancy and watching of the forests and of Executive Establishment, Rs. 895-0-1	1,009 4 5	
Net profit in favor of Government	192 10 2	Net profit in favor of Government	1,466 9 9	
Average do. per c. ft.	0 1 1½	Average do. per c. ft.....	0 0 9½	0 0 4

SECTION IV

Yield of the Forests.—The yield of the forests during the year under report compared with that of 1873-74 is as follows :—

Description.	Measurement.	1874-75.			1873-74.			INCREASE OR DECREASE.		
		Departmentally.	On License.	Free	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	Departmentally.	On License.	Free
Timber	C. ft.	9,554	30,734	37,855	6,417	41,635	42,468	+ 3,137	— 10,901	— 4,613
Bamboos	Mds.	.....	69,492	14,998	.....	83,558	25,296	.....	— 14,066	— 10,298
Firewood	,,	.....	5,23,370	97,974	.....	3,08,242	1,87,760	.....	+2,15,129	— 89,786
Charcoal	,,	.....	23,180	.....	.....	16,642	.....	.....	+ 6,538	.....
Minor Forest Produce.....	,,	.....	14	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	— 14	.....

A larger quantity of timber was felled departmentally during the year anticipating increased sale, but owing to the dull state of the market our sales have not been so much. There is a falling off in the quantity of timber and bamboos removed both on licenses and free passes ; while the removals of firewood and charcoal on licenses have been larger than in last year.

SECTION V.

Financial Results.—The following is a Statement of receipts and charges of the year :—

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	RS. A. P.	*Working Charges.*	RS. A. P.
Sale-proceeds of timber from Government Depôt	3,195 8 5	Timber operations.....	8,136 14 4½
Seigniorage on Timber..	2,475 14 2	Cost of collecting minor produce	0 1 0
Do. Bamboos.....	2,128 3 8	Fuel Reserves.....	144 14 9
Do. Firewood.....	5,125 13 11	Plantations.....	1,055 6 0
Do. Charcoal	622 14 0	Protecting and watching forests	2,350 14 8
Do. Minor Forest Produce	16 14 6	Miscellaneous.....	37 10 0
Confiscated timber sales	159 2 2	Total...	11,725 12 9½
Miscellaneous	841 5 11	*Establishments.*	
Total..	14,565 12 9	Salaries	6,830 1 5
		Travelling allowances	1,989 3 10
		Contingencies.....	250 1 10
			9,069 7 1
			20,795 8 10½
		Balance against Government ...	6,229 7 1½
		Value of timber on hand on 31st March 1875, Rupees 21,251-12-7½ ...	... ...
		Do. of do. on 31st ,, 1874, ,, 16,515-15-7 ...	4,735 13 0½
		Net amount against Government for the year	1,493 10 1

The receipts under all heads during the year amounted to Rupees 14,565, being Rs. 4,412 less than last year. The decrease is chiefly owing to the fall in depôt sales and to the reduction of seigniorage on firewood.

The total expenditure on establishment and working charges during the year was Rs. 20,795, of Rupees 117 more than last year.

Omitting Rupees 1,701-14-6, being the charges (including proportionate share of the cost of executive establishment) incurred on account of fuel-reserves and plantations which have not yet commenced to pay the transactions of the year show a profit in favor of Government of Rupees 208-4-5.

Out of the sum of Rupees 941-6-8, which remained unadjusted at the commencement of the year from the advances of 1872-73, only a sum of Rupees 31 remain unadjusted.

Of the sum of Rupees 1,039 and odd due to this department by Messrs. Camybell and Co., Rupees 1,000 were received from them. The remainder has been written off as per Board's Proceedings, No. 3,588 (Forest No. 237), dated 11th December 1874. Out of the above sum of Rupees 1,000, Rupees 841-5-11 were remitted to the Treasury on account of the said outstanding of Rupees 941 and odd, and Rupees 158-10-1 credited to depôt sales.

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.—A portion of the Panjamthangi Reserve, which was situated in this district, was transferred to the Trichinopoly District, agreeably to the orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 725, dated 13th March 1874.

Forest Offences.—During the year, 133 persons were charged, out of whom thirty-five were acquitted, thirteen absconded, the rest were sentenced to fines and imprisonments.

Condut of Establishment.—I cannot say anything as to the conduct of the establishment from personal knowledge; but have reason to believe that the conduct of a few has not been satisfactory.

Health of Establishment.—The Overseers of Periacolam and Madura suffered much from fever during the year, the latter from fever of a rheumatic type. Mr. Williams also suffered from frequent attacks, which compelled him to avail himself of leave of absence on sick certificate for six months.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. H. B. BROUGHAM,
Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests.

TINNEVELLY COLLECTOR'S CIRCUIT CUTCHERRY,
STRIVIGUNTAM, 15th *September* 1875.

No. 451.

From

W. H. COMYN, ESQ.,
Acting Collector of Tinnevelly,

To

H. E. STOKES, ESQ.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honor to report on the Forest Administration of this District for 1874-75.

SECTION I.

2. *Inspection tours of the Deputy Conservator.*—There has been no change during the year in the executive staff, which consisted of one Deputy Conservator, two Foresters, five Sub-Overseers, and twenty-nine Peons.

3. The Deputy Conservator visited all the forests during the year save those in the Sankaranainarcovil Taluq. He was not able to visit this taluq owing to his having been engaged in the settlement of the hill boundary line between the Travancore territory and this district; the late Mr. Bird, who was deputed for this work, having been obliged on account of ill-health to return to the plains. Mr. Hayne spent 290 days on inspection duty, including the time he was in the hills. He also visited the different fuel reserves in the district.

SECTION II.

4. *A. Reserved Forests.*—I may here, with reference to Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 224, dated 25th November 1874, No. 3,409, explain the system of Forest management and arrangements for apportioning village jungles adopted by the late Collector Mr. Puckle.

5. The hill forests under conservancy extend throughout the line of the western ghauts, and are situated within the limits of the five taluqs marginally noted. Those in the Ambasamudram and Tenkasi Taluq limits which clothe the heads of streams that drain the hills between Courtalum and Papanasam are carefully conserved, and felling of timber in them is strictly prohibited; the forests in other taluqs being worked departmentally.

1. Strivelliputtur.
2. Sankaranainarcovil.
3. Tenkasi.
4. Ambasamudram.
5. Nanguneri.

6. The grazing ground and firewood jungles set apart for the use of the villagers at the lower slopes of the hills, and the path and the fence dividing these tracts from the conserved forests higher up, were placed under the superintendence of the Tahsildars of the respective taluqs.

7. The forest path traced along the face of the hills from Courtalum southwards to the limits of the Tenkasi Taluq was inspected by Mr. Puckle shortly before he left the district in November 1874, and the beneficial effects of this arrangement are best given in his own words in a Memorandum left by him on the Administration of the District.

"Watchmen patrol this path; and burning the hill side and the trespass of wood-cutters and cattle beyond the limits of the village grazing grounds have been effectually prevented; the consequence is that the hill side, which a few years ago was bare, is now being rapidly reclothed, and if the system in force is persisted in for some years longer our streams may become more perennial and valuable timber reproduced on those slopes, which from their comparative accessibility have been the most denuded."

8. The Deputy Conservator of Forests apparently is not satisfied with these arrangements, and states that he knows but little of what goes on there, and is of opinion that the Tahsildars are hardly any better informed. Though the Kavalgars appointed to watch those jungles are under the direct control of the Tahsildars, the Deputy Conservator was directed to exercise a general supervision over them, and his dissatisfaction seems to arise from the absence of the Kavalgars on the occasions of his inspection of the locality. I do not share Mr. Hayne's opinion that the Tahsildars are ignorant of what goes on. They have, however, been instructed to pay increased attention to the matter and to see that the Kavalgars efficiently perform the work of watching the reserved tracts. The system of conservancy pursued in these tracts was fully explained by Mr. Puckle in his Annual Report for 1873-74, in which he expressed a decided opinion as to its success.

9. I was not able on account of other duties to go and inspect the reserved tracts after taking charge of the district, but I think with Mr. Puckle that too much importance cannot be attached to the strict conservancy of the forests which clothe the heads of the streams flowing into the Tambrapurni river by which such a large extent of country is irrigated, and I think that the system adopted by Mr. Puckle is the one best calculated to secure the object he had in view.

10. The accompanying Statements B. and C. show the timber, &c., felled and sold departmentally during the year under review, and the following abstract exhibits the results thereof as compared with those of its predecessors :—

—	Timber, &c., felled.				Timber, &c., sold.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CUBIC FEET.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	CUBIC FEET.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Teakwood	44 8 0	147 1 11	33 8 0	110 5 11	384 10 9	240 10 5	341 12 6	276 8 6
Vengai	138 6 5	198 11 0	108 13 6	149 3 0	634 5 1	656 6 11	573 6 1	779 1 11
Kongu	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	54 4 4	633 10 0	67 10 7	760 11 2
Nangu	39 0 11	46 6 8	30 3 10	21 13 3	48 5 11	51 9 3	31 15 6	28 0 3
Shenbagapalai ...	52 7 4	247 5 3	39 7 4	185 9 3	180 3 8	194 4 1	151 4 8	222 10 2
Mailai.....	42 0 11	178 10 6	31 8 11	134 2 6	212 11 3	186 0 0	120 15 5	178 7 7
Karumpalai	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 6 3	... ...	3 15 3
Ponpathirai	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 1 4	... ...	2 6 0
Vagai.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 5 10	... ...	0 8 9
Total...	316 11 7	818 11 4	213 9 7	601 1 11	1,515 5 0	1,969 6 1	1,287 0 9	2,252 5 7

11. There has thus been an increase both in timber felled and sold.

12. *B. Fuel Reserves.*—The subjoined statement shows the area of each reserve, the amount expended on it, and the receipts obtained therefrom during the year:—

Names of Reserves.	Year in which the Reserve was found.	Acres.	Charges		Receipts				Remarks.
			During the year.	Up to the end of the year.	From the Railway Department.		From others.		
					Quantity sold.	Amount realized.	Quantity sold.	Amount realized.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sivalaperi Circle.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P	
1. Kaliavur tank.....	1st Aug. 1872.	322	215 10 11	1,168 7 8	...	... ...	...	... ...	
2. Kalankarai block..	Do.	187	187 12 4	481 7 4	...	... ...	...	35 7 0	
3. Rajankulam	Do.	150	80 7 8	266 3 4	...	... ...	...	... ...	
4. Mutturkulam	Do.	241	114 2 9	579 1 9	...	... ...	...	... ...	
5. Kuttukalkulam ...	Do.	133	54 15 1	260 12 8	...	... ...	...	... ...	
6. Naraikinaru	1st Dec. 1873.	106	39 15 4	90 9 5	...	... ...	...	... ...	
7. Kongarayakurichi	1st Aug. 1874.	66	42 2 5	48 12 9	...	... ...	...	2 0 0	
Total...	...	1,205	735 2 6	2,896 6 11	...	... ...	...	37 7 0	
Manur Circle.									
8. Manurkulam	1st Sep. 1873.	1,133	277 2 10	418 6 8	...	... ...	...	68 5 0	
9. Restakulam.....	1st Aug 1873.	20	34 13 3	49 6 2	...	... ...	...	... ...	
10. Ramasamipuram..	1st Sep. 1873.	18	31 7 7	42 5 11	...	... ...	...	... ...	
11 Sirukulam	Do.	5	10 13 0	11 2 6	...	... ...	...	... ...	
12 Kalakudikulam ...	Do.	127	57 0 11	88 15 11	...	... ...	...	17 4 0	
13. Pudukulam	Do.	100	36 0 3	66 0 10	...	... ...	...	7 8 6	
14. Sidakurichi.....	Do.	53	42 7 9	50 14 6	...	... ...	...	15 5 0	
Total...	...	1,456	489 13 7	727 4 6	...	... ...	...	108 6 6	
Kytar Circle.									
15. Agilandapuram ...	1st Aug. 1872.	124	168 9 0	342 13 8	...	... ...	...	1 0 0	
16. Kuttikulam	Do.	18	19 10 1	49 0 9	...	... ...	...	... ...	
17. Parachikulam ...	Do.	105	108 1 5	207 10 7	...	... ...	...	8 15 5	
18. Sengalamudayarkulam.	Do.	45	88 1 2	145 0 1	...	... ...	...	... ...	
19. Karisalkulam	Do.	148	147 6 11	308 4 8	...	... ...	...	6 12 0	
20 Gengaikondan Channel.	1st Sep. 1874.	44	50 6 4	46 9 6	...	... ...	...	28 6 0	Withdrawn.
Total...	...	484	582 2 11	1,099 7 8	...	... ...	...	45 1 5	
Sattur Circle.									
21. Nonmany	16th Sep. 1873.	486	50 2 8	150 9 7	...	... ...	...	... ...	As no account has hitherto been kept of the quantity sold as the sales were very small, no entries are made in the quantity column.
22. Mudittalai	20th Oct. 1873.	200	37 0 10	82 13 5	...	... ...	...	40 10 0	
23. Peria Perali.....	9th Dec. 1873.	109	22 7 1	53 9 10	...	... ...	...	... ...	
24. Chinna Perali	Do.	40	15 3 2	33 2 2	...	... ...	...	... ...	
25. Ondipuli Naikanur.	11th Dec. 1873.	103	19 6 9	50 6 6	...	... ...	...	... ...	
26. Pudukulam	16th Sep. 1873.	244	108 13 4	161 8 9	...	... ...	...	... ...	
Total...	...	1,182	253 1 10	532 2 3	..	... ...	...	40 10 0	

Names of Reserves.	Year in which the Reserve was found.	Acres.	Charges: During the year.	Charges: Up to the end of the year.	Receipts: From the Railway Department. Quantity sold.	Receipts: From the Railway Department. Amount realized.	Receipts: From others. Quantity sold.	Receipts: From others. Amount realized.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tuticorin Circle.			RS. A. P	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P	
27. Tuticorin block ...	1st Aug. 1874.	605	376 5 3	375 11 6	...	... ...	...	64 8 0	
Tachanellur Circle.									
28. Sendimangalam ...	1st Sep. 1874.	32	16 2 6	17 1 0	...	... ...	...	10 0 0	The pay of the sanctioned establishment, viz., Rs. 997-8-1, and office contingencies, viz., Rupees 41-1-9, are not included in the year's expenditure.
29. Aruvan kulam ...	Do.	56	7 2 8	6 13 8	...	... ...	...	... ...	
30. Naranammalpuram	Do.	213	19 14 10	18 6 10	...	... ...	...	38 8 0	
31. Rajavallipuram ..	Do.	255	21 5 3	18 8 0	...	... ...	...	13 8 0	
32. Perunkulam	Do.	31	8 7 0	8 9 0	...	... ...	...	... ...	
33. Alaganeri	Do.	39	10 5 0	9 1 2	...	... ...	...	25 0 0	
34. Aruvankulam tope.	Do.	2	30 0 1	32 0 0	...	... ...	...	7 0 6	
35. Anantha Krishnapuram tope.	Do.	10	30 8 9	32 0 4	...	... ...	...	16 2 10	
Total ...	...	638	143 14 1	142 8 0	...	... ...	...	110 3 4	
Grand Total...	...	5,570	2,580 8 2	5,773 8 5	...	... ...	...	406 4 6	

13. There were twenty-five reserves, with an area of 4,262 acres, in the beginning of the year. This was supplemented by the addition of eleven tank beds and bunds, with an area of 1,352 acres; one of the old reserves, *viz.*, Gengundan channel bund, with an area of 44 acres, was, however, struck out of the list of reserves as the villagers complained of the annoyance and injury to which they were subjected through the growth of jungle along the channel bank and the difficulty of getting at the channel to clear away grass, weeds, and undergrowth, and as the trace was not large enough to allow of its being made an important fuel reserve, thus leaving thirty-five reserves with 5,570 acres.

14. The season has not been very favorable so as to ensure satisfactory progress in the growth of these reserves, which at first promised fair results.

15. The villagers generally complain of the growing of babul trees in the beds of their tanks as tending to silt up the beds and to vitiate the fertilizing quality of the water.

16. The officers of the Public Works Department not only share the first objection raised by the villagers, but also take exception to the indiscriminate growing of trees on the bunds which prevents them from inspecting the works. Bunds have been cleared where necessary, and I have directed that in future no sowing or planting shall be allowed in the *deep beds* of tanks. There is no doubt that the growth of babul trees causes the tanks to silt up, and the primary object of these works being the storage of water for irrigation purposes I am not in favor of handing over any more tank beds to the Forest Department as Railway Fuel Reserves. Mr Puckle, however, thought "it worthwhile continuing these experiments for the present at all events, as it will be a great success if, in a country singularly bare of timber, the railway can be supplied with fuel by simply preventing cattle trespass in a given number of tank beds.

C.—PLANTATION.—Nil.

SECTION III.

17. *Forest under the License and Voucher system.*—Only jungle wood, firewood, charcoal, bamboos, &c., are removed on the license and voucher system and no reserved timber.

18. Statement E. shows the collections under this head for the year under report, and the subjoined is an abstract of it in comparison with the results of the preceding one :—

Description of Timber, &c.	Measurements.	Quantity.		Amount realized.					
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.			1874-75.		
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Jungle wood	Cubic feet.	54,968	33,734	3,559	14	3	2,355	12	0
Firewood	Tons.	2,549	3,649	3,948	2	8	3,144	15	7
Charcoal...	Tons.	1,205	1,239	2,429	8	0	2,777	2	0
Bamboos...	Cart load.	169	209	135	7	2	194	13	6
Forest produce	...	...	...	6,860	1	9	4,615	0	0
Confiscated timber and miscellaneous	...	...	...	554	1	4	983	14	6
							14,071	9	7

SECTION IV.

19. *Yield of Forests.*—Statement F. shows the quantity of timber brought down to the depôts, sold and removed free of payment, and annexed is an abstract thereof :—

Description of Timber, &c.	Measurements.	Quantity removed by Departmental working.		Quantity removed on License.		Quantity removed on Free Pass.	
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Timber	Cubic feet.	317	819	54,968	33,734	1,201	4,750
Firewood	Tons.	...	...	2,549	3,650	...	...
Bamboos	Cart load.	...	...	165	299	.	...
Charcoal	Tons.	...	...	1,205	1,239	...	...

SECTION V.

20 *Financial Results.*—The financial result of the year shows a surplus of Rs. 1,343-1-11. This is considerably less than last year's. This is owing to increased expenditure on fuel reserves, a considerable decrease in the amount realized for forest produce, a decrease of over Rupees 2,500 on seigniorage collections caused by the reduction of seigniorage rates from 1 Rupee to 6 Annas as directed in G. O., No. 1,225, dated 31st October 1873, and the non-collection of seigniorage in the Tambrapurni range.

21. The accompanying Statement A. gives the receipts and charges during the year, and the following is an abstract of it :—

Head.	Receipts.	Amount.			Head.	Charges.	Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.			RS.	A.	P.
I.	Sale of Timber, &c., removed by Government Agency.. ...	2,525	5	10	I.	Timber expenses for felling, &c.	2,056	3	4
II.	Proceeds from Timber, &c., removed on license	8,472	11	1	II.	Cost of the treatment and creation of forests	2,580	8	2
III.	Sale of fruits, &c. ...	4,615	0	0	III.	Miscellaneous	30	9	0
IV.	Sale of confiscated timber	509	13	6		Total...	4,667	4	6
V.	Miscellaneous	474	1	0		Establishment and Office contingencies ...	10,586	9	0
	Total...	16,596	15	5		Total...	15,253	13	6

22. *General Remarks—Village Jungles.*—The jungles set apart for the use of the villagers for grazing and firewood cutting continue to afford the ryots the relief they need, and is in every way beneficial.

23. The objection started against this system is that the area marked off for this purpose would become exhausted and then more would be demanded and the reserved forests would be encroached upon. No fear of this need be entertained if the whole area set apart for the villagers' use is divided into blocks; two or more being assigned to each village or group of villages and only half of its extent kept open at once, the felling in these blocks being restricted to the use of the villagers and not for sale.

24. With reference to paragraph 85 of the Board's Review for the Forest Administration Report of 1873-74, Tahsildars have been ordered to have the tracts divided into blocks and to direct the villagers to use one block at a time, thus allowing the other to grow up in the interim.

25. The Tahsildars of Ambasamudram and Tenkasi have reported that this is being done.

26. *Saptur Boundary.*—The Saptur Zomindari hill boundary question, referred to in paragraph 86 of the Board's Review on the Administration Report for 1873-74, has been inquired into and will be reported on shortly.

27. The submission of this report has been delayed in consequence of the late receipt of the necessary comparative statements from the office of the Deputy Conservator.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. H. COMYN,
Acting Collector.

[ENCLOSURE 1.]

DEPUTY CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE,
PALAMCOTTAH, 18*th May* 1875.

From

W. C. HAYNE, ESQ.,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Tinnevelly,

To

H. SEWELL, ESQ.,
Acting Collector of Tinnevelly.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Accounts and Administration Report of the Tinnevelly Forests and Railway Fuel Reserves for the official year 1874-75.

SECTION I.

2. *Inspection Tours.*—The forests of this district have all been visited by me, with the exception of those in the Shenkranainarcovil Taluq. Having been directed by the Collector to proceed to the Assemboo Hills in November 1874, to relieve the Assistant Collector, as the Representative of British Government in the settlement of the Hill boundary line between the Native State of Travancore and the Tinnevelly District, I have been precluded from visiting the forests in the other parts of the range. The fuel reserves were visited by me several times.

3. Nine and a half months or 290 days were spent on duty away from head-quarters, including the period engaged at the boundary settlement work.

SECTION II.

Reserves.

4. *A.—Reserved Forests.*—The forests are reserved under certain restrictions.

5. *B.—Fuel Reserves.*—Eleven tank beds and bunds have been added during the year, making an additional area of 1,352 Acres of plantable land; but one reserve (Gaingundan Channel, 44 Acres) having been withdrawn, the area is reduced to 1,308 Acres, to which, if the hitherto acquired area be added, will give 4,671 Acres capable of being planted on. This area, however, will be considerably affected by recent restrictions.

6. The reserves were much more carefully sown, and the results were very promising at first; but the dry and hot weather has again proved disastrous to the seedlings. This precarious progress is not satisfactory.

7. A sum of Rupees 2,580-8-2 has been spent on the conservancy of the reserves, including office establishment; while Rupees 364-14-9 has been realized by sundry sales of wood, trimmings, &c.

8. *C—Plantations.*—There are no plantations.

SECTION III.

9. *Forests worked on License and Voucher System.*—Only junglewood, firewood, charcoal, bamboos, &c, are removed on the license and voucher system, and no reserved timber. A sum of Rupees 14,071-9-7 has been thus realized, *vide* Statement E.

SECTION IV.

10. *Yield of Forests.*—Form E. shows that 818-11-4 cubic feet of timber have been brought down to the depôts, and 1,969-6-1 cubic feet have been disposed of.

SECTION V.

11. *Financial.*—The financial results of the year (Statement A) show a surplus of Rupees 1,343-1-11. This is considerably less than last year. The small surplus is owing to an increase of expenditure on fuel reserves, a considerable decrease in the amount realized for forest produce, a decrease of over Rupees 2,500 on seigniorage collections caused by the reduction of seigniorage rates from 1 Rupee to 6 Annas, as directed in G.O, No. 1,225, dated 31st October 1873, and the seigniorage collections in the Tambrapurni Range being still prohibited.

12. The receipts amount to Rupees 16,596-15-5, and the expenditure to Rs. 15,253-13-6

SECTION VI.

13. *General Remarks.*—Another year has passed, and, I regret to say, I am no better satisfied with the administration arrangements of the Tambrapurni Range. I know but little of what goes on there, and the Tahsildars are hardly any better informed.

14. *Forest Offences.*—There were 173 forest cases taken up for trial, of which 6 resulted in dismissals and 167 in convictions, comprising 726 offenders. A tabular statement is appended.

15. *Free Passes.*—One hundred and ninety cart-loads of agricultural implements and firewood have been removed on forty-three free passes. This is irrespective of the Tambrapurni Range.

16. *Free Consumption.*—The approximate number of head-loads of firewood removed on free consumption is 50,000, irrespective of the Ambasamudrum Range; this is equivalent to 3,125 cart-loads.

17. *Health and Conduct.*—The forest and fuel reserved establishments have enjoyed good health on the whole. A Sub-Overseer died of paralysis and a peon of dengue.

18. Their conduct is fair. The Forester, Mr. Taylor, appears very dissatisfied with his transfer; he is, however, doing his best to give satisfaction. Forest Forester Letchman Row continues to give satisfaction and takes considerable interest in his work.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. C. HAYNE,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
COIMBATORE, *24th July* 1875.

No. 230.

From

A. WEDDERBURN, ESQ.,
Collector of Coimbatore,

To

H. E. STOKES, ESQ.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Forest Report accompanied by the prescribed statements and reports of the Forest Officers for 1874-75.

Prefatory.

SECTION I.

INSPECTION TOURS.

2. *Collector's Inspection Tours.*—In April, I inspected the Mettoopolliem Range slopes, and reported my observations as to clearings.

In June, inspected the fuel reserves of Mettoopolliem and suggested revision thereof.

In July, continued that inspection to the reserves on the Bhowany above Mettoopolliem, and made a tour to examine the propriety of an extension of M. reserve to Kaniempalliem.

In August, inspected the Walliar or, as now called, the Sholakaray reserve and reported thereon, and also inspected forest slopes with Deputy Conservator above Odunthoray.

In September, inspected depôt at Beypore with Deputy Conservator, Anamallay, also H. reserve at Karamaday.

In October, continued inspection from Siroomoogay to the Mayar Valley.

In end of November and early part of December, inspected Bolumputty forests on the north side of the valley.

In January, inspected the eastern Anamallay forests, both lower and higher ranges.

In February, inspected south-west side of Bolumputty forests.

I have now, during the past years, with the exception of the fuel tract on the Cauvery between Bhowany and Cauverypooram (which illness on the journey prevented my reaching in January 1874), concluded the inspection of all the forest land in the district from Collegal north on the Mysore, to the high ranges of the Anamallays south on the Travancore frontier, and from the boundaries of the Cochin, Malabar, and Nilgiri frontier on the west to the Cauvery on the east.

To go over so much ground required rapid journeys to avoid delay of other business, but sufficient information was gathered to be of use. Total period of absence on inspection 123 days and distance travelled 1,239 miles.

3. *Forest Officer's Tours.*—There were three ranges during the year. North Coimbatore under Colonel Morgan; Mettoopolliem and Sholakaray under Messrs. Ross and Morgan; Anamallay under Mr. C. G. Douglas. These officers made proper journeys and inspections.

SECTION II.

Reserves.

4. *A. Reserved Forests.*—The only *quasi*-reserved forest is that of Tunicadavoo, comprising 50 square miles of forest, consisting of valuable teak and rosewood. I call it a "reserved forest" because it is under direct departmental control for more than quarter century and no grazing or other rights exist therein, but it has not been legally constituted a reserve. Felling was confined to immediate orders for rosewood, and the chief operations were the getting out former felled long and bringing them to market.

5. An important feature in the administration of this forest was its utilization for the first time for the service of Government in the Public Works Department; the teak timber, except that specially selected for shipment to Bombay dockyards, remained as dead stock till a move was made by a demand that it should be utilized for Government use. Hitherto the over-valuation prevented the Public Works Department from taking this timber, and discussion arose about the price to be charged so as to give profit to the Forest Department. As unsold it could not give profit, I recommended fixing the local market price, and, having established a depôt at Coimbatore, 25,667 cubic feet were brought in for Government service, of which the Superintending Engineer made his selection of 7,019 cubic feet for the public service, and part of the rejected surplus was sold by well-advertised public auction. It was an unfortunate omission not to have selected the timber sent into the depôt. Much of an inferior sort was sent in, which could not be taken by the Public Works Department, for whom it was intended, and part realized less than it would have sold for at Anamallay, *viz.*, 8 Annas a cubic foot, carriage being 4 annas to depôt. The Deputy Conservator has also the management of a Malabar proprietor's forest, which is leased to Government for 99 years commencing 1st January 1867. A stump fee is paid to the proprietor.

6. The superficial area of the forests in which timber is felled by departmental agency and the value of timber, &c., felled and sold are given below:—

Forests.	Area in Square Miles	Value of Timber, &c., felled.		Value of Timber, &c., sold.	
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Anamallay	80	28,704	7,630	63,617	19,626
Bolumputty	not ascertained	...	139	2,339	377
Mettoopolliem	do.	100	1,000	.	509
Sattiamangalam	500	7,337	4,928	10,125	8,937
Collegal	500	6,499	5,947	15,529	12,445
Bhowany	400	6,722	4,004	15,109	16,549
Total ...	1,480	49,362	23,648	1,06,719	58,443

7. *Timber felled.*—The timber brought to account under the head of "felled" in the Anamallay forests is the quantity of teak and junglewood dead and decaying in the leased forest Collected and trimmed during the year. The quantity thus secured was 17,695 cubic feet teak 4,061 cubic feet junglewood; total 21,756 cubic feet, and 50 logs (the contents of which have not been ascertained) at a cost of Rupees 7,630, which appears as the value; only 195 cubic feet were removed to depôts; the rest is lying in the forest. In Bolumputty and Sholakaray Forests 2,280 cubic feet of teak were felled during the year, but not removed to depôt, and in Mettoopolliem 1,248 cubic feet were felled and removed. Sandalwood and roots, 8,330 maunds in weight, were felled and removed to depôts in the North Coimbatore ranges, and 326 tons of railway fuel were removed from the Bhowany Forests.

8. *Timber sold.*—The sales include 17,563 cubic feet of teak and 8,986 maunds of sandalwood. Of the former 2,634 cubic feet were transferred to the Public Works Department under the authority of G.O., No. 1,305, of 12th October 1874, Revenue Department; out of 25,667 cubic feet carted to Coimbatore under that Government Order, but of which the Department Public Works selected only 7,019 cubic feet, which were delivered, but a part only (*viz.*, 2,634 cubic feet) could be credited in the accounts, as the necessary adjustments regarding the remainder were not effected within the year; 7,722 and 3,481 cubic feet of Anamallay timber were sold by auction at Coimbatore and Bombay respectively, the results of which are not satisfactory; this will be noticed under general remarks. The sales to the Public Works Department and by auction realized Rupees 12,322,* or Rupees 9,409 short of the book valuation and cost of transport.

	Rs.
*To Public Works Department as per G.O. (and adjusted)	3,951
To Public Works Department before the receipt of the G.O.	604
By auction at Coimbatore	5,159
Do. at Bombay	2,608
Total ...	12,322

The sandalwood sales realized Rupees 34,003 against the book valuation of Rupees 14,943.

9. *Timber Stock.*—The transactions of the year leave a net stock balance on 31st March 1875 of

79,304 cubic feet of teak
22,507 do. of rosewood,
11,191 do. of junglewood,
3,232 maunds of sandalwood,

in the district. Most of the teak (*viz.*, 77,135 and of 79,334 cubic feet) is Anamallay timber; it is at several places as follows:—

	Cubic Feet.
1. Forests	35,386
2. Adivarum, foot of Toonacadavoo	1,053
3. Setumaday Depôt	50
4. Anamallay do.	12,133
5. Coimbatore do.	15,311
6. Mungara do.	5,956
7. Ponani and Beypore Depôts	7,246
Total ...	77,135

Arrangements are in hand to supply the Public Works Department with selections out of this stock.

10. *B. Fuel Reserves.*—Three railway fuel reserves near the Bhowany river at Mettoopolliem were approved by Government in 1871. I found it necessary to recommend a revision thereof. No. 1 M. reserve trenched on a village putta, grazing, and communal fuel lands, and a new demarcation is in progress. No. 2 H. reserve also required alteration, which I personally saw to; both the above had been expensively, but very imperfectly, fenced. The last K. reserve was only on paper; it will be on the Neilgherry slope, but with some village rights which fall to be determined in connection with the village of Nellitoray above Mettoopolliem. The acreage of all will have to be revised, so it is hardly worth recording it; but, if my proposed extension to No. 1 M. reserve be approved by Government, there will be some 45 square miles on the Bhowany in Coimbatore Taluq.

11. Sholakaray fuel reserve is 1½ square miles in extent, cost up to date Rupees 11,842, badly fenced, and imperfectly conserved, but still valuable. The exclusion of cattle and of grass cutting from reserves renders fires, accidental or otherwise, very dangerous in the hot weather, and the demarcation by rides well marked is both cheaper and less detrimental both to the people and to the reserve.

12. With the exception of these specially-selected spots above described, all the forest land is under a kind of reserve, that is, none but privileged ryots are allowed to cut unreserved timber, bamboos, and fuel free of seigniorage. It is almost vain to calculate the square miles of natural forest or jungle which may come under this head. Only a very rough computation can be made of such forest land in the district. After obtaining topographical survey maps of the village bordering on, or surrounded by, jungles, I will, after inquiry, mark off the extent necessary as communal fuel reserve to be entered as the village communal, which would, if not defined and reserved, disappear as such; then the Government forest lands will be computed and forest charts be prepared.

13. The area of, and expenditure on, the fuel reserves as at present are shown in the following table :—

Name of the Reserve.	Year in which the Reserve was formed.	Area.	Charges		Receipts		Remarks.
			During the Year.	Up to the Year	During the Year.	Up to the Year	
		SQ. MILES.	RS.	RS	RS	RS.	
M Reserve	1872	5	36	1,448	70	70	No receipts from the Railway Department.
H. do.	Do.	8	48	691	.....	.....	
K do	Do.	6	12	18	.....	.....	
Wallar Reserve	1868	1¼	866	11,842	300	559	
Total...	.....	20¼	962	13,999	370	629	

14. *Plantations*—The particulars of the plantations are summed up below :—

Name of the Plantation	Year in which the Plantation was formed.	Area in Acres.	Description of the Trees.	Number of Trees.	Cost						Receipts						Remarks
					During the Year			Up to the Year.			During the Year			Up to the Year.			
					RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	
Tallamallay...	1863 ...	73	Sandalwood	69,500	1,764	9	6	12,561	8	1	.....			.....			
Do.	1873 ..		Arnatto	5,100													
Bylore	1870 .	64	Sandalwood	58,300	1,939	7	4	13,448	7	10	.....			.....			
Bhowany	1871 ...	64 sqr yards.	Firewood	.....	80	0	0	688	5	10	.....			.....			
Anamalay No 1..	1870 ...	8·5	Teak	8,680	345	0	7	1,943	10	8	.....			.....			
Do. ,, II..	1873 ...	8	Do.	8,180	221	4	4	1,221	0	4	.....			.....			
Do ,, III.	1874 ...	8	Do.	7,276	370	1	4	370	1	4	.....			.....			
			Total...	1,57,036	4,720	7	1	30,233	1	8	.....			.....			

The last four are experimental plantations. The one at Bhowany was found too expensive and was closed ; Mr. Douglas does not speak hopefully of those at Anamallay; the Board have already remarked, in their review of the previous year's report, that there should be no further extension of teak-planting where there are indigenous forests in which it can be reproduced Colonel Morgan has not given any account of the height and condition of the sandalwood plants in the Bylore Plantation ; he states that those in the Tallamallay plantation are progressing favorably; 74,600 trees have been established in the latter and 58,300 in the former at a cost of Annas 2-8 and Annas 3-8 per plant respectively.

SECTION III.

	SQ. MILES.
Anamallay	750
Solumputty	200
Mettoopolliem	150
Sattiamangalam	500
Collegal	500
Bhowany	400

15. *Forests worked under License and Voucher System.*—These comprise the bulk of the so-called forest land in the districts noted in the margin. The area may be roughly stated at 2,500 square miles; whenever it may be feasible,

departmental agency will be introduced; in most cases, from the great extent of country and paucity of establishment, it was simply impossible, and the license and voucher system was worked south of the Bhowany by the village officers on a commission of five per cent.; where the forest can be supervised, the departmental agency will be introduced, as, for instance, where the wood is accessible and near a market, and requires careful supervision to prevent early exhaustion.

16. The following is an abstract of the quantity of timber, firewood, and other produce removed under license and voucher system :—

Description of Timber, &c.	Measurement.	Quantity.		Amount realized.	
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74	1874-75.
Teak	Cubic feet.	5,080	2,900	1,270	725
Ebony or Blackwood	Do.	6,980	5,660	1,067	847
Rosewood	Do.	80	180	20	45
Junglewood	Do.	38,354	15,099	5,569	2,150
Firewood	Tons.	1,615	5,507	2,165	4,633
Do. by lease of seigniorage ...	...	...	...	4,792	3,884
Charcoal	Tons.	59	126	170	299
Bamboos	Cart-loads.	6,034	5,587	4,430	4,805
Canes	No.	1,200	600	12	6
Grass	Cart-loads.	25	329	25	337
Forest produce	Maunds.	1,240	4,180	115	241
Total ...	...	...	...	19,635	17,972

The teak, ebony, and blackwood timber was removed from the three North Coimbatore ranges, where departmental operations in regard to these descriptions of timber were not carried on; the small quantity of rosewood was removed from Mettoopolliem Range; the junglewood was chiefly removed from the four ranges of forests above mentioned and from Bolumputty. The quantity of firewood removed from the three North Coimbatore ranges of forests is not given, as the collection of seignorage, except for two months in Bhowany, was leased to contractors. The quantity shown as removed under the license system, *viz.*, 5,507 tons = 12,340 bandy-loads, was in the Anamallay, Bolumputty, and Mettoopolliem ranges; estimating the quantity removed from the three other ranges by the amount of collections, which were Rupees 3,884, not less than 12,000 additional bandy-loads must have been removed. Similarly there is no account of the quantity of bamboos removed from the North Coimbatore Ranges, and the 5,587 cart-loads shown in the table above were all removed from the Anamallay, Bolumputty, and Mettoopolliem ranges.

17. *Yield of Forests.*—The quantity of timber cut and other produce removed from the forests during the year on payment and free is shown in the following abstract:—

Description of Timber, &c.		Quantity removed by Departmental Working.		Quantity removed on License.		Quantity removed on Free Pass.	
		1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Timber ...	Cubic feet...	25,704	25,284	50,494	23,839	8,188	2,273
	Maunds ...	11,229	8,330	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firewood ...	Tons...	1,349	365	1,615	5,507	152	125
Charcoal ...	,,	.....	.....	59	126	.....	.....
Bamboos ...	Cart-loads...	.....	18	6,034	5,587	858	546
Canes ...		.....	.....	1,200	600	.....	.....
Grass ...	Cart-loads...	.....	.....	25	329	.....	.....
Forest Produce ...		.....	.....	1,240	4,180	.....	.....

18. *Financial Results.*—The aggregate expenditure on all the forests exceeded the receipts by Rupees 2,103, and the decrease of stock in hand was Rupees 20,927, raising the total deficit to Rupees 23,030:—

Ranges.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Difference between Columns 2 and 3.	Value of Timber in Depôt.	Increase of Stock during the Year.	Decrease of Stock during the Year.	True Results of the Year calculated on Columns 4, 6, and 7
	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Anamallay	33,602	23,733	— 8,869	1,25,773	.....	17,155	— 26,024
Bolumputty	2,630	3,177	+ 547	2,691	29	.....	+ 576
Mettoopolliem	*9,872	5,302	— 4,570	1,000	600	.....	— 3,970
Suttiamangalam	8,150	11,189	+ 3,039	3,153	675	.....	+ 3,714
Collegal	10,321	14,343	+ 4,022	3,089	424	.....	+ 4,446
Bhowany	15,964	19,692	+ 3,728	1,489	.....	5,500	— 1,772
Total...	79,539	77,436	— 2,103	1,37,195	1,728	22,655	— 23,030

* Includes salary, &c., of the Deputy Conservator and Office Establishment for Mettoopolliem and Bolumputty Ranges, Rupees 5,173.

There was a surplus of receipts over expenditure of Rupees 10,789 in the Suttiamungalam, Collegal, and Bhowany Ranges. The largest deficit was in the Anamallay Range. It is explained elsewhere under "General Remarks."

19. The value of stock in hand at the beginning and close of the year is shown below :—

—	1st April 1874.	31st March 1875.
	RS.	RS
1. Annamalay	1,42,929	1,25,773
2. Bolumputty	2,661	2,691
3 Mettoopolliem	400	1,000
4. Sattiamungalam	2,478	3,153
5. Collegal	2,664	3,089
6. Bhowany	6,989	1,489
Total ...	1,58,121	1,37,195

Showing a decrease of Rupees 20,926.

VI.—General Remarks.

20. I review each officer's report in order.

Anamallay Forest Report.

Annamallay Forests.—The most important subject treated of is the reserve forests, their outturn, management, and financial results.

The report commences with a description of the turning the teak forests to account of the Madras Government. They hitherto having been worked for the Bombay Marine, a source of demand no longer in existence, and an attempt to induce a trade at Bombay was disastrous.

21. The Inspector of Forests recommended Government to buy its own timber; the only question was the nominal price to be put thereon, which finally was agreed to be the "market price" to be settled on the spot.

22. The financial result of all dealings is a considerable loss: there are, of course, several causes to account for this, which have to be separately considered; but in general an erroneous original valuation, untested by practice, may be said to be the general cause of the apparent loss.

23. I would except the wood taken by the Public Works Department from this category.

If Government really got the wood at a nominally too cheap rate, it is their gain in the long run. Each operation will be separately noticed in order.

	RS.
24. *Sale of Wood to the Public Works Department.*—Out of 25,667 cubic feet valued at	40,312
(1.) Selected as fit for Public Works Department by Colonel Wilkieson, cubic feet 7,019;	
Book valuation	11,298
(the price agreed to was Rupees 1-8-0 per cubic foot).	
Nominal value	10,529
Deficit ...	769

NOTE.—The accounts of 1874-75 only include the transactions of 2,634 cubic feet, the book value of which was Rupees 3,886, and the amount charged to Public Works Department was Rupees 3,951.

Auction Sale.—Of the rejected wood, cubic feet 7,722 were exposed for sale by wide advertisements at auction at Coimbatore.

	RS.
(2.) 7,722 cubic feet valued at	10,293
Sold for	5,159
Loss as per valuation	5,134
(3.) Remaining in stock 10,926 cubic feet valued at (average)	18,721

It is not probable that such a valuation will be realized. The cost of carriage at 4 Annas per cubic foot on the quantity conveyed by hired carts was Rupees 5,400.

25. *Sale of Wood at Bombay*—

Valuation on coast	6,963	
Carriage to Bombay and expenses	1,140	
		8,103
Price realized		3,748
Loss ...		4,355
Total Loss ...		10,258

26. RESULTS.—*Results of Sale to Public Works Department.*—The Deputy Conservator agreed to the rate of Rupees 1-8-0 per cubic foot for the wood selected by the Public Works Department. If it was more valuable, Government gains, and does not lose by getting its own superior wood at a cheap *nominal* price.

27. As regards the alleged combination not to bid for the rejected wood, Mr. Stanes, however, who was one of the purchasers and cannot be charged with "combination," found that he lost by his transaction.

28. I believe that the rejected wood was rated at fully double its actual value, for which a sale is the only test.

29. It is argued that, if the wood had not been good, persons would not have come long distances to bid for it; they may, however, have been attracted by the widely-advertised quantity for sale. Their coming from all quarters is rather against, than in favor of, the probability of a combination. They had their travelling expenses to pay for nothing. When wood is good, it obtains a ready sale as I found at my auction in the beginning of 1873. It sold well in lots, though unsaleable at valuation price in bulk.

30. I am quite in favor of fixing a price, but only doubt the expediency of bringing in inferior logs a long distance, at great expense, to be cut up, which may possibly not be remunerative.

A long crooked log is expensive to carry and will not cut up well, nor will split and flamed logs, out of which pieces might be extracted at places less distant than Coimbatore from the forest.

31. FUTURE SALES—*Rough and prepared timber.*—In reference to the question of selling timber in the rough or of cutting it up, I am in favor of the former when well selected, straight, sound, and choice beams are required and conveyed for the wants of the Public Works Department to Coimbatore ; and of the latter when much timber which would not pay for carriage in the rough might nevertheless be cut up and converted into scantling at the Anamallay Depôt, thus saving carriage of waste wood, which cost 4 Annas per cubic feet to cart into Coimbatore.

32. The true market value of timber in the rough as compared with cut up pieces will be found in the difference of the sawyers' wages with a margin for defects not noticed in the rough log. One of the Members of the Board of Revenue saw some of the stock at Coimbatore Depôt.

33. *Forest Timber.*—A large amount of timber, nearly 2,000 logs, it is said, has been "rescued" in the leased forest "from rotting or burning." These seem, from the explanation in last year's report, to have been girdled, dead, stunted, and wind-blown trees.

34. WORKING PLANT—*Bullock Department* versus *Hiring Carriage.*—As regards a bullock establishment for cartage, or having the work done by contract, there is in the one case the annual depreciation of the stock by age, losses by disease and wild animals, its unemployment for part of the year to be set against the value of the work done. Whereas the payment for carriage is a singly defined item once incurred and easily estimated with improvement of the road, there will be no difficulty in hiring carriage.

Practical experience at Coimbatore, where the conservancy bullocks are under my personal inspection and care and are exposed to no risks whatever, is in favor of the bullock department rather than the contract system, but these conditions are reversed in a distant jungle, when 4 bullocks out of 51 were lost in a year from tigers, besides 9 others from disease.

35. OPERATIONS—*Planting.*—Planting is not wanted in a forest where all that is required is to clear the young teak seedlings, and let them grow in a natural teak forest. The money spent in making an artificial plantation is better spent in conserving the natural growth.

Clearance.—As regards conservancy by clearing away brushwood, and allowing the young teak plants room to grow, I suppose there are no two opinions on the subject.

36. *Forest Quarters on the Plains.*—The huts at Setoomadai have been, I believe, enlarged and improved. It is probably not so unhealthy as Anamallay village, and more open and raised than the quarters formerly occupied at Anamallay, a deleterious spot, close to the river bank, which smelled like a damp cellar.

The forest quarters at Tunacadavoo are not unhealthy during the rains, but the climate for a long residence is depressing ; the more general supervision that the Deputy Conservator is now enabled to make, as well as residence for half the year at Coimbatore, should make the work healthier than before.

37. FINANCIAL RESULTS—*Reserved Forests.*—The charges were 30,657

	RS.
Revenue	20,205
Net deficit ...	10,452

ascribed generally to "failure of auctions in Bombay and Coimbatore ; it would have been better if more detail had been entered into, which would have served as a guide and warning against future losses. Out of this deficit, Rupees 4,355 are due to the Bombay operations and Rupees 5,134 to the difference between book valuation and sum realized at auction at Coimbatore.

38. PROSECUTION OF FOREST OFFENCES.—Government have ruled (G.O., No. 2,052, of 20th December 1873, paragraph 2,) that Collectors are qualified to control their subordinates, and under this ruling there is no objection (which seems to have been taken) to give any Forest Officer of experience power to institute prosecutions without reference to his official superior, or to require another officer unacquainted with magisterial procedure and new to the work, to submit the *primâ facie* case before taking parties before a Court.

39. I have, under date the 12th June, under this construction of G.O., No. 2,052, of 20th December 1873, paragraph 2, authorized Mr. Douglas to prosecute without previous reference.

40. *Conduct.*—It is satisfactory to note that the conduct of the subordinates has been satisfactory. Mr. Theobald appears to be a very intelligent and active Forester.

41. *Mettoopolliem and Bolumputty Ranges.*—Mr. R. Morgan has been most energetic in going over his range, which is now a most extensive one. I consider him a promising young officer.

42. As his work was done a good deal under my own eye, I have nothing to add to his remarks.

43. About the end of the official year he came to learn of the malpractices of the Overseer in charge of the Sholakaray fuel reserve, and the man was prosecuted before a Magistrate and punished.

44. *North Coimbatore Forests.*—Notes on General Morgan's report on Suttiamangalam Range.

PLANTATION—*Sandalwood.*—The current expense is as usual ; returns are as yet nil ; whether a sandalwood plantation be the best mode of procuring that wood time will only show, but the trees must be kept up and the original expenditure turned to account. The other system of collecting the natural sandalwood will, in the end, tend to extinction, unless there is careful conservancy of this slow-growing wood. As regards sandalwood, departmental management is necessary for so valuable a product though the expenses of bringing it in for preparation and sale are very heavy Licenses to cut would lead to extermination and abuse.

45. As regards the mode of levying seignorage on timber under the departmental system, it is stated that a departmental timber yard at Suttiamungalam was unsuccessful. This might be expected under the circumstances. It is cheaper for people to get licenses and cut their own timber than to go a distance to a timber yard, when the distance wood has to be conveyed adds to its cost. General Morgan's suggestion to issue licenses for the more distant forests is worthy of consideration. It will require due check.

* *Population concerned.*

Taluqs.	Villages.	Population.
Suttiamungalam	99	26,815
Bhowany	25	38,272
Collegal.....	123	58,123
Total...	247	123,210

46. There appear to have been free passes issued for only 171 bandy-loads of fuel ; the people*must have, therefore, either been charged for what they used or got it without pass as it is not likely they could have done without it, and their consumption is likely to have been some 50,000 tons.

47. It is probable that the contractor got as much out of the people as he could ; as to remote jungle villagers applying for free passes, the idea is out of the question. Probably they paid their village monigars not to molest them on the subject.

48. Again the complaint that forest prosecutions are a failure is repeated, but no instance given of failure. It is impossible to deal with so vague an assertion. The sanction of the Collector, besides being a safeguard against oppression, is a guarantee of the prosecution being carried out. When Forest Officers become experienced in the knowledge of evidence requisite for the prosecution of charges, there can be no objection to their being allowed by the Collector to undertake such without previous reference to him ; the order of Government on the subject clearly contemplates such control.

49. *Improvements.*—I consider the present working of the Anamallay Forest in getting out the surplus wood and bringing it to financial account as an improvement. Another improvement is an arrangement which leaves more time at the disposal of that officer for tours instead of confining him, as was formerly the practice, to the depressing forest station of Tunicadavoo, special foresters being in charge of the Government teak and the leased forests, another in charge of license and voucher in another quarter of the range.

50. A general improvement is the greater supervision the class of Overseers will now be subjected to. Some objectionable characters have been got rid of.

51. The appointment of some junglemen as forest rangers or watchmen has in some place been introduced.

52. This is a suitable measure, when from fear of malaria forest employés dwelling in the open fear to enter the forests, and they are left unprotected.

53. *New Depôts.*—The depôt at Coimbatore for wood for Public Works Department and other departments is an improvement. I would have introduced it long ago, but the idea was that only Bombay could or would buy all our Anamallay teak. Of course, only carefully-selected wood, or prepared scantlings, should be brought into the depôt as carriage is so expensive.

54. There is now a depôt at Mettoopolliem. I luckily thought of a deserted Government bandypettah which no one would lease and on which some hundreds of rupees had been spent in running round a wall. This is in an excellent central position and easy of access and guard, and is acquired without expense.

55. I have another suitable place ready for the Bolumputty and Sholakaray wood, when it is ready for delivery at Coimbatore. The Railway Company gave up a large part of their station ground, which I at once reserved as timber depôt close to my cutcherry.

56. *Prosecutions.*—Formerly several unsanctioned prosecutions were engaged in without a shadow of a claim; one, a criminal breach of contract in which the breach seemed to be with the prosecution, another trespass, a third theft, and the like.

57. There can be no doubt but that the people feel that, under the control of the Collector, they are likely to have more protection than from a forest officer whose zeal is naturally in favor of his own department and adverse to old customs and rights and unacquainted with legal procedure.

58. I received complaints by post of all imaginable wrongs, but I get none now against the Forest Department; the Deputy Conservators are my Assistants, and, when assured of their acquaintance with legal procedure, authorize their prosecution of offences without previous reference.

59. An improvement has taken place in the collection of seigniorage on fuel, bamboos, barks, &c. Instead of leasing the whole seigniorage collections to a man who abused his privilege and exacted money from ryots who had no call to pay, the dues are collected at tannas which are on the roads when loads of the above, &c., go to market.

60. It is hoped to introduce elephant harness into the Anamallay working forest. Colonel Morgan used it successfully for 20 years, and it prevents the elephants' teeth from being loosened, and the animals falling off in condition from loose teeth and inability to eat in consequence of their hauling ropes attached to heavy beams with their teeth.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) A. WEDDERBURN,
Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Annamalay Forest Report, dated 9th July 1875, with the five statements.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Mettoopolliem and Bolumputty Forest Report, dated 18th June 1875, with twenty enclosures.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.—Suttiamangalam Forest Report, dated 1st April 1875, with nine enclosures.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.—Collegal Forest Report, dated 1st April 1875, with nine enclosures.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.—Bhowany Forest Report, dated 1st April 1875, with nine enclosures.

[ENCLOSURE 1]

ANAMALLAY DEPUTY CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE,
COIMBATORE, *9th July* 1875.

From

C. G. DOUGLAS, ESQ.,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Anamallay Range,

To

A. WEDDERBURN, ESQ.,
Collector and Conservator of Coimbatore.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit my Administration Report for the official year 1874-75.

SECTION I.

Inspection Tour of the Officer in Charge.—Out of 365 days I have been absent from head quarters on tour 165, this is less than 22 days than in the year preceding. The whole of the forests have been inspected except those on the Ponachy Hills and Upper Anamallays. Since my return from the forests in December, I have been unable, in consequence of frequent attacks of low fever, to revisit the Thallinji Valley Jungles and some other places in the license and voucher division which need attention, but which, notoriously unhealthy at all times, are especially feverish from December to June. Depôt work at Coimbatore also necessitated my constant attendance during February and March. On 24th December I proceeded to Bombay on duty with the Officiating Inspector of Forests under G.O., No. 1,521, of 8th December 1874, Revenue Department, and returned on 14th of January.

SECTION II.

RESERVES.—*A, Reserved Forests.*—The year commenced unfavorably, the only indent for timber being one from the Madras Railway Company for 320 sleepers.

2. As stated in last year's report, the operations contemplated for 1874-75 were, 1st, disposal of stock on hand; 2nd, conservancy of natural forests; 3rd, demarcation and survey of forests; 4th, construction of foresters' quarters at Anamallay.

3. For the disposal of stock it had been resolved to consign a trial shipment to Bombay for sale under the auspices of Messrs. Nichol and Co. This was a suggestion of Colonel Beddome's after a visit to Bombay in 1873. The establishment of local market depôts and periodical sales by auction was another feature of the general scheme which also included the despatch of a specimen lot of teak to England for trial in Her Majesty's Dockyards; the conversion by saw of a certain portion of stock was likewise approved.

4. These tentative measures represent the first serious efforts to meet the difficulty arising from the complete stoppage of all transactions with the Bombay Marine. They are the result of considerable discussion, but in a range which has hitherto chiefly confined itself to the supply of a single department, obtaining exceptionally high prices for a special class of timber, a change, such as the above, which renders it dependent on a general market is a serious matter and not readily provided for.

5. Regarding the Bombay auctions, a separate report has been submitted to Government by the Officiating Inspector of Forests, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to enter into details. Financially the result was failure; the timber compared favorably with a similar class of Burmah teak and fetched much higher rates, but it lacked the neatness and finish with which the latter is prepared in the saw mills before shipment. There is no doubt that, if we could get our large timber out of the forests as they do in Burmah, it would always secure the preference, but a long and difficult land-journey prevents this.

6. The local auctions were even less satisfactory than those in Bombay, and will be discontinued till all old stock has been sold off; sales at fixed rates and open depôts being substituted, the wood being converted into scantlings instead of offered in the rough.

7. The consignment of specimen teak for the English Dockyards has not been shipped in consequence of an unexpected demand from the Public Works Department, which also curtailed,

sawing operations, the only one of the several experiments proposed which affords prospect of success on renewal. The rate paid by the Railway Company was Rupees 2 per cubic foot, and we can rely on obtaining from 1 to 2½ Rupees per cubic foot for sawn timber, and even more, according to quality and size.

8. If sawn, the timber will be much nearer the value which was in former days imposed on it, and the outlay necessary to accomplish this is insignificant compared with the amount of the deficiency which occurred during the year between values imposed and rates realized in the case of unsawn logs.

9. I believe that, if all the timber which has this year been sold by auction and failed to realize the value at which it stood in accounts had been sawn, it would have sold at its full value and reimbursed cost of sawing into the bargain.

10. In the month of October a Government Order was passed directing the supply of 600 tons seasoned teak to the Public Works Department at Coimbatore as speedily as possible.

11. The best was sent in that was available, but only about 7,000 cubic feet has been delivered as yet.

12. If, as appears likely, this demand becomes a permanency, it will be necessary to provide at an early date for future annual supplies by laying in a fresh stock of suitable timber, meanwhile it seems probable that a considerable portion of the required quantity can be procured from the seasoned stock in other ranges ; it is not, of course, certain what quantity of present stock will prove suitable to the Public Works Department ; but, as it was prepared originally for a very different purpose, the probability seems in favor of its conversion by means of the saw, judging from the manner in which timber sold at the recent auctions has since cut up for building.

13. No felling took place in the Government forest ; it has been decided to give it complete rest and attend solely to conservancy operations for some years. The last Annual Report explained how a large quantity of waste timber, dead and decaying trees, had been trimmed and brought to depôt in 1873-74, and consequently, though not mentioned amongst the contemplated operations for the year now under notice, it was deemed expedient to adopt similar measures in the leased forest where a large quantity of wood was known to be outlying in similar condition. The result is satisfactory, 1,072 logs containing cubic feet 21,576-10-5 having been accounted for ; thus in two seasons, at a small outlay, 1,829 logs containing 36,228-5-5 cubic feet have been rescued which in a few years must have rotted or burnt. Of course timber so obtained cannot be expected to equal in quality what is felled in the ordinary manner, but nevertheless it is a valuable addition to stock worth more than the figures at which it stands in accounts under the present system of valuation.

14. The subjoined table furnishes details of felling and trimming :—

Description of Timber.	No. of Trees felled.	Outturn in Pieces.	Outturn in Cubic Feet.	Details of Storage.	Cost Per Cubic Foot. Stamp Fee.	Felling of Trimming.	Dragging.	Supervision and Sundries.	Carting.	Slipping.	Carting.	Total Cost per Cubic Foot.	Total Valuation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Teak	131	182	3,803 6 2	Leased Forest	0 3 3	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 3 5	....	....	....	0 8 2	1,941 6 3
Do.	...	684	13,696 8 2		....	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 3 3	....	....	...	0 4 9	4,108 14 0
Do.	...	12	.....		....	0 10 0 per log.	....	4 3 10 per log.	....	....	....	4 13 10 per log.	58 6 0
Do.	1	2	12 6 8	Adivarum ...	....	....	0 6 5	....	....	0 6 5	....	0 12 10	10 1 1
Do.	2	2	73 6 0	Coimbatore ...	....	0 3 11	....	....	0 1 4	....	....	0 5 3	24 1 10
Do.	...	1	30 10 6	Anamallay ...	0 3 3	....	....	0 3 5	....	....	....	0 6 8	12 13 10
Do.	...	2	77 11 8	Do. ...	....	....	....	....	0 1 9	....	....	0 1 9	8 8 4
Venteak ...	...	47	937 7 4	Leased Forest	....	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 3 5	....	....	....	0 4 11	288 1 11
Vengay ...	...	73	1,546 4 1		....	0 1 2	0 0 6	0 3 5	....	....	....	0 5 1	491 4 7
		19	.....		....	0 10 0 per log.	....	4 3 10 per log.	....	....	....	4 13 10 per log.	92 6 10
Pillai and Kurmadoo.	...	79	1,577 9 10		....	0 1 2	0 0 6	0 3 5	....	....	....	0 5 1	501 4 7
		19	.....		....	0 10 0 per log.	....	4 3 10 per log.	....	....	....	4 13 10 per log.	92 6 10
		1,122											
Deduct logs not measured	...	50											
		1,072	21,456 10 5									Total...	7,629 12 1

15. *Elephant Labor.*—The quantity of timber brought out of the forest to depôt by elephants and afterwards slipped, with the cost thereof, is given in the two following statements —

—	Number of Logs dragged.	Cost while so engaged.	Rate per Log.	Number of Logs slipped.	Cost while so engaged.	Rate per Log.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		RS A. P	RS A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
By Government Elephants	1,312	1,141 12 0	0 13 10	559	214 7 4	0 6 2	

—	Number of Teak.		Number of Rosewood.		Number of Vengai.		Number of Venteak.		Number of other Logs.		Total Logs		Remarks.
	Dragged	Slipped.	Dragged.	Slipped.	Dragged	Slipped.	Dragged	Slipped.	Dragged.	Slipped.	Dragged.	Slipped.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8
Government Elephants.....	1,052	480	63	72	...	2	1	...	196	5	1,312	559	

* Rupees 7 is the rate at which elephants such as ours would be hired.

16. The value * of the work executed by the elephant establishment compared with cost of maintenance, &c., is as under :—

				RS.	A.	P.
Value of work performed at Rupees 7 per diem				7,245	0	0
Deduct—						
First, feed and keep	1,869	6	11			
Second, pay of establishment	912	4	5			
				2,781	11	4
Saving effected ...				4,463	4	8

17. *Transport of Timber.*—Carting has been chiefly carried on below ghaut from Anamallay to Coimbatore and from foot of ghaut to Anamallay. The Government carts made several trips with timber from forest depôts down the ghaut road and into Coimbatore, including which the quantity of work performed is as follows :—By Government carts 1,927, by contract 1,002, total 2,929 logs—an unusually good outturn in work.

18. I omit details, merely exhibiting the result of the season's work performed by the Government cart establishment

				RS.	A.	P.
Value of work performed				2,934	11	11
Deduct—						
First, feed and keep	1,963	11	11			
Second, pay of establishment	1,939	0	1			
Third, cart repairs	368	12	0			
				4,271	8	0
Result ..				1,336	12	1

Note.—In 1873-74 a small balance of Rupees 66-0-5 in favor of establishment was shown

19. There have been 13 deaths among the cattle—9 from disease or old age and 4 by tigers.

20. In spite of the unsatisfactory results in a mere money point of view, the services of the establishment are most valuable. Whether the rates we pay contractors fairly represent the value of what is done by Government carts is, I think, open to doubt, but it is all that the establishment is allowed to receive credit for except in cases when timber is heavier than contractors

are able to take at all. A careful debtor and creditor account has been maintained from the time I assumed charge, and this may to a certain extent explain the apparently less succesful annual results as compared with the year or two proceding ; another point is that during the five years to which the said account relates the stock has not been replenished, so that they must have considerably deteriorated from age and hard work besides having dwindled in number from deaths. Previous to 1870 the establishment had twice, if not oftener, been supplied with fresh cattle.

21. If it were only by the comparison with contractor's rates that the establishment annually lost, it would not so much signify, and it might easily happen that disbandment of the establishment would immediately be followed by an increase of contractor's charges. But there is a steady decrease in the value and efficiency of the cattle, and there is no doubt that the amount which has been from first to last spent on purchase and keep would have gone far to meet a considerable increase of contractors' charges, though, on the other hand, it is doubtful whether contractors could have been found to execute as heavy work. The matter seems deserving of careful investigation ; it cannot be fully discussed in this report. I would not have the establishment hastily thrown up ; it must be remembered that Captain Gosling found no means of removing his timber until the establishment was organized ; and, though transport has of late years on the whole been tolerably plentiful, the cart establishment may have largely conduced to such a result.

22. *The Conservancy of Natural Forests.*—This has been systematically undertaken ; it is too early yet to claim any special success beyond the mere exclusion of fire from the tracts which have been put in hand. This, however, is a very great matter, as conservancy of natural forest may be regarded as more than half accomplished when fire is kept out.

23. Hitherto operations have been carried on in a general way throughout the forest, creating no very marked impression, though, of course, good has resulted. On this occasion operations were confined to selected tracts, preference being given to such as contained a tolerable supply of teak and blackwood seedlings and saplings ; these were marked out and kuders set to work under supervision to clear away all brushwood, creepers, and useless saplings. Bamboo clumps and all large trees have been left standing as the tracts consist of fairly open forest ; besides it will, I think, be necessary to gain more experience in the work before attempting to remove the heavier jungle ; it will be expensive and, if not properly done, is likely to cause much damage to the young plants around. There seems reasonable expectation of very successful results, the number of teak and blackwood plants thus cleared and protected is surprising. As the dry season approached fire belts were traced round the blocks and men employed to keep them clear ; these precautions had the desired effect, and, when the monsoon has well set in and growth is once more vigorous, it will be interesting to compare the conserved portions with those over which the usual fires have run.

24. The area conserved has not been measured, but may be taken at between 150 to 200 acres. It is, however, exceedingly difficult to estimate unfelled jungle, and these figures must only be treated as a rough calculation. In future the extent annually reclaimed might be properly ascertained, each year's tracts being marked out and dated, and a record of any pecularity adopted in management maintained as is done in the case of plantations. It is supposed that an average of 200 or 250 plants to the acre has been established, but at so early a stage and without accurate data this must be received with caution. I believe, however, this number to be rather under than over the mark.

25. At present a mere beginning has been effected ; experience will suggest an improved system of management.

26. The formation of these conserved blocks ought not to be expensive; it would appear that clearing work was commenced too early in the season as it was found that before the dry weather arrived a second growth had sprung, not enough fortunately to retard the progress of the seedlings which by this time had obtained a good start, but sufficient to have caused great destruction when dry had fire got in.

27. Besides the pieces in which regular clearing and other conservancy work is performed, much might be done by tracing fire belts round promising looking young forest at the close of each working season ; we should thus have a certain area gradually increasing, on which to carry out conservancy operations as circumstances required ; the mere exclusion of fire would in many instances enable the more vigorous plants to grow beyond harm's reach in a few years, while cases requiring more attention could be the easier looked after.

28. *The Survey and Demarcation of Forests.*—The leased forest was completed in 1873-74 as reported, but nothing has yet been done towards this important work in the Government forest. It is not, however, necessary to begin operations pending orders of Government as to the continuance of a "reserved" forest at all. It was expected that the subject would have been disposed of earlier, and therefore survey and demarcation were entered amongst the contemplated operations.

29. *The construction of Foresters' quarters at Anamallay.*—The want of funds prevented the accomplishment of this work, and it must remain in abeyance till a special grant is obtained. I think that this and improved *forest* quarters for subordinates are of greater importance than is the question of forest quarters for the Deputy Conservator. The fact is that both he and his subordinates *must* live near their work and no elevated situation with a proper supply of water is easily accessible in any of the teak forests. In consequence, too, of recent changes in the management of the range, the officer in charge is not so much tied down to one spot as formerly, his duties being more those of general supervision and inspection of the divisions in which the range has been allotted to separate foresters. The Deputy Conservator is just as much exposed to fever of course under this arrangement as before ; but, as this is unavoidable if work is to be well looked after, the best plan is to build as comfortable quarters as possible for all alike in as healthy situations as the proper supervision of work admits of.

30. These views are submitted with reference to the last clause of paragraph 13 of G.O., No. 503, of 29th April 1874, Revenue Department, in which the importance of better accommodation for the Deputy Conservator is noticed under the persuasion that once clearly known no less weight will be attached to the wants of the subordinate establishment. The first outlay is the main consideration ; once properly constructed, the necessary repairs would probably cost much less than the annual erection of temporary quarters.

31. The construction of rest-houses throughout the range would greatly facilitate inspection ; tents are utterly useless during the rains.

32. The total revenue derived from the reserved forests during the year amounts to Rupees 20,204-10-8, while expenditure amounts to Rupees 30,656-15-5 including supervision and all other charges.

33. The receipts are less by *Rupees* 43,615-8-7 than the year preceding, and charges are lower by Rupees 3,320-9-1.

34. The deficiency in revenue is ascribable to the failure of the auctions in Bombay and Coimbatore and in some measure also to the low rate of Rupees 1½ accepted from the Public Works Department as the current market rate.

35. *Contemplated operations.*—The following plan of operations for 1875-76 has been adopted, and is as much in accordance with the scheme on which the budget was originally framed as circumstances permit. The reduction under I., 1, *a*, "cost of timber operations," of a sum of Rupees 6,250 is particularly unfortunate considering the heavy demands from public departments :—

(1.) *Felling.*—To cut 650 trees so as to provide a stock of seasoned teak for future demands.

(2.) *Transport.*—To bring out of the forest 1,200 logs and to float all timber now at Mungurah to Ponani for sale.

(3.) *Sawing.*—To prepare 1,500 logs in the most economical manner possible, *i.e.*, converting, not to any particular scantling, but each log to the best advantage according to size, shape, &c., the outturn being assorted afterwards.

Every timber depôt in the range will be carefully inspected and its contents reported on and revalued agreeably to the orders of Government and the Board.

2. *Improvement and Conservation of Natural Forests.*—About 200 acres will be added to the tracts already in hand.

3. *Roads and Bridges.*—The maintenance of 10 miles of road in Government forest will be attended to. About 5 miles of road leading to the leased forest will be put in order, and another 8 miles or so in the leased forest above ghat.

4. *Buildings.*—The usual camp quarters will be constructed. The demarcation of the district boundary with Cochin and Travancore, which must shortly be commenced, will require the services of every available kuder for some months, as well as occupy much of the Deputy Conservator's time, who has charge of arrangements, and will prevent conservancy operations being carried out as extensively as was contemplated in the budget; the purchase of forest products will be similarly affected.

36. *B, Fuel Reserves.*—Concerning the Coochmallai tract mentioned under this section in last report it has been resolved not to fence it nor attempt to make it a close reserve. It is simply a communal reserve, having nothing to do with the supply of railway fuel, and it will in future be treated as part of the license and voucher division; felling and grazing will be permitted under certain restrictions, portions being closed from time to time for conservancy; a set of rules will be published under which all similar tracts will be managed.

37. Grazing has been prohibited during the year, and the cutting of bamboos stopped, the forest has improved considerably.

38. *C, Plantations.*—Beyond the particulars contained in the following table there is nothing worthy of mention concerning the three small experimental plantations which have been formed. The half-yearly reports explain that no very encouraging success has attended operations hitherto, and, although better results might in future be expected, the prospect is on the whole less inviting than that attending the conservancy of natural forests, and it has accordingly been resolved that no further operations shall take place.

The proposal to plant 3 acres was carried out in the manner suggested, *viz.*, clearance of undergrowth and the smaller trees, leaving timber and bamboos standing. The first planting, being carelessly performed, was a failure, but the second has been successful.

Name of Plantation.	Year in which formed.	Area.			Description of Trees.	Number of Trees.	Cost						Remarks.
		Planted.	Unplanted.	Total.			During the Year.			Up to the Year.			
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Plantation No. I. ...	1870 ...	7 09	1·409	8·5	Teak.	8,680	345	0	7	1,948	10	3	
" " II. ...	1873 ...	7	1	8		8,180	221	4	4	1,221	0	4	
" " III. ...	1874 ...	3	...	3		7,276	370	1	4	370	1	4	
Total ...	.....	17 09	2·409	19·5	...	2,4136	936	6	3	3,534	11	11	

SECTION III.

1. *License and Voucher Forests.*—A considerable improvement in the general management of these forests has, it is believed, been effected. Licenses have been more carefully checked, recovered with greater regularity, and seigniorage accounts, &c., oftener inspected. There is a slight falling off in revenue (Rupees 435-7-9) compared with last year, but I do not

consider this of any importance; it is attributable to no particular cause so far as I have been able to ascertain.

2. The expenditure, including a share of Deputy Conservator's salary and all other charges, amounts to Rupees 1,945-5-2, the revenue to Rs. 3,528-6-0, leaving a profit of Rs. 1,583-0-10. Appendix E gives the requisite details.

3. The number of cases prosecuted amounts to 20, a larger number than has yet been recorded, but this is owing to my having called on village magistrates to submit returns which had not previously been required.

4. All prosecutions have received the sanction of the Collector.

5. Free licenses have been issued as under:—

Taluq.	Number of Villagers.	Number of Puttadars.	Amount of Kist.			Timber, Bandy-load.	Fuel, Bandy-load.	Bamboos.		Ploughs.			Shafts.		Yokes.		Handles.		Posts.		Branches of Bamboos.	Creepers.
			Rs.	A.	P.			Bandy-load.	Head-load.	Bandy-load.	Head-load.	Number.	Head-load.	Number.	Head-load.	Number.	Head-load.	Number.	Head-load.	Number.	Bundles.	Head-load.
Pollachy ...	31	237	9,035	9	5	...	...	389	...	...	...	1,379	...	1,354	...	1,384	...	1,349	...	...	...	...
Oodumulpettah	12	60	4,168	5	11	4	53	...	10	25	1	297	118	259	81	165	66	83	73	14	185	138
Total ..	43	297	13,203	15	4	4	53	389	10	25	1	1,676	118	1,643	81	1,549	66	1,432	73	14	185	138

6. The revised code of rule still hangs fire, which is to be regretted; it is now three years since the subject was first mooted.

SECTION IV.

Yield of Forests.

Timber			Firewood			Bamboos		Charcoal on paid Licenses.	Canes on paid Licenses	Valam Bark on paid Licenses	Remarks.
Departmentally.	On paid Licenses.	On free Passes.	Departmentally.	On paid Licenses.	On free Passes	On paid Licenses	On free Passes				
	CUB. FT.	CUB. FT.	TONS.	TONS	TONS	BANDIES	BANDIES	MAUNDS.	NO.	BANDY.	
Cub ft. 17,552 11 10 Teak .. ,, 6 11 4½ Rose ... ,, 291 8 9 Jungle-wood	624	64	36 9/16	1,814 11/16	23 7/16	2,308 3/4	389	1,577 3/5	600	1	

SECTION V.

Financial Results.

Receipts.			Expenditure.			Difference.			Increase or Decrease in Stock.			Net Results.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
23,733	0	8	32,602	4	7	— 8,869	3	11	— 17,155	14	2	— 26,025	2	1

1. Though the deficit in actual cash receipts amounts only to Rupees 8,869-3-11, the net result for the year, taking decreased value of stock into account, is Rupees 26,025-2-1.

2. The losses by auction sales, the rate prescribed for transactions with the Public Works Department, which is so much lower than that hitherto obtained, and is not a remunerative price for select timber, together with the small value representing bare cost price which, under the present system, is imposed on the 21,756 cubic feet of timber brought to stock this year, have all tended to swell the net deficit.

3. A repetition of the results of the auction sales may be prevented by conversion of the timber into scantlings and selling at fixed rates. It is not to be supposed that such results are a true indication of the value of timber. Really bad timber is seldom in great demand, and it is therefore very unlikely that merchants would have attended the second auction in the numbers they did from Salem, Madura, Trichinopoly, and Bellary to purchase inferior wood, which, if not worth the carriage to Coimbatore, was hardly likely to pay a further transport by rail. There was, in fact, a regular combination amongst the buyers; in many instances the lots went so cheap that buyers became vendors on the spot and sold their bargains at a profit.

4. That the timber was not altogether unsuited to building purposes is certain, for one of the largest purchasers has sawn up a quantity and used it, and better could not be desired. I inspected it myself, and I came to the conclusion that our liberal measurements covered all outward defects and that, in spite of its appearance, the wood cut up as well as better prepared timber. In the rough doubtless it will not suit the Public Works Department to purchase any but carefully squared or round logs; appearances are against all others; the chance of wastage is always thought greater, but, once sawn into scantlings, the quality of the timber will probably be recognized.

5. I do not consider that auctions are to be depended on as evidence of the value of timber. The auctions were not held until after the Public Works Department had selected all that was considered suitable and after the rest had been heartily abused and depreciated.

6. The auction timber was inspected by a Mr. Stolberg, who was deputed by the Master Attendant to select material for repairing the Madras Pier; he pronounced it the best he had yet seen after visiting the Palghaut timber yards; an offer was made for a large quantity in plank, which,

though double the amount per foot realized at auction, was, I am glad to say, declined by the Inspector of Forests.

7. I also understood from Mr. Stolberg that he could not purchase Burmah teak of the class he required for less than Rupees 2 per cubic foot.

8. The Inspector of Forests happened to be in Coimbatore during the second auction, and by his advice the sale was closed in spite of improving prices, and it is to be regretted that the first auction was not stopped also.

9. The timber was felled years ago apparently in excess of requirements and certainly, as the event proved, in excess of means of transport out of the forests and cut in a manner not suited to its present market; its value also was apparently calculated at much higher rates than are now procurable, and while yet in the forest it was entered at amounts which its distance from a market did not justify. This has already been explained with reference to previous important sales, which, though securing a large surplus of receipts over expenditure, produced a decrease in value of stock that, in calculating net results, counterbalanced the cash proceeds. It is necessary to allude to this here because, of course, it is one of the causes of the deficit.

Vide G.O., No 99, of 20th May 1872.

10. Government have approved a suggestion that all old stock should be overhauled and revalued which, with conversion into scantlings, will facilitate its disposal under the altered circumstances in which we are placed. Both measures should be carried into effect before further sales are transacted. Large quantities of old as well as new stock have been for some years regularly brought out, and now, with an insignificant exception, none remains in the forest depôts; what is stored there consists of timber trimmed during the last two years valued at cost price only, and, when this is also brought out and valued at something nearer its selling price, it will most probably obviate the necessity of altering the total value of stock.

11. It is needless to point out the mistake of valuing timber at anything like a market rate before it has left the forest and while it has still to undergo transport, generally the most expensive of operations. It occurred in the early days of the department when the system of accounts, &c., was incomplete, and so I presume escaped notice. There are, however, serious objections to the present mode, which allows credit only for new stock at actual cost of production. The one forestalls profits, exhibiting brilliant results at the time to be eventually modified by at least cost of transport, &c., while the other renders it impossible to show any profit until sale is effected. Of the two the latter is the safest and therefore preferable, but the results now under notice present a fair instance of the disadvantages of both.

VI.—General Remarks.

1. A decided improvement has been effected in the management of the range by subdividing it into forestership. Of the four foresters one is employed on general duty and three are placed in charge of divisions. This enables the Deputy Conservator to travel more and exercise more general supervision instead of being tied to one place and undertaking a great deal that is as well and more economically attended to by a subordinate. The foresters are now more responsible, and have more inducement to exert themselves. The establishment is more generally distributed than heretofore; the forests will by such means be more effectually protected and better known. The divisions are the Government forest, the leased forest, and the license Forests, *i.e.*, reserved and unreserved.

2. The traffic in timber which passes through a portion of the leased forest from the tracts retained by the Numbidy of Collengode has this year been placed on a more satisfactory footing; it is conducted by numerous petty merchants and contractors and by some of better position, is considerable, and has long been a source of anxiety and suspicion. A few rules have been drawn

up, and agreed to, by the Numbidy on the one side and the department on the other, under which all timber shall be stamped before it enters our forest, conveyed by a certain route and stored in a place appointed by the Deputy Conservator, other material, such as head-loads of wood, bamboos, &c., being covered by a pass of a prescribed form.

3. A couple of men paid by the Numbidy, but engaged by, and entirely under the orders of, the Deputy Conservator, are employed to see the rules carried out. They are under the supervision of the Head Forester, who is in charge of the leased forest and whose quarters during the working season are close by.

4. The lease under which the forests are held empower Government to make any regulations for conservancy operations it may desire, and no doubt we could have enforced the arrangements above noted, but it was thought advisable, if possible, to secure the aid of the Numbidy to whose interests the proper working of the rules is important as, of course, he is aware, and so agreed without much difficulty. His forests are grossly mismanaged, and he has hitherto been simply robbed of immense quantities of timber.

5. An excellent depôt has been established at Coimbatore close to the station and of ample size ; a small office has been purchased from the Railway and put in repair. If this is to be the chief market depôt of the range, a large quantity (700 or 800 tons) of timber will annually pass through it, and a suggestion has been made that a special siding and crane should be provided, which the depôt's proximity to the line renders it easy to effect.

6. A depôt is about to be established at Pollachy, where a considerable trade exists with Madura and Trichinopoly merchants.

7. Timber will be sold at these depôts and Ponani at fixed rates; they will always be open to the public.

8. With reference to the rule which requires the sanction of the Collector for the prosecution of every forest case, I beg to submit that in a great number of instances the value of the property involved is very trifling, varying from a couple of annas to a rupee, and it places foresters, putting officers of higher rank aside, in an awkward position when they are not allowed to institute proceedings before even a village magistrate. The delay caused by reference in such petty cases, if it does not render proof impossible, is likely to rob the small punishments awarded of half their effect, and, I fear, is calculated to impair the zeal of foresters and peons. The principle, I presume, is the same whether the case be petty or not, and must be applied to all alike, and therefore, if Deputy Conservators are not permitted to act on their own responsibility, forest offences might be rendered a graver affair than they are at present considered among the people.

9. The conduct of the establishment has been satisfactory. There have been several changes in the establishment which temporarily interfered with efficiency. In consequence of promotions the post of Head Clerk has thrice changed hands, which has, of course, caused some inconvenience.

10. The health of the establishment has been much as usual. Mr. Theobald, Head Forester, I regret to say, appears to have suffered a good deal during December and January from fever and dysentery, and has accordingly been allowed to reside in Coimbatore for a couple of months. I have suffered myself from fever of old standing ; the attacks have not been violent, but in constant succession, which is almost more trying.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. G. DOUGLAS,
Deputy Conservator.

(ENCLOSURE 1.)

DEPUTY-CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE,
CAMP BHOWANY,
18th June 1875.

No. 206.

From

R. W. MORGAN, ESQ.,
Deputy-Conservator of Forests,
Mettapolliem, &c., Ranges,

To

A. WEDDERBURN, ESQ.,
Collector and Conservator of Coimbatore.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Report on the Mettapolliem and Bolumputty Forests for the official year 1874-75.

SECTION I.

2. INSPECTION TOURS—*vide* accompanying Statement.—On the 1st June 1874 the late Mr. Ross handed over charge of the ranges to me.

3. During the ten months I travelled 2,908 miles in all, or, on an average, 290¾ miles a-month.

4. I have been absent from head-quarters for 248 days, and I was engaged in office-work for forty-five days.

5. I paid nine visits to H Reserve, three to K, and ten to M Reserve in the Mettapolliem Range, and five to the Sholakuray Reserve.

SECTION II.

(A.) RESERVED FORESTS.—None.

6. (B.) FUEL RESERVES—*Mettapolliem Reserves, M, H, and K.*—These three reserves are situated at distances of 1, 5, and 6 miles, respectively, from the town of Mettapolliem.

7. In the M and H Reserves the prevailing description of fuel-bearing trees are much the same, consisting of—

Acacias.

Arabica	Karuvalum.
Sundra	Karungally.
Speciosa	Vel-vengay.
Amara	Woonjul.
Leucophlœa	Velvalum.
Odoratissima	Karuvagay.

8. Of the above, Acacia amara is the most numerous; more than sixty per cent. of the trees belong to this species.

* Pongamia glabra	Poongamarum.
* Cordia Rothii...	Naravooly.
Acacia ornatissima	Sila-wungul.
Pterocarpus marsupium	Vengay.
Nauclea cordifolia	Manjacadamby.
Lagerstráemia microcarpa ...	Venteak.
Terminalia chebula...	Kadukai marum.
Feronia elephantum	Vellanaga.
Bauhinia tomentosa	Katatti.
Dichrostachys cinerea	Vadatala marum.
* Nauclea parvifolia	Neerkudumby.

* These trees grow in the nullahs.

9. The last-mentioned reserves were fenced in with Kiloovay (Protium caudatum) thorns. In some places the thorns have struck root and are growing fairly, forming a very good hedge, but in others the inroads of deer, wild pigs, bison, and cattle have produced large gaps.

10. The K Reserve has neither been demarcated nor fenced in ; its eastern boundary runs parallel to the Bhowany river, and its area is about 6 square miles. There is a good deal of timber on the hilly portion of the reserve, consisting of teak (Tectona grandis), blackwood (Dalbergia latifolia), vengay (Pterocarpus marsupium), satin-wood (Chloroxylon swietenia), and ebony (Diospyros ebenum).

11. In consultation with you I have come to the conclusion that the whole of the strip of forest running from Chengal, 8 miles south-west of Mettapolliem, to Guzzelhatti, 20 miles north-east of it, ought to be carefully reserved. The reserved tract ought to be marked off on its southern side by means of a trace 28 miles long and about 12 feet wide. Tracts requiring renovation to be closely conserved. Such tracts to be marked off by piles of stones (which abound) at intervals ; cattle, with the exception of goats, to be freely admitted into the rest of the reserve, but the herdsmen in charge not to be allowed to take bill-hooks in nor any sharp-edged instrument, except a spear to defend themselves and their flocks from wild animals. Existing pathways through the reserve to be marked off with small heaps of stones at intervals. Any one wishing to enter the reserve to obtain a pass from the Deputy Conservator, but not to be allowed to carry in cutting instruments, such as knives, axes, bill-hooks, &c.

12. The H Reserve is situated on the Coimbatore side of the Bhowany, and consists of a long low hill about 2,000 feet in elevation, 5 miles in length, and from 1 to 5 in width. It is covered with low scrub jungle, very similar in character to the M Reserve. Owing to careful conservation the jungle has increased much in density. In parts the undergrowth is so tangled as to be quite impenetrable. A little, hard, wiry grass grows in these reserves, but in the dry weather it gets very brittle, and is then all broken to pieces and blown away by the wind.

13. The Sholakuray Reserve is a block of land fenced in close to the Wallayar Railway Station.

14. The fence consists of a deep ditch and mound planted with aloes.

15. Cattle were rigorously excluded, but the hot weather coming on, and the grass having grown to a height of over 5 feet, fire entered the reserve from sparks blown in by a passing engine. An acre or so was destroyed before the fire could be got under. Cattle were at once admitted in large herds, and the grass was quickly trampled down.

16. Fire again entered the reserve, but did little damage, as the grass was all broken down.

17. A fire and inspection trace, 30 feet wide, was cut by your orders around this reserve, notwithstanding which, fire got in. This is easily accounted for. The Railway embankment being raised above the level of the surrounding jungle, numerous sparks from passing engines were blown in, and the grass being as dry as tinder, ignites readily. These sparks often travel 60 or 70 yards before they die out.

18. On the last occasion the whole grass of the reserve was consumed, and, as the sparks from engines have only partially ignited the grass on former occasions, there is a suspicion that the complete clearance was the work of an incendiary to conceal depredations by charring the stumps.

19. I found on taking charge of the reserve that several coolies were employed in planting up open spaces with Pongamia glabra, teak and tamarind. This was put a stop to.

20. The soil in this reserve is so fertile, that such artificial methods of regeneration seem to be unnecessary. Nature ought quickly to afforest denuded spaces. A fire trace and inspection path was cut round this reserve.

21. Financial Results.

	H Reserve.		K Reserve.		M Reserve.		Sholakurray Reserve.	
	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
April 1874	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	70 0 0	... ...	58 0 0
May ,, ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	31 8 0	71 7 0
June ,, ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... .	... ...	... ...	47 2 4
July ,, ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ..	... ...	... ...	46 6 2
August ,, ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... .	19 11 3
September ,, ...	6 0 0	... ...	... ...	... .	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 0 0
October ,, ...	6 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 0 0	.. ..	... ...	12 0 0
November ,, ...	6 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 0 0	... ...	... ...	22 0 0
December ,, ...	6 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 0 0	... ...	... ...	35 10 0
January 1875.....	... .	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	30 10 3
February ,, ...	6 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	... .	... ...	81 2 0	... ...
March ,, ...	18 0 0	... .	12 0 0	... ...	18 0 0	... ...	187 0 8	511 2 3
Total ...	48 0 0	... ...	12 0 0	... ...	36 0 0	70 0 0	299 10 8	866 1 0
	— 48 0 0		— 12 0 0		+ 34 0 0		— 566 6 4	

22. (*C.*) Plantations—*Ghanday Mahogany Plantation.*—An estimate was forwarded for the formation of a small experimental plantation in the valley of the Sirroo Bhowany. Anticipating sanction, I cleared 6 acres, formed a nursery, and built a small hut for tools. The nursery was own with vaghay (Albizzia Lebbek) seeds; the young trees to act as nurses to the young Mahogany plants.

23. Several thousand sandalwood seeds were sown, and the young plants are growing vigorously. The total cost has been Rupees 176-15-0.

24. The heat of this valley is very great, owing to its being shut in on all sides. It is very well watered and well timbered, the soil being unusually rich and consisting of a deep rich vegetable mould with a sub-stratum of small pebbles.

25. Some of the forest trees are gigantic, being from 8 to 10 feet in diameter and of a proportionate height.

26. The plot chosen is close to the bank of the stream, and is padugay land; water is reached at a depth of from 6 to 12 feet, and no artificial irrigation will be necessary after the tree is once established.

27. The plantation has cost nothing, since it was formed last October, as the reserve watchmen have attended to it. It is to be hoped that the promised seed from the Honduras will soon arrive. If the Mahogany will grow well anywhere, it will be in this valley. If it proves a success, there is a fair amount of rich land available for an extension.

SECTION III.

28. License and Voucher Forests.—The Mettapolliem Forests were closed to the public for timber on the 1st September 1874.

29. A contract on favorable terms was entered into with some Palghaut timber merchants, who, at the rate* of 7 1/16 Annas per cubic foot for teak, venghay, and blackwood, and 5 1/16 Annas for jungle-wood†, agreed to fell, and deliver 750 trees, each marked by the Forest Overseer. Of these, 343‡ logs have been felled and squared; 167 have been carted into the Mettapolliem depôt, containing 2,247-9-4 cubic feet of timber; 35 have been dragged to the Burliar depôt, and 71 logs are now at the Kullar depôt; 70 logs are lying still in the forest. These latter have been fire-traced.

* Rupees 6 per candy of 12½ cubic feet.
† Rupees 4½ per candy of 12½ cubic feet.
‡ Of this 167 logs = 2,247 C. Ft., 9, In, 4 Pts. have been paid for in 1874-75.

30. *Bolumputty Forest.*—A contract for felling 900 logs of teak, venghay, and blackood was entered into with a timber merchant and contractor Kader Sahib. The wood was to be delivered at Coimbatore at the rate* of 11¼ Annas a cubic foot. The form of this contract has been forwarded to the legal adviser according to Board's Proceedings on the subject.

*Rupees 8 12-0 per candy of 12¼ cubic feet.

31. *Sholakuray Forest.*—Fifty teak trees have been felled and squared on these hills. The contractor has not properly squared these logs yet; and until he does so, I have refused to pay him. The trees were felled by the late Mr. Ross.

32. Six hundred and thirty-three cubic feet of timber felled by Overseer Lloyd were brought into the Sholakuray Depôt, and of these fourteen logs were sawn up into 100 wire-posts and sold to the Municipality. The rest of the timber will be sold for what it will fetch, as it will not repay the cost of carriage to Coimbatore. Mr. Lloyd charged 8 Annas per cubic foot for felling and squaring; 1 Anna and 6 Pies is the usual price paid, it cannot be expected that timber will pay at this rate.

33. There are many more mature trees to be felled in these forests, which are by no means exhausted.

SECTION IV.

34. Yield of Forests—*vide* statement annexed.

—	Cubic Feet of Timber on					Cart Loads of Fuel on			Cart Loads of						Cart Loads of				Departmental Bamboos in Cart-loads.
									Bamboos.		Charcoal.		Grass.						
	Paid Licenses.	Free Licenses.	Departmental.			Paid Licenses.	Free Licenses.	Departmental.	Paid Licenses.	Free Licenses.	Paid Licenses.	Free Licenses.	Paid Licenses.	Free Licenses.	Valum Bark.	Avarum Bark.	Vembadum Bark.	Fibre in Head-load.	
	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	I.	P.														
Mettapoliem Forest.	1,565	$588\frac{1}{3}$	2,247	9	4	$3,835\frac{2}{3}$	9	...	$2,456\frac{14}{18}$	$46\frac{13}{16}$	$10\frac{4}{9}$	...	$321\frac{1}{4}$	...	$5\frac{11}{14}$	$29\frac{31}{64}$	$10\frac{57}{77}$	...	...
Bolumputty Forest...	$3,053\frac{1}{7}$	$501\frac{1}{4}$	1,280	0	0	$4,436\frac{5}{17}$	$46\frac{1}{16}$	88	$821\frac{19}{48}$	$64\frac{5}{27}$	$233\frac{3}{8}$	...	8	...	$1\frac{3}{30}$	$22\frac{13}{27}$	...	316	18

SECTION V.

35. Financial Results.

—	Receipts.	Expenditure. A. Conservancy and Works.	Expenditure. B. Establishment and Office Contingencies.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Deficit.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Mettapolliem Forest.	5,301 8 6	2,857 11 11	7,014 10 4	8,479 0 7	12,502 10 8	4,023 9 8	
Bolumputty Forest ...	3,177 8 1	1,520 5 4	1,109 14 8				

SECTION VI.

36. General Remarks.—During the year I have been constantly travelling, and there is scarcely a square mile of forest that I have not personally inspected.

37. I brought to your notice the wanton destruction committed by various classes of natives to the forests at different times, and requested that they might be excluded from certain tracts. In the low acacia forests fringing the base of the Nilgiris, thousands of satinwood and other valuable trees are lopped and felled every hot weather to feed the large herds of goats which the natives there keep to supply the hill market with meat. A notice issued in the Gazette has not had the desired effect of excluding bill-hooks, as I have found large numbers of trees lately felled for feeding cattle; but, owing to the small number of my patrol peons, I have been unable to come across the delinquents. Native Shikaries do a great deal of damage. I found on the banks of the Siroo Bhowany a fence, half a mile long, constructed with satinwood and ebony and other valuable saplings, with staked gaps every 10 yards, for unpaling deer. As this was quite as dangerous to men and cattle as to deer, I destroyed it at once. This was the work of the Nellithoray Vallayars. Periodical hunts are got up by these men when they fell lanes from half a mile to a mile long, cutting down everything in their way, and setting nets for deer in the gaps.

38. In the hot weather these men fire the grass everywhere, to be enabled to move about more freely, and in order to be able to see deer-horns, gallunts, &c. Game is more easily seen and destroyed; every pool is watched; hundreds of platforms being constructed on trees, and the water poisoned. The deer are also shot when they come to drink; so great is this destruction and so rapid, that every living wild animal will soon be exterminated in these forests.

39. The conduct of the subordinates has been satisfactory, with one exception. The Bolumputty Overseer has given but little satisfaction; the Sholakuray Sub-Overseer was transferred from Mettapolliem, and has given satisfaction; Overseer Govindarajuloo has given satisfaction, and seems energetic.

40. The whole establishment has suffered more or less from fever, and I have been attacked too. Fever is more or less prevalent now, and but little work can be done.

Overseer Subbaroyalu Chetty has been suspended, and will be prosecuted for theft and misappropriation. The writer in charge of the office has done is work well.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Statement of Travelling and Inspection Tours for the official year 1874-75.

Months.	Places visited.	Number of Miles (about)	Number of Days	
			Absent.	At Head-quarters.
April	Nil. ...	...	...	30
May	Nil. ...	...	...	31
June...	Mettapolliem, Sholakuray Reserve, M Reserve, H Reserve, Syrumugay, M Reserve	390	18	12
July	Pothanore, Tholumpolliem, Gopanairy, Kudu-thoray, Serovani, Soondapatty, Kudayoor, Nelumputhy, Lampton's Peak, Pallmulay, Thakumputty, Slopes above K Reserve, H Reserve, Karamaday, Kallar, Mettapolliem, Pasur	255	22	9
August	Karamaday, Syrumugay, Kummapolliem, Ghanday, Ahlutty, Kotergiri, Kullar, Coimbatore, Puliarmuday, Velenghery, Karumulay, Sundrumvile, Kanabaray, Sholakuray, Kullar, Mettapolliem, M Reserve, Nellithoray, Ghanday Reserve, Butchanumpolliem	441	27	4
September ...	Ahlutty, Vuggerumpolliem, Ghanday, Karamaday, Coonoor, Ootacamund, Bleak House, Coimbatore, Alur, Puloor	258	27	3
October... ...	Mettapolliem Forests, Karamaday, Butchanumpolliem Reserve, Ghanday, Kotamungalum, Foot of Hill, Riley's Garden, Alur, Pulioor, M Reserve, Coimbatore, Mettapolliem, Syrumugay, Mahogany plantation...	292	26	5
November ...	Mettapolliem Forests, Velamundy, Kotamungalum, Bagoothumpolliem, Guzzlehutty, Danagunkottay, Velamundy, Pulioor, Syrumugay Karamaday, Foot of Hills, Sattiamungalum, Kanavaypolliem, Velamundy, Coimbatore, Bolumputty Forests, Narsapuram, Vellongherry, Kanabaray	249	28	2
December ...	Narsapuram, Coimbatore, Keramaday, K Reserve, Takumputty, H Reserve, Mettapolliem, Coonoor	109	19	1
January	Karamaday, Coimbatore, Anamalays	210	24	7
February ...	Conalaur, Appiamulay, Poonachemulay, Malayandipolliem, Pollachy, Coimbatore, Karamaday, Butchanumpolliem, Alur, Ghanday Reserve, Syrumugay, Kotamungalum, Sattiamungalum, Attanay, Bhowany, Nerinjipet, Nagaputty, Erode, Coimbatore	383½	27	1
March	Sholaykuray, Karamaday, Syrumugay, Kotamungalum, Guzzlehutty, Tulamulay, Plantation, Hassanoor, Byloro, Lokanully, Collegal, Onoor, Samarajanugur, Talavady, Tulamulay, Mettapolliem, Coimbatore	320½	30	1
	Total...	2,908	248	45

BHOWANY,
18*th June* 1875.

(Signed) R. W. MORGAN,
Deputy-Conservator of Forests.

Annual Administration Report of the Sathiamangalum Forest for the official year 1874-75.

The subject is treated as usual under the following sections :—

SECTION I.—Inspection tours of the Deputy Conservator of Forests.

SECTION II.—Reserves—

(A.) Reserved Forests and contemplated operations.

(B.) Fuel Reserves and contemplated operations.

(C.) Plantations and contemplated operations.

SECTION III.—Forest worked under the license and voucher system.

SECTION IV.—Yield of forests.

SECTION V.—Financial Results.

SECTION VI.—General Remarks.

SECTION I.—2. *Inspection tours of the Deputy Conservator.*

In April 1874.—The Seegur Forest sandalwood plantations and sawing operations were inspected.

In May 1874.—Seegur and Mudumallai Forest operations were inspected.

In June 1874.—Seegur and Mudumallai Forest plantations and other works.

In July 1874.—The floating operations at Bhowani and Neringapett, the Seegur and Mudumallai Forests plantations and other works.

In August 1874.—The Seegur and Mudumallai Forest operations, the sandalwood plantations and other works at Tullamallai and Bylore.

In September 1874.—The floating operations at Bhowany and Neringapett, also the sandalwood operations at Bhowany.

In October 1874.—The Seegur and Mudumallai Forest plantations and other operations.

In November 1874.—The Seegur and Mudumallai plantations and other forest operations.

In December 1874.—The Seegur and Mudumallai Forest operations.

In January 1875.—The Seegur and Mudumallai Forest operations.

In February 1875.—The floating operations at Bhowany and Neringapett, also the sandalwood operations at Bhowany.

In March 1875.—The sandalwood plantations at Tullamallai, Bylore at Collegal, the Mysore timber yards and the Mudumallai and Seegur Forest works.

SECTION II.—3. RESERVES.—(A.) *Reserved Forest and contemplated operations.*

4. This forest belonging to Government contains an area of 500 square miles, and the valuable trees are hereunder mentioned:—

Trees.	Estimated No.	
Sandalwood ...	(Santalum album)	Not ascertainable.
Teak ...	(Tectona grandis.)	
Vengay ...	(Pterocarpus marsupium).	
Blackwood ...	(Dalbergia latifolia.)	
Achawood ...	(Hardwickia binata)	
Sal ...	(Vatice laccifera.)	
Mutti ...	(Terminalia tomentosa.)	
Satinwood ...	(Chloroxylon swietonia.)	

5. OPERATIONS.—*Felling.*—980 maunds of sandalwood and 1,728 maunds of sandalwood roots have been felled and dug in the Tullamallai Jungles, Poonachy Hills, Madasveram Hills, and Bylore Jungles, at a cost Rupees 1,755-15-2.

6. *Carting.*—The above quantity of sandalwood has been brought to the depôt at Tullamallai, a distance of 30 to 50 miles, at a cost of Rupees 1,720-4-6.

7. *Preparing sandalwood and roots.*—The abovesaid quantity of sandalwood and roots were prepared by Carpenters, clearing the sapwood at a cost of Rupees 491-10-5.

8. The receipts and disbursements of the present year, compared with those of the previous year, are as per margin. For explanation of the variations—*vide* paragraph 19 of this report.

	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts	10,124	8	0	8,936	9	10
Disbursements	3,866	14	3	4,435	6	6

9. *Contemplated operations.*—To fell 1,200 maunds of sandalwood.

10. (*B.*) *Fuel Reserves and contemplated operations*—None.

11. (*C.*) *Plantations and contemplated operations*—

(1.) *Fuel Plantation.*—None.

(2.) *Timber Plantation.*—During the year under report, 7,700 sandal plants and 2,500 of Anotti (Arnotto) have been put out at Tullamallai; the number of the former planted up to the last year was 61,800, and the total up to this year is 69,500. Ten acres have been cleared for next year's planting. The trees are progressing favorably, but a few, owing to very heavy rain, got swamped and died. The cost during the year has been Rupees 1,764-9-6, up to last year Rupees 10,796-14-7—total up to date Rupees 12,561-8-1.

12. The receipts and disbursements of this and past year are indicated in the margin. The former needs no explanation as there is no income from the plantation as yet. The disbursement being nearly the same as that of the past year, no explanation is required.

	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A	P.
Receipts.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disbursements.....	1,633	1	9	1,764	9	6

13. The subjoined is a statement of cost of the plantation:—

Name of the Plantation.	Year in which the Plantation was formed.	Area in Acres.	Description of the Trees.	Number of Trees.	Cost						Receipts					
					During the year.			Up to the year.			During the year.			Up to the year.		
					RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A	P
Tullamallai, old	1863	73	Sandalwood	69,500	1,764	9	6	12,561	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. new.....	1873		Arnotto.....	5,100												

14. (3.) *Experimental plantation* —The sandalwood plantation promises well.

15. *Contemplated operations.*—To clear 10 acres of land and to plant 10,000 sandal trees.

SECTION III.

16. *Forests worked under the License and Voucher System.*—Statement E shows the collections and quantity removed of each description of wood. The receipts and disbursements of this and past years are shown in the margin, exclusive of the sum realized on contract of firewood, bamboos, valum bark, and charcoal. There was not such demand this year for timber as had been last year.

	1873 74.			1874-75.		
	RS	A.	P.	RS	A.	P
Receipts.....	3,995	4	0	627	4	0
Disbursements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...

17. A timber yard at Sathiamungalum was tried and proved unsuccessful as the voucher and license system was in force; unless this is stopped, it is hopeless to expect the people to buy at the Government timber yard. The Collector urges that people could not be compelled to come from a distance to buy their wood; the remedy would be only to issue licenses to those residing, say, 20 miles from the depôt; this plan might be tried.

SECTION IV.

18. *Yield of Forests.*—The subjoined statement shows the total yield of timber, *i.e.*, the quantity of timber sold and removed free of payment:—

Timber.					Firewood for Railway and other purposes.		Bamboos.		Palmyrah.	Charcoal	Forest Produce.	Remarks.
Departmentally.		On License.		Free.	On License.	Free.	On License.	Free.				
C. FT.	MDS.	C FT	MDS.									
.....	2,709	2,737 and 26 cart-loads of bark.	...	...	Given on contract	25 cart-loads of firewood.	Given on contract.	...	...	Given on contract.	...	

N.B.—The quantity of firewood, bamboos, charcoal, and valum bark being let out on contract is not ascertainable.

	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts	15,891	4	8	11,189	1	11
Disbursements	6,927	6	9	8,150	3	1

N.B.—The receipts exceed the Budget Estimate by Rupees 1,189-1-11, but are less than last year's by Rupees 4,702, owing to the slackness of demand for timber on license and to the deficit sale in sandalwood in this year. The expenditure being greater than the last year's is attributable to the fact that increased rates were paid for sandalwood felled and conveyed from Poonachy and Madesveram Hills, a distance of 50 miles.

19. *Financial Results.*—The result is satisfactory; the expenditure is Rs. 8,150-3-1; the receipts Rupees 11,189-1-11, leaving a balance in favor of the forest of Rs. 3,038-14-10, which added to the amount spent on plantations makes a clear profit of Rupees 4,803-8-4, though there is a considerable falling off in the amount realized by licenses.

SECTION VI.

20. General Remarks—*Working charges, Advance.*—Rupees 6,200 sanctioned under (A.) Conservancy and Working for the year under report have been drawn and accounted for by bills, with the exception of Rupees 66-9-5.

21. *Permanent Advance Fund.*—A report has been submitted by Mr. Morgan, the officer who relieved me, to the Accountant-General through the Collector, that the permanent advance fund of Rupees 300 placed at his disposal (Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 195-7, dated 12th February 1873,) is due from, and to be accounted for by, him.

Conduct and health of Establishment.—Cundasawmy Pillay, the Forest Overseer, unfortunately died; he had carried on his duties satisfactorily. The Sub-Overseer has travelled about the Range ; the peons as usual have suffered much from fever.

22. *Criminal prosecution.*—I have again to report these as failure ; the reference to the Collector entails great loss of time, and is useless; moreover, the want of a forest law is much felt. A statement of forest offences tried and disposed of during the past year accompanies.

23. *Free Passes.*—Free passes do not work well ; the Monigars do as they like, issue passes for reserved timber, and commit havoc in the forests. The suggestion of the Collector that ryots should only cut in their own village allotment is the only correct course to be followed.

Ootacamund,
1st *April* 1875.

(Signed) H. R. MORGAN, Major-General,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Annual Administration Report of the Collegal Forest for the official year 1874-75.

The subject is treated as usual under the following Sections :—

Section I.—Inspection tours of the Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Section II.—Reserves—

(*A.*) Reserved Forest and contemplated operations.
(*B.*) Fuel Reserves and contemplated operations.
(*C.*) Plantation and contemplated operations.

Section III.—License and Voucher Forests.

Section IV.—Yield of Forest.

Section V.—Financial Results.

Section VI.—General Remarks.

SECTION I.

2. Inspection Tours of the Deputy Conservator of Forests—*vide* under Section I. of the Sathiamungalum Forests.

SECTION II.

3. Reserves—(*A.*) *Reserved Forests and contemplated operations.*—This forest belonging to Government contains an area of 500 square miles, and the valuable trees are herounder mentioned :—

Trees.	Estimated No.
Teak (Tectona grandis)	5,000
Blackwood (Dalbergia latifolia)	3,000
Junglewood...	*
Satinwood (Chloroxylon swietenia)...	*
Vengay (Pterocarpus marsupium)	*
Sandal (Santalum album)...	100,000
Sal (Vatica laccifera)...	*

* Not ascertainable.

4. *Operations—Felling.*—2,350¼ maunds of sandalwood and 1,210¾ maunds of roots were felled and dug on the Madasveram, Poonachy Hills, and Gairmallai and the Bylore Jungles, and to other timber was felled in consequence of there being a sufficient stock on hand. The cost of felling the above was Rupees 1,385-14-9.

5. *Sawing Sandalwood.*—2,350¼ maunds of sandalwood were sawn to be cut into billets at a cost of Rupees 150.

6. *Carting.*—The above quantity of sandalwood was carted and carried by bullocks from Madasveram, Poonachy Hills, and Gairmallai and Bylore Jungles at distances averaging 40 mile at a cost of Rupees 2,544-2-0.

7. The bullocks and buffaloes whose feed amounts to Rupees 12 were useful in ploughing and carrying water to the plantations.

8. *Preparing Sandalwood and Roots.*—2,350¼ maunds of sandalwood and 1,210¾ of roots were prepared at a cost of Rupees 327-10-5.

	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.
Receipts	15,528	14	6	12,445	0	0
Disbursements	4,124	8	9	5,860	9	4

9. The receipts and disbursements of the current year, compared with those of the previous years, are as per margin. For explanation of the variations—*vide* paragraph 24 of this report.

10. *Contemplated operations.*—To fell 2,000 maunds of sandalwood

11. (*B.*) *Fuel Reserves and contemplated operations.*—None

12. (*C.*) *Plantations and contemplated operations*—

13. (1) *Fuel Plantation.*—None.

14. (2) *Timber Plantation.*—In the past year *eight* acres were planted with 8,000 sandal trees; this brings the total planted to 64 acres, or 60,000 plants planted up to this year. In addition 10 acres have been cleared and got ready for this year's planting. The cost of this year is Rupees 1,939-7-4, up to last year Rupees 11,509-0-6—total up to 31st March 1875, Rupees 13,448-7-10.

	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disbursements	2,975	7	3	1,939	7	4

15. The receipts and disbursements of the current year, compared with those of the pass year, show as per margin.

16. The subjoined statement shows cost of plantation.

Name of the Plantation.	Year in which the Plantation was formed.	Area in Acres.	Description of the Trees.	No. of Trees.	Cost						Receipts	
					During the year.			Up to the year.			During the year.	Up to the year.
					RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	RS.
Bylore...	1870	64	Sandalwood.	58,300*	1,939	7	4	13,448	7	10	.....	.....

* Of this 10,000 casualties replaced.

17. (3) *Experimental Plantation.*—None.

18. *Contemplated operations.*—To plant 10 acres and to clear 10 acres.

19. *Forests worked under the Voucher and License System.*—Statement E shows the collections and quantity removed of each description of wood. The receipts and disbursements of the current year, compared with those of the previous year, are as per margin, exclusive of the sum realized on the firewood contract.

	1873-74			1874-75.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.
Receipts	708	0	0	510	0	0
Disbursements	...	...	...	...	...	...

20. The license and voucher system at present works best, but the demand is very small as the Jaghiredar of Yellundoor closely undersells as in the market.

SECTION IV.

21. Yield of Forest.—The subjoined statement shows the total yield of timber, *i.e.*, the total quantity of timber sold and removed free of payment.

22. *Yield of Forests.*

Timber.				Firewood.		Bamboos.		Palmyrah.	Charcoal.	Forest Produce.
Departmentally.	On License.		Free.	On License.	Free.	On License.	Free.			
...	3,561 maunds.	3,040 cubic feet.	...	46 bandy-loads.	...	138 cart loads.	...	36 cart-loads.	...	...

N.B.—The firewood, bamboos, &c., being given on contract, the quantity removed is not ascertainable.

SECTION V.

23. Financial Results.—The financial result of this forest is satisfactory ; the expenditure is Rupees 10,321-0-10 and the receipts Rupees 14,343 ; the balance in favor of Government is Rupees 4,021-15-2 ; the amount spent on plantations, *viz.*, Rupees 1,939-7-4—total in favor of Forest Rupees 5,961-6-6.

24. The receipts and disbursements of the current year, compared with those of last year, are as per margin. The receipts being less than last year is attributable to 800 maunds of sandalwood having been sold more than in the current year, but the expenditure being greater than the last year is due to the fact that the increased rates for carriage of sandalwood from Poonachy Hills to Collegal, a distance of 75 miles were paid.

	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts	17,581	7	2	14,343	0	0
Disbursements	9,464	3	8	10,321	0	10

SECTION VI.

25 General Remarks.—*Working Advance.*—Rupees 8,500 sanctioned for the working of the forest during the year has been drawn, of which Rupees 700 have been transferred to the Sathiamungalum Forest. The balance has been accounted for by bills, with the exception of Rupees 1,081-12-8 which remains against the sandalwood carriage contractor and plantation coolies.

26. *Permanent Advance Fund.*—A report called for by the Accountant-General in his Circular No. 32, dated 5th December 1873, has been submitted by Mr. Morgan who relieved me.

27. *Conduct and health of Establishment.*—The return of Appavoo Moodelly to the range has been of great service to the sandalwood plantation ; the health of the establishment has been indifferent ; the Assistant Overseer in charge of sandalwood plantation is of no use.

28. *Criminal prosecutions.*—A statement of forest offences tried by the Tahsildar accompanies ; the results are unsatisfactory.

OOTACAMUND, (Signed) H. R. MORGAN, Major-General,
1st April 1875. *Deputy Conservator of Forests.*

Annual Administration Report of the Bhowany Forest for the official year 1874-75.

THE subject is treated as usual under the following Sections :—

SECTION I.—Inspection tours of the Deputy Conservator of Forests.

SECTION II.—Reserves—

(*A.*) Reserved Forest and contemplated operations.

(*B.*) Fuel Reserves and contemplated operations.

(C.) Plantations and contemplated operations.

SECTION III.—License and Voucher Forests.

SECTION IV.—Yield of Forests.

SECTION V.—Financial Results.

SECTION VI.—General Remarks.

SECTION I.

2. INSPECTION TOURS OF THE DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS—*vide* under Section I. of the Sathiamungalum Forests.

SECTION II.

3. RESERVES.—(*A*) *Reserved Forest and contemplated operations.*

4. This forest contains an area of 400 square miles, and the valuable timber trees are hereunder mentioned :—

Trees.	Estimated No.
Sandalwood (Santalum album)	110,000
Teak (Tectona grandis)	5,000
Vengay (Pterocarpus marsupium)	10,000
Achawood (Hardwickia binata)...	20,000

5. *Operations—Felling Sandalwood.*—1,210 maunds of sandalwood were felled and 850 maunds of roots were dug on the Burghoor Hills on contract at a cost of Rupees 899-2-0.

6. *Fuel.*—326 tons were felled at Nagaputty and Neringapett and stored by contract at a cost of Rupees 363.

7. *Sawing Fuel.*—644 tons of Railway fuel were sawn into billets of 18′×9′ at Erode at a cost of Rupees 226-10-1 by contract for delivery to the Madras and the South Indian Railways.

8. *Carriage of Sandalwood.*—2,060 maunds of sandal trees and roots were brought on hire from the Burghoor Hills on hired bullocks at a cost of Rupees 1,794-11-0 to the main depôt at Bhowany, a distance of 35 miles.

9. *Floating Fuel.*—800 tons of fuel were delivered at Erode and Coolanully at a cost of Rupees 2,217-7-3 ; the expenditure was double what it would have been had the raft channel been finished, unfortunately a year has been lost ; it is expected that it will be finished this year in time for floating operations.

10. *Preparing Sandalwood.*—2,060 maunds of sandalwood and roots were prepared by Carpenters at a cost of Rupees 267-6-8.

11. The receipts and disbursements of the current year, compared with those of the previous year, are as per margin. The receipts being greater than the last year's is due to some 400 maunds of sandalwood having been sold in excess with increased rate, but the quantity of fuel supplied to the Railway was less than last year's by about 350 tons. The expenditure of the last year being greater is owing to some 700 maunds of sandalwood having been felled more than this year and to the bad management of the former Floating Overseer.

	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts	15,109	3	0	16,549	5	0
Disbursements	15,166	6	0	12,668	4	0

12. *Contemplated Operations.*—To fell 2,000 maunds of sandalwood and 2,000 tons of fuel for the Railways.

13. To make the new raft channel.

14. (*B.*) *Fuel Reserves and contemplated operations.*—None.

15. (C.) *Plantations and contemplated operations.*—None.

16. (1) *Fuel Plantation.*—None.

17. (2) *Timber Plantation.*—None.

18. (3) *Experimental Plantations.*—This has been closed in August 1874 ; the area was limited, and it was found too expensive.

19. The receipts and disbursements of the current year, compared with those of the previous year, are indicated in the margin.

	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disbursements	233	10	0	80	0	0

20. The subjoined is the statement of cost of the plantation.

Name of the Plantation.	Year in which the Plantation was formed.	Area in Acres.	Description of the Trees.	Number of Trees.	Cost						Receipts					
					During the year.			Up to the year.			During the year.			Up to the year.		
		SQ. YDS.			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bhowany.	1871	64	Firewood.	.....	80	0	0	688	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...

21. *Contemplated operations.*—None.

SECTION III.

22. Forests worked under the Voucher and License System.—The Statement E represents the collections and the quantity removed of each description of timber from this range.

23. The receipts and disbursements of the current and past years are exhibited in the subjoined statement exclusive of the sums realized* on firewood, &c., by contract which expired in February 1875, and the departmental collection is now made.

	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts...	*3,286	15	0	1,988	0	0
Disbursements	...	...	...	49	0	0

* Include Rupees 1,003-13-0 realized on firewood, &c., departmentally.

* Rupees 950-5-5.

SECTION IV.

24. Yield of Forest.—The subjoined statement shows the total yield of timber, *i.e.*, the quantity of timber sold and removed free of charge.

Timber.					Firewood for Railway and other purposes.		Bamboos.		Palmyrah.	Charcoal.	Forest Produce.	Remarks.
Departmentally.		On License.		Free.	On License.	Free.	On License.	Free.				
TONS.	MDS.	C. FT.	TONS.	C. FT.	TONS.							
326	2,060	12,820	...	200	Given on contract.	Tons. Cwt. lbs. 3 15 100	Given on contract.	C. Loads Hd. Loads. 4 128	...	...	...	

N.B.—The same remarks as in Collegal applies here regarding the contract of firewood, &c.

SECTION V.

25. Financial Results.—These are not so satisfactory as they might have been, if the new raft channel had been finished.

	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts	18,609	1	0	19,691	14	11
Disbursements...	18,825	14	8	15,963	9	8

26. The financial results of the current year, compared with those of the previous years, are indicated in the margin. For explanation of the variations—*vide* paragraphs 11 and 23.

SECTION VI.

27. General Remarks—*Working Charges Advance.*—Rupees 12,797-4-9 have been drawn and accounted* for, with the exception of Rupees 1,110-5-9 due by fuel-felling contractors as well as by sandalwood carriage contractors—*vide* Order of Board, No. 1,538, dated 9th August 1872, paragraph 3.

Less Rupees 297-4-9 refunded in April 1875.

28. *Permanent Advance Fund.*—Agreeably to the instructions of the Accountant-General's Circular No. 32, dated 5th December 1873, a report has been submitted by my relieving officer Mr. Morgan on the 1st April 1875 through the Collector of Coimbatore.

29. *Conduct and health of Establishment.*—The health of the establishment has been fair, with the exception of Overseer Mr. Grant who died in December last.

30. *Criminal prosecutions.*—A statement of offences committed against forest rules and disposed off by the Tahsildar during the year accompanies.

Ootacamund,
1st April 1875.

(Signed) H. R. MORGAN, Major-General,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

OOTACAMUND, 9th June 1875.

No. 54.

From J. R. COCKERELL, ESQ.,
Commissioner of the Nilgiris,
To H. E. STOKES, ESQ.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Mudumallai and Seegur forests for the year 1874-75, furnished by the Deputy Conservator of Forests under the usual headings.

2. The financial results of the Mudumallai forests have been unsatifactory, because the demands of the Department of Public Works during the year were small, and because it was found impossible to sell the teak in the Mysore Depôt. In my letter, No. 47, dated 25th ultimo, I gave an opinion in favor of suppressing the depôt. I stated as my reasons that at Mysore the Mysore Forest Department and the Wynaad Forest Department compete with the Mudumallai Department, and these departments are undersold by the Trustees of the Poolpully Temple.

3. The License and Voucher system is resorted to rarely in the Mudumallai forest, because the country is almost uninhabited.

4. The Bennie plantation looks remarkably well, the climate is damp and well suited for the growth of teak, and the soil is a deep rich black loam.

The plantation at Mudumallai does not look so well. The soil is drier there, and the trees look starved. No extension is being made at Mudumallai.

5. The Seegur forest. The financial operations show a surplus of receipts over expenditure of Rupees 3,245-6-0.

6. The sandalwood plantation in this forest has hitherto grown very well. The last time I visited it I was struck with the improvement that had taken place in the appearance of the trees. If the trees form heartwood, the plantation will become extremely valuable. I see no reason why this result should not occur, as, except during the south-west monsoon, the locality is dry and apparently well adapted to the growth of the sandalwood tree.

(Signed) J. R. COCKERELL,
Commissioner.

Annual Administration Report of the Seegur Forest for the Official year 1874-75.

THE subject is treated as usual under the following sections :—

SECTION I.—Inspection Tours of the Deputy Conservator.

SECTION II.—Reserves.

A.—Reserved forest and contemplated operations.

B.—Fuel reserves and contemplated operations.

C.—Plantation and contemplated operations.

SECTION III.—License and Voucher forests.

SECTION IV.—Yield of forests.

SECTION V.—Financial results.

SECTION VI.—General remarks.

SECTION I.

1. *Inspection Tours of the Deputy Conservator.—Vide* under Section I., Mudumallai forests.

SECTION II.

2. *A—Reserved Forests.*—This forest belonging to Government contains forty square miles, and the estimated valuable trees noted hereunder :—

Trees.		Estimated No.
Sandalwood	(*Sandalum album*)	50,000
Teak	(*Tectona grandis*)	100,000

3. OPERATIONS.—*Felling and carting Sandalwood. Felling Sandalwood and digging roots.*—Forty bandy-loads of sandalwood were felled by Coorumbers and carted to the main depôt at Musingoody at an expense of Rupees 884-13-7.

4. *Felling Teak.*—Some teak logs* have been felled and squared at an expense of Rupees 435-12-1 and sent to the Saw Mill at Musingoody to be sawn into shingles.

* = 1,400 Cubic feet.

5. *Preparing.*—The above quantity of sandalwood and roots was prepared by Carpenters at an expense of Rupees 269-5-0.

6. *Comparison of Receipts and Disbursements.*—The receipts and disbursements of the current and past year are as per margin. For explanation of the variation in the receipts and disbursements, *vide* paragraph 21 of the report.

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Receipts	2,004 0 0	6,591 12 0
Disbursements	1,413 1 2	1,689 0 5

7. *Contemplated operations.*—To fell 1,000 maunds of sandalwood and 4,000 cubic feet of curved teak for the dockyards, and to saw up all teak in depôt.

8. *B.—Fuel Reserves and contemplated operations.*—None.

9. *C.—Plantations and contemplated operations.*

10. (1).—*Fuel plantations.*—None.

11. (2).—*Timber plantations.*—Sandalwood.

This consists of 20 Acres of 20,000 plants, 6,000 plants having been put out this year. The first plants of 1872 are 7 feet in height and are doing remarkably well. It is not desirable to extend this plantation beyond the 5 Acres this year, as 25 Acres are, in my opinion, sufficient for an experiment in this locality; being on the verge of the monsoon it may be too moist for sandalwood to form heartwood, should the heartwood form well, the plantation can be extended to 500 Acres.

12. The cost of the plantations for the official year amounts to Rupees 1,860-15-7, total up to last year Rupees 3,467-8-11, total cost up to date Rupees 5,328-8-6, or about 4 Annas a plant.

13. The receipts and disbursements of the year compared with that of the previous official year are as per margin.

	1873-74.	1874-75.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Receipts	... ...	... ...
Disbursements	1,386 4 10	1,860 15 7

14. The cost of the present year being more than that of the previous is attributable to the weeding of old plants.

A Statement of cost, &c., of the plantation is subjoined :—

Name of the Plantation.	Year in which the Plantation was formed.	Area in Acres.	Description of Trees.	Number of Plants.	Cost.		Receipts.		Remarks.
					During the year.	Up to the year.	During the year.	Up to the year.	
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Seegur.	1873 ...	25	Sandalwood	20,000	1,860 15 7	5,328 8 6	... ...	... ...	

15. (3.)—*Experimental Plantation.*—None.

Contemplated Operations.—To plant 5 Acres.

SECTION III.

16. *Forest worked under License and Voucher System.*—The collection of seigniorage on firewood and bamboos and of valum bark has been let out on contract and the amount realized is Rupees 80.

17. The receipts and disbursements of the current and past years are as per margin. The contractor has failed to pay his balance of kist, *viz.*, 50 Rupees; hence a deficiency in the revenue.

	1873 74.	1874-75.
	RS.	RS.
Receipts	190	80
Disbursements	...	...

18. No timber except firewood and bamboos is allowed to be removed on the License and Voucher system, so no comparison can be instituted as regards the result of the License and Voucher system with that of departmental working in order to explain which is the cheapest.

SECTION IV.

19. *Yield of Forests.*—The subjoined statement shows the total yield of the forests, etc., etc. :—

Timber.					Firewood.		Bamboos.		Palmyrah.	Charcoal.
Departmentally.		On License.		Free.	On License.	Free.	On License	Free.		
C. FT.	MDS.	C. FT.	MDS.	C. FT.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	CART-LOADS.		
1,400	975⅔	...	...	...	Given on contract.	...	Given on contract.	...	...	...

SECTION V.

20. *Financial Results.*—The expenditure amounts to Rupees 4,031-12-0 inclusive of establishment, and the receipts to Rupees 6,671-12-0, which leaves a balance of Rupees 2,640 in favor of the forest; this plus the sum expended on plantations shows the clear profit for the year of Rupees 4,500-15-7.

	1873-74.			1874-75.		
	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts.....	2,194	0	0	6,671	12	0
Disbursements...	2,799	6	0	4,031	12	0
Total...	605	6	0	+2,640	0	0

21. A comparison of receipts and disbursements of the current year with that of the pass shows a profit of Rupees 3,245-6-0 for this year in excess of last year, due to the fact that 400 maunds have been sold more than the last year with increased rate.

SECTION VI.

GENERAL REMARKS.

22. *Working Charges—Advance.*—Rupees 3,500 sanctioned for the working charges and drawn for the same during the year have been fully accounted for by submission of bills.

23. *Permanent Advance Fund.*—A report called for by the Accountant-General in his Circular, No. 32, dated 5th December 1873, has been submitted to that functionary through the Commissioner by Captain Jago, the Officer who relieved me.

24. *Conduct and health of Establishment.*—The Superintendent Ponnasawmy Pillay has done well and is deserving of promotion. Fever has prevailed in this range.

25. *Criminal Prosecution.*—None.

26. *Free Pass.*—None.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant.

OOTACAMUND,
1*st April* 1875.

(Signed) W. R. MORGAN, Major-General,
Deputy-Conservator of Forests.

MUDUMALLAI FORESTS.

Annual Administration Report of the Mudumallai Forest for the Official year 1874-75.

THE subject is treated as usual under the following Sections :—

SECTION I.—Inspection Tours of the Deputy-Conservator of Forests.

SECTION II.—Reserves.

A.—Reserved Forests and contemplated operations.

B.—Fuel Reserves and contemplated operations.

C.—Plantations and contemplated operations.

SECTION III.—Forest worked under the License and Voucher System.

SECTION IV.—Yield of Forest.

SECTION V.—Financial Results.

SECTION VI.—General Remarks.

SECTION I.

2. *Inspection Tours of the Deputy-Conservator—*

In April 1874.—The Seegur forest, sandalwood plantations, and sawing operations were inspected.

In May.—Seegur and Mudumallai Forests operation were inspected.

In June.—Seegur and Mudumallai Forest plantations and other works.

In July.—The floating operations at Bhowany and Nareinjepett, the Seegur and Mudumallai forests plantations, and other works.

In August.—The Seegur and Mudumallai forest operations, the sandalwood plantations, and other works at Tullamallai and Bylore.

In September.—The floating operations at Bhowany and Nareinjepett, also the sandalwood operation at Bhowany.

In October.—The Seegur and Mudumallai forest plantations and other operations.

In November.—The Seegur and Mudumallai plantations and other forest operations.

In December.—The Seegur and Mudumallai forests operations.

In January 1875.—The Seegur and Mudumullai forests operations.

In February.—The floating operations at Bhowany and Nareinjepett, also the sandalwood operations at Bhowany.

In March.—The sandalwood plantations at Tullamallai, Bylore, at Collegall, the Mysore Timber-yard and the Mudumallai and Seegur forest works.

SECTION II.

RESERVES.

3. *A.—Reserved Forest—Operations.*—This forest, leased for 99 years, and a portion of Wynaad worked in connection with it, contains about 300 square miles. It contains valuable trees noted hereunder :—

Trees.	Estimated No.
Teak (*Tectona grandis.*)	1,50,000
Vengay (*Pterocarpus marsupium.*)	40,000
Black wood (*Dalbergea latifolia.*)	5,000
Ven Teak (*Lagerstroemia microcarpa.*)	1,000
Hurry Murdu (*Terminalea Tomentesa.*)	1,000

4. *Felling.*—15,293¼ cubic feet of teak-wood were felled and squared by Coorumbers at Adirkalummen Goody, at a cost of Rupees 1,434-11-10, or at Annas 1-6 a cubic foot.

	RS.	A.	P.
13,868¾ square feet of teak rafters and planks, at 30 square feet per Rupee	462	4	4
3,800 Running feet of reepers, at 200 feet per Rupee	19	11	2
26,000 shingles, at Rupees 7-8-0 per 1,000 ...	195	0	0
1,835¼ square feet of planks, at 24 square feet per Rupee at Ooty	76	7	10
3,949¼ square feet of planks at 20 square feet per Rupee at Ooty	197	7	5
420 square feet of planks, at 40 square feet per Rupee at Ooty	10	8	0
Total ...	961	6	9

5. *Sawing.*—It is very difficult to obtain the labor of sawyers. 4,369½ square feet of teak were sawn by sawyers into cart-loads, at a cost of Rupees 284-7-3, or 20 × 24 square feet per Rupee, besides planks, shingles, reepers, &c., by sawyers and saw-mill.

6. *Dragging.*—15,954¾ cubic feet have been dragged from the forest, where felling takes place, to the depôts, at a cost of Rupees 1,532-5-11, consisting of their feed and keep,

plus 96 Rupees, the pay of the Superintendent of Elephants. The amount of the above work at contract rate is Rupees 1,458-4-1.

7. *Carting Timber.*—In the year ten carts have been employed in carting timber from the forest to the Karkana depôt. 15,685¼ cubic feet were carted from the tappal to the depôt, besides carting from the Teppacadoo depôt to the saw-mill 1,029 cubic feet, aggregating at contract rate Rupees 2,584-13-9, against the feed and keep of bullocks, amounting to Rs. 3,912-13-5.

		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
11,212¼	cubic feet Mavanulla — Road to Mudumallai, at 3 Annas per cubic foot	2,102	4	9			
973	cubic feet from Mudumallai to Sultan's Battery, at 4 Annas	243	4	0			
3,500	cubic feet= 350 logs from Kargady to Mudumallai, at 8 Annas a log	175	0	0			
1,290	cubic feet from Teppucadoo to saw-mill, at 1 Anna.....	64	5	0			
					2,584	13	9

8. *Roads.*—The main line of road and its feeders are in good order; but as usual wild elephants do much damage, breaking bridges, &c.

9. The receipts and disbursements of the current and past official years are as per margin.

	1873-74 RS.	A.	P	1874-75. RS.	A.	P.
Receipts	41,802	1	8	20,895	12	10
Disbursements	37,024	2	2	41,001	2	5

10. The explanation of the variations in the receipts and disbursements of this and the past years in paragraph 24 of this report under financial results will almost apply to this.

11. *Contemplated operations.*—To cart 20,000 cubic feet of teak to Ootacamund for supply to the Department of Public Works, to saw up 20,000 cubic feet of cracked logs at the saw-mill in Seegur Forest, and to fell curved timber for the dockyard in England.

12. *B.—Fuel Reserves and contemplated operations.*—None.

13. *C.—Plantations and contemplated operations.*—

14. (1)—*Fuel Planations.*—None.

15. (2)—*Timber Plantations.*—This year some 16,000 teak plants were planted at Bennie and Mudumullai; the failures at the end of the year amounted to about 2 per cent.; the season was favorable for planting; the total number of plants is now 83,000; 6 Acres have been cleared for this year's planting, seeds collected, and nurseries formed. The cost of the plantations for the year amounts to 2,444 14 7

Total up to last year 17,928 14 6

Total cost up to this year ... 20,373 13 1

for about 4 Annas a plant.

16. The receipts and disbursements of the year compared with those of the previous year are as per margin.

	1873-74 RS	A.	P.	1874-75 RS.	A.	P.
Receipts	..	...	...	..	...	..
Disbursements	2,404	13	7	2,444	14	7

A statement of cost, &c., of the plantation is subjoined —

Name of the Plantation.	Year in which the plantation was formed.	Area in Acres.	Description of trees.	Number of trees.	Cost. During the year. RS. A. P.	Cost. Up to the year. RS. A. P.	Receipts. During the year. RS. A. P.	Receipts. Up to the year RS A. P.
Mudumallai... Bennie ...	1863... 1869...	86	Teak.	83,000	2,444 14 7	20,373 13 1	... ...	... ...

The costs of the plantations for the present and past years are nearly equal, and hence any explanation is hardly necessary.

17. (3).—*Experimental Plantations.*—None.

18. *Contemplated operations.*—To plant 6 Acres with teak and clear 6 Acres for next year's planting.

SECTION III.

19. *Forests worked under the Voucher and License System.*—Only one black-wood tree was felled and removed on license on payment of seigniorage of Rupees 10 which has been duly credited to Forest Revenue.

	1873-74	1874-75.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Receipts.....	1 0 0	10 0 0
Disbursements.....	.....	.....

20. The receipts and disbursements of the year compared with those of the previous year as per margin.

21. As the forest is departmentally worked, no other timber is allowed to be removed on payment of seigniorage, *i.e.*, on license and voucher, so no comparison can be made as regards the result of the license and voucher system with that of the departmental working, in order to explain which of the two is cheapest and most economical.

22. (3).—*Experimental Plantation.*—None.

SECTION IV.

23. *Yield of Forests.*—The subjoined statement shows the total yield of the forest, *i.e.*, the total quantity sold or removed free of payment.

Timber.					Firewood for Railway and other purposes.		Bamboos.		Palmyrah.	Charcoal.	Forest Produce.
Deparmentally.		On License.		Free.	On License.	Free.	On License.	Free.			
C. FT.	MDS.	C. FT.	MDS.								
15,293¼	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SECTION V.

24. *Financial Results.*—These are not so satisfactory as those of the last year. The total expenditure of the forests amounts to Rupees 43,446-1-0 and the returns to Rupees 20,905-12-10. The cause of the deficiency is due to the fact of the Department Public Works having taken very little timber but have indented for 80,000 Rupees worth next year ; to meet this, we have incurred a large expenditure, and next year the results ought to be very satisfactory, as a large stock of wood has been got ready to meet all the Public Works Department demands. In consequence of the Poolpully temple people having sold some 40,000 cubic feet of teak in Mysore at 14 Annas a cubic foot all round we were quite unable to dispose of our stock there, amounting to 18,239 cubic feet. Had we been able to dispose of this, and the 14,000 cubic feet in the depôt at Ootacamund, we should have had a large surplus.

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.

25. *Stock of Timber.*—This has not been reduced consequent upon our having felled 15,293¼ cubic feet to meet the large demand of the Public Works Department, *viz.*, 40,000 cubic feet ; the 18,000 cubic feet in Mysore will probably be disposed of in the coming year. This will leave but little of the whole stock in the forest ; hence the necessity for felling more wood.

26. *Working charges.*—Rupees 27,000 inclusive of Rupees 5,000 transferred by the Board in their Proceedings, No. , dated 12th September 1874, have been accounted for by bills, with the exception of Rupees 202-4-0 which is in provisions in store, in conformity with the Board's Order, *vide* paragraph 3 of their Proceedings, No. 1,538, of the 9th August 1872.

27. *Permanent Advance.*—A report called for by the Accountant-General in his Circular, No. 32, dated 5th December 1873, has been submitted to him by Captain Jago, the Officer who relieved me, to the effect that the permanent advance of Rupees 2,000 is due from, and to be accounted for by, him.

28. *Improvements.*—The improvements consist of the prolongation of the present Bennie road to the Sultan's Battery Main line, and thirty-five logs have been carted on that road to Sultan's Battery for the use of the Public Works Department. The keeping up of the old plantations and the formation of new. When 100 Acres have been planted, it will be advisable to stop planting, as these with the natural forest ought to meet the demand of timber for years to come. With a railway up the ghaut to Ootacamund it is probable that Nellambur Teak will in a few years supplant the Mudumullai Teak. The preparation of curved timber for the Home Dockyards should occupy much of the officers time and become a source of revenue to the forest. In my last report I strongly advocated the extension of plantations, but with a Railway from Calicut to Ootacamund and the great extension of planting at Nellambur, I see reason to modify my opinion.

29. *Conduct and Health of the Establishment*—The conduct of the establishment has been good. Overseer Vencatappa Nâidu has worked well and has been recommended for promotion. One mahout and five cartmen died of fever, also the Gumastah. In fact, the season was decidedly unhealthy.

30. *Criminal Prosecutions.*—None.

31. *Free-pass.*—We have no free-passes in this forest, nor have we any inhabitants beyond a few chetties who by means of hereditary slaves cultivate the swamps for rice.

OOTACAMUND,
1st *April* 1875.

(Signed) W. R. MORGAN, Major-General,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

SALEM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CAMP SHERVAROY HILLS, 21st *July* 1875.
No. 213.

From

C. T. LONGLEY, Esq.,
Collector of Salem,

To

H. E. STOKES, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, with the usual statements, the Administration Report of the Officer in charge of the Salem Forests for the year 1874-75.

2. Mr. Brougham, the Acting Deputy Conservator (who has now been transferred to Madura), was in charge during the whole year under report. He made tours through the Pennagaram, Denkenicottah, and Tripatore Ranges, and frequently inspected the fuel reserves and plantations. He was also employed in settling the boundary disputes between Government and the Kadathur Mootah, and represented the interests of Government in the Jadayagounden Nâd dispute, both of which were decided in favor of Government.

3. I made a tour through part of Pennagaram and Denkenicottah Forests, and inspected some of the Acha Forests on the banks of the Cauvery, and the nursery and depôts at Denkenicottah and Tripatore. I also visited the ghaut tracing between the Cauvery and Pennagaram. This ghaut is now put in hand, and the work will, I trust, be satisfactorily completed before the end of the year.

4. The boundary disputes between Government and the Jadayagounden Nâd, the Chekkadiputty Mootah, the Maharandahully Mootah, and the Kadathur Mootah have all been settled

in favor of Government. The first three were settled by the Officers of the Revenue Survey Department, and the last mentioned by the Acting Deputy Conservator Mr. Brougham.

5. During the year I succeeded in getting hold of the Puttagar of the Chinnakulroyen, and in obtaining from him the permanent lease of the jaghire to Government for an annual payment of Rupees 2,000. I have also been able to get the Chetty, who held the lease of the forests from the Puttagar for 20 years, to surrender the same to Government for a lump payment of Rupees 12,500. These forests have now been taken up and are being worked.

6. A large tract of sandal saplings was discovered during the year to the north of the village of Gundur on the Shervaroys. The area is estimated over one square mile; it will be fenced in and reserved.

7. *Reserved Forests, Denkenicottah and Tripatore Ranges.*—The Denkenicottah Range was, as usual, in charge of Forester Mr. Mahomed Ali Saib, and the Tripatore Range under Forester Mr. Franklin. The forests in those ranges were chiefly worked departmentally, the contract and license system being partially adopted in the case of bamboos, charcoal, and firewood. The working charges in these two ranges amounted to Rupees 5,015, while the receipts were Rupees 11,583. This shows a falling off in the receipts of Rupees 4,881 and in the charges of Rupees 1,612, as contrasted with the preceding year. The departmental operations were confined to the demand for timber, and hence a falling off in the receipts.

8. *Reserves and Plantations.*—The report of the Officiating Assistant Conservator shows the condition of each reserve and plantation and the expenditure incurred on each. The reserves and plantations have been well looked after, but the season has not been favorable, and the consequence is that heavy casualties have occurred. The Shervaroy Hill plantation at Nagalore, which was almost entirely destroyed by fire (accidental) at the close of the year, has been abandoned. The Yelagherry sandal-wood plantation has also been given up, owing to the unfavorable character of the soil and want of water.

9. *Salem Range.*—This range comprises the taluqs of Salem, Ahtur, Namcul, and Trichengode. The jungles were, as usual, worked on the license and voucher system. The bamboo depôts have been re-opened and are working well.

10. *Financial Results.*—The receipts from all sources amount to Rupees 53,760 against Rupees 65,220 in the last year. The decrease is attributable partly to a falling off in the demand for timber and partly to the closing for a time of the bamboo depôts and the non-issue of licenses for the same, in order to preserve the bamboo jungles.

11. I cannot conclude this report without mentioning the loss the district has sustained in the removal of the Acting Deputy Conservator Mr. Brougham. His thorough acquaintance with the working of the department and his knowledge of forestry was of the greatest assistance, when, on my return from furlough last year, I found that the forests of the district were placed under the Collector. Mr. Brougham has been succeeded by Mr. Mahomed Ali, a thoroughly good Forester, and whose intimate knowledge of the Denkenicottah Range is most valuable, now that the forests in that division are being opened out. Mr. Wilkinson, my Sub-Collector evinces much interest in forest matters, and I shall look to him for great assistance in the administration of the forests in the sub-division, where the most valuable timber in the district is to be found.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. T. LONGLEY,

Collector.

(ENCLOSURE.)

SALEM DEPUTY CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE,
31st *May* 1875.

From

T. MAHOMED ALI SAIB,
Forester, 1st Class, in charge of Salem Forests,

To

C. T. LONGLEY, Esq.,
Collector and Conservator of Forests, Salem.

SIR,—I respectfully beg to submit the Administration Report of the Salem Forests for 1874-75.

2. As I assumed charge of the District Forests on the 17th ultimo from Mr. Brougham, who had been in charge of the district throughout the year, I shall only confine myself to remarks which the accounts would seem to call for.

SECTION I.

3. I find from the inspection tours, Monthly Progress Reports submitted by Mr. Brougham, that he visited during the year under review the Pennagaram and other principal forests in the Denkenicottah and Tripatore Ranges, the slopes of the Peria Kulroyen Hills and Patchamalais in the Ahtur Taluq, the jungles abutting the Munchavady Pass, and those on the Puttypaudy side of the Shervaroy Hills. He was also engaged during the year in settling the Kadathur Mootah boundary dispute, demarcating the forest boundaries between Salem, North and South Arcot Districts, and representing the interests of Government in the settlement of the dispute between Jadayagounden Nâd and Government. At the close of the year he accompanied the Inspector of Forests throughout his inspection of the reserves and plantations, &c.

SECTION II.

4. (A.) RESERVED FORESTS—*Denkenicottah and Tripatore.*—I had charge of the Denkenicottah Range throughout the year, and Mr. Franklin continued to be in charge of the Tripatore Range. These forests were, for the most part, worked departmentally. The contract and license system was adopted to some extent in the case of bamboos, charcoal, firewood, and bark, &c.

5. During the year cubic feet 2,283-4-0 of timber, maunds 1,212-3 of sandalwood, and maunds 36-24-¼ of forest products in the Denkenicottah Range; cubic feet 4,115-1-5 of timber, maunds 55-9 of sandalwood, and maunds 1,270-8½ of forest products in the Tripatore Range were collected and stored at a cost of Rupees 1,717-8-3 and Rupees 3,297-10-5 respectively.

6. The aggregate expenditure in both these ranges on account of the departmental working as mentioned above has been Rupees 5,015-2-8 against Rupees 6,627-3-6 in the previous year, and the amount realized by sale of timber, &c., collected departmentally has been Rupees 11,582-14-3 against Rupees 16,464-3-5 of the year 1873-74. This amount includes Rupees 699-3-4, being the value of 779-10-10 cubic feet of timber supplied to the Remount Agent and the Department of Public Works.

7. The departmental operations during the year were rather limited, owing to a falling off in the demand for timber; hence the decrease under expenditure. The decrease in the receipts is not only attributable to the dulness of the market, but also to the value of 358 maunds of sandalwood, *viz.*, Rupees 1,320 sold at the end of the year not having brought to account within the year.

8. (B.) FUEL RESERVES—*A, Reserve.*—This reserve is 2,560 acres in extent. During the year 2,350 pits were dug and dibbled with different kinds of seeds, but most of them have not germinated successfully for want of rain. There were 800 casualties, of which 355 were replaced. There were also 2½ acres of ground ploughed up and sown broadcast, but the seeds have not yet germinated. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rupees 293-9-4 and the receipts to Rupees 580-8-11. This amount represents the sale proceeds of the fuel gathered from coppicing and sold to the Railway Company.

9. *Coppicing.*—In this reserve coppicing was carried on during the year; 746 trees growing on 15 acres of jungle have been coppiced, and the yield has been 494½ cart-loads, or 623,133 lbs. The stools have sprung up very well; 350 stools, which were not rotten, have been rounded off with a view of bettering their re-growth at a cost of Rupees 18-12-0. An expenditure of Rupees 22-10-8 has also been incurred on account of collecting and removing seventeen cart-loads of loppings from the coppiced portion of the reserve with a view to prevent fire, and the same having been sold by public auction realized a sum of Rupees 19-10-6.

10. *B, Reserve.*—Extent 964 acres. During the year 1 acre of jungle was cleared, ploughed, and sown broadcast with babool seeds. There had also been 1,667 new pits dug, 2,410 old pits, and 349 chains of old channels re-opened and sown with babool, &c., seeds. These seeds have germinated very badly, and many of them died during the hot weather. The number of casualties that occurred during the year was 2,297. The expenditure has been Rupees 150-11-4.

11. *C, Reserve.*—Is in extent 320 acres. During the year 75¾ acres of ground were cleared of jungle, ploughed up, and broadcast with babool and vagai seeds. There were also 1,585 new pits and 1,799 old pits dug and planted with different kinds of seeds and plants. The seeds have all sprung up well, but the number of casualties was very heavy. The exact number cannot be stated, as this reserve is chiefly carried on under the broadcast system. The expenditure has been Rupees 1,169-9-7.

12. *D, Reserve.*—The extent of this reserve is 1,600 acres. There were 2,053 casualties, of which 200 were replaced. 2,090 pits had also been dug and dibbled with babool and thoringee seeds. Most of them have not at all germinated. Expenditure, Rupees 70-4-0, being the pay of the watcher in charge.

13. *E, Reserve.*—Extent 2,400 acres. 2,530 new pits were dug and 336 old pits have been re-opened by the watcher and sown with babool, thoringee, and meem seeds. The number of casualties has been 1,792. I learn that most of the pits dug in this reserve have been much damaged by the late showers of rain. Expenditure, Rupees 70-13-7.

14. *Ummanary Reserve.*—This reserve is about 1¼ or 1½ square miles in extent. 3,020 pits have been dug and sown with babool seeds. There were 1,640 casualties. The seeds have not well germinated. Expenditure, Rupees 72-10-8.

15. *Pellapully Reserve.*—Extent about 4 square miles. In this reserve one half acre of jungle was cleared and broadcast. There had been also 2,990 pits dug and sown with baboor seeds. During the year 1,085 casualties occurred. Expenditure, Rupees 60.

16. *Cooriappu Combay Reserve.*—This reserve is in extent about 3 square miles. 2,090 pits had been dug and 403 old pits re-opened and planted with babool, &c., seeds. The number of casualties that occurred during the year has been 421. Expenditure, Rupees 76-9-4.

17. *Utengherry Reserves.*—Extent about 1 square mile. 90 chains of ditch and bank and 5 chains of stone wall had been constructed at an expenditure of Rupees 191-4-0.

18. *Singarapett Reserve.*—Fencing work is under progress in this reserve, and will be completed during the current offiial year. The extent of this reserve is about 3½ square miles.

19. *Haroor Reserve.*—This reserve is about 1½ square miles in extent. 226 chains of ditch and bank and 336 chains of stone wall had been constructed during the year at a cost of Rupees 576-8-0.

20. (C.) PLANTATIONS—*Shervaroy Hills Plantation.*—I regret to state that this plantation has been seriously damaged by fire at the close of the year, and, although immediate inquiries were set on foot, nothing could be ascertained as to how the fire broke out. During the year an expenditure of Rupees 132-10-5 was incurred, being the pay of the gardeners in charge.

21. *Yelagherry Sandalwood Plantation.*—No operation was undertaken during the year, owing to the unfavorableness of the soil and the difficulty in obtaining water. Expenditure, nil.

22. *Goondoor Plantation.*—This plantation is half-way between Yercaud and the foot of the Shervaroy Hills. About 2 acres of ground have been planted with sandalwood, teak, and meem trees. There have been two nurseries formed adjacent to this plantation. During the year 680 new pits had been dug, of which 657 have been transplanted with sandalwood, &c. 189 casualties occurred. Expenditure, Rupees 181-13-6.

23. *Canavinagasoondrum Sandalwood Plantation.*—This plantation is in the Denkenicottah Range, and situated near the foot of the Nilgiri Hills. It is 5 acres in extent, of which 3½ acres have been planted. During the year 2,504 trees have been planted. There had been 817 casualties, which were replaced. The total number of trees in this plantation amounts to 4,889. This plantation is in a flourishing condition. The expenditure has been Rupees 435-4-3.

24. *Denkenicottah Sandalwood Nursery.*—This is established in the compound of the Denkenicottah Forest Office. Several experiments have been, as usual, tried to grow sandal-wood plants. Expenditure, Rupees 48, being the salary of the gardener.

SECTION III.

25. *License and Voucher Forests.*—The Salem Range, comprising Salem, Ahtur, Namcul, and Trichengode Taluqs, has been worked by license and voucher system. A small depôt was also maintained at Salem to meet the requirements of the Public Departments. The bamboo jungles in the Salem Taluq have been worked departmentally for some months at the close of the year under report. The bamboo depôts that were established in the Salem Taluq during the previous year were closed for some months at the beginning of the official year, owing to combination on the part of the town traders to undersell Government. This, however, broke up subsequently, and the depôts were accordingly re-opened and are now in fair working order. Appendix A. shows the expenditure incurred on account of the collection of bamboos in the depôts and the revenue realized therefrom.

The subjoined statement exhibits the quantity of timber, &c., removed on licenses during the year in the district compared with that of 1873-74.

License Removals.

District.	Year.	Cubic Feet of Timber.	Bandy-loads of Charcoal.	Bandy-loads of Bamboos.	Bandy-loads of Bark.	Bandy-loads of Firewood.	Tons of Engine Fuel.
Salem.	1873-74...	27,216 0 0	2,636	5,757 0 0	873	2,877	TONS. LBS. 4,420 1,007
	1874-75...	27,584 0 0	2,312	8,127 0 0	520	4,935	3,667 358
Amount realized...	...	RS. A. P. 3,068 2 0	...	RS. A. P. 5,706 7 0	...	...	...
	Depôt System.						
	1874-75...	CUBIC FEET. 6,723 7 6	...	172¼	...	...	...
Amount realized...	...	RS. A. P. 6,314 6 9	...	RS. A. P. 945 12 0	...	...	...

SECTION IV.

26. *Yield of Forests.*—The subjoined statement exhibits the total yield of the forests during the year under notice. No exact estimate of the fuel removed as head-loads without passes can be given, but the approximate quantity removed is shown below :—

Description of Articles.	Departmental Removals.				Removals on License and Voucher.		Removals on Free Passes.	Removals without Passes.
							Bandy-loads.	
Timber	Cubic feet	6,450	7	3	27,584		6,843	
Sandalwood ...	Maunds	1,267	12	0	..		...	
Bamboos ...	Cart-loads	139			8,127		1,657	
Charcoal... ...	...	...			2,312		...	
Bark	...	...			520		...	
Firewood ...	...	...			4,935		243	Head-loads 256,500.
					Tons.	lbs.		
Engine fuel ...	..	...			3,667	358	...	
Seekoi	Maunds	35	18½		...		...	
Bees' wax ...	...	1	13¼		...		...	
Gall-nuts ...	...	286	20		...		...	
Thogara seed ...	...	971	0		...		...	
Shroolputtay ...	Maunds	10	0		...		...	
Honey	...	2	6		...		...	

SECTION V.

27. *Financial Results.*—The financial results in favor of Government for the year has been Rupees 53,759-13-1 against Rupees 65,219-15-5. The decrease is partly owing to the dulness of the market and partly to the Railway obtaining their supply from private sources. The decrease is also attributable to the closing of the bamboo depôts for the most part of the year under review as well as to the issue of licenses for bamboos having been put a stop to for the preservation of the bamboo jungles in the Salem Taluq.

SECTION VI.

28. *General Remarks.*—In November last Mr. Brougham proceeded to Madras under the orders of the Conservator to find out the whereabouts of the Puttagar of the Chinnakulroyen, who was evading for a long time the summonses issued by the Revenue and Judicial authorities. The Puttagar has been found out at Madras, and the lease of the jaghire was obtained for Rupees 12,500, and the forests of the jaghire will be taken over by the department directly.

29. Most part of the best forests on the Javady Hills have been transferred from this district to North and South Arcot, and the new boundary line between them has been marked out.

30. The two boundary disputes of Jadayagounden and Kadathur have been settled in favor of Government.

31. *Contracts.*—In the Tripatore Range the dry and green bamboos were farmed out during the year and realized Rupees 4,926.

32. Firewood has also been given on contract for one year throughout the district with a view to prevent fires doing injury to the forests. The amount realized from this source has been Rupees 4,502.

33. During the year the right to burn charcoal was sold by public auction in the taluqs of Tripatore and Namoul, which realized a sum of Rupees 1,240.

34. *Roads.*—In the Denkonicottah Range the Department of Public Works have traced the line of the ghaut road between Pennagaram and the Cauvery at a cost of Rupees 390, and a bridle-path has been completed. This road, the construction of which will be completed before the end of the current official year, will, it is hoped, be of great service to work the Acha forests on the banks of the Cauvery departmentally.

35. *Confiscation.*—The sales of confiscated timber, &c., have been as follow :—

			RS.	A.	P.
Sandalwood,	24 mds. 10 lbs.	... ...	39	14	9
Timber,	46 bandy-loads...	... ...	357	4	1
Bamboo,	5 „	... ...	14	0	6
Firewood,	18 „	... ...	24	12	9
Charcoal,	3 „	... ...	6	3	6
		Total...	442	3	7

Of this amount, Rupees 83-15-9 had been disbursed as rewards to informers.

36. *Criminal Prosecutions.*—The number of criminal prosecutions during the year has been 50, in which 192 persons were concerned and 176 convicted.

37. *Contemplated Operations.*—The ripe sandalwood has been exhausted in the forests. I would earnestly recommend the careful conservation of tracts containing young trees, strictly prohibiting the grazing of cattle and goats and employing the Poojaries as much as possible in fencing and watching these tracts and collecting minor forest products.

38. *Health of the Establishment.*—Many of the subordinates on the establishment have suffered from severe attacks of fever, and one death occurred during the year.

39. *Conduct of the Establishment.*—The Overseers and other subordinates have, I think given the Acting Deputy Conservator satisfaction during the year.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) T. MAHOMED ALI,
1st Class Forester in charge of Salem Forests.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) C. T. LONGLEY,
Collector.

SOUTH CANARA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MANGALORE *7th August* 1875.

No. 1,522.

From

A. McC. WEBSTER, Esq.,
Collector of South Canara,

To

H. E. STOKES, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Deputy Conservator's Administration Report for the past official year 1874-75, and in doing so to offer the following remarks :—

SECTION II.

2. *A Reserved Forests—Paragraphs* 16 *and* 17.—I have already (*vide* my letter, dated 21st July 1875, No. 1,344) applied for the instructions of Government as to the disposal of claims of this nature. My own opinion is that they are valid, and that the jungles claimed should not be reserved by Government.

3, *Paragraphs* 18 *to* 20.—I quite agree with Mr. Cherry that the indiscriminate cultivation of Kumeri should be put a stop to. It had virtually been stoped in a great part of the district by the G. O. of 23rd May 1860, No. 830, Revenue Department, and the jungles have,

as pointed out, been considerably improved. If the claims to these jungles are admitted, the Kumeri cutter will at once set to work to undo all that has been done, unless restrained by a forest law. Now that the validity of the claims to proprietary right in jungles has been admitted, I think that in the interests of the community at large the proprietors should be required by law to put their jungles to a proper use, and that the felling of Kumeri, except in specified localities, should be prohibited.

4. *B. Fuel Reserves—Paragraph* 29.—The Board in paragraph 23 of their Proceedings, dated 8th December 1874, No. 3,551, Forest No. 235-A, expressed a hope that measures might be taken during the year to select and demarcate fuel-reserves. As pointed out by Mr. Cherry, the work could not be undertaken during the year, and I doubt whether I shall be a able to do much in the matter during the current year, as it will be necessary to settle the claims to the ghaut and inland valuable forests before taking up the firewood jungles near the coast.

5. *Paragraph* 30.—The disposal of the Pilarkan Jungle only awaits the expiration of the term specified in the notice. The inquiry has been concluded, but before passing a decision, I have given time for any fresh claims to be brought forward.

6. *C. Plantations Paragraphs* 31 *and* 32.—A recommendation that Mr. Cherry's proposal to class to Parapa Teak Forest operations under IV. 1 Natural Forests—(*d*) Reboisment, instead of under IV. 2 Artificial Forests—Plantations, may be sanctioned, will be submitted separately.

SECTION III.

7. *License and Voucher Forests—Paragraph* 34.—The hard and fast rule should only be enforced with reference to merchants. Ryots requiring the reserved timbers for their own use should be allowed to obtain it on payment of a stump fee. I will arrange this with my Deputy Conservatar.

8. *Paragraphs* 38 *to* 40.—Here too I think we require a forest law, if we are ever to effectually conserve our Government forests. There would be no hardship in requiring a proprietor to give a pass and to have that pass countersigned by the Potail of the village.

9. *Paragraphs* 42.—I have already brought the question of village jungles to the notice of the Board. With reference to the jungles alluded to by Mr. Cherry, *i.e.*, Government scrub-jungles, the Government order does not forbid his entering them in his list, and if private claims are not admitted, they can be demarcated and the Government rights asserted. Such jungles would, of course, not be treated as "close" but as "open" reserves.

Vide my letter of 21st July 1875, No. 1,344, paragraph 11.

SECTION V.

10. *Financial Results—Paragraph* 53.—Compared with the transactions of last year the financial results show a considerable falling off. Mr. Cherry in his Forms J. and K. has included a property account, and there is therefore a small profit for the year. From Statement F., however, which only deals with cash and stock, there is a loss during the year of Rupees 10,660 as compared with the *minus* balance in the previous year of Rupees 1,547, or a net decrease during the year of about Rupees 8,000. This is to be accounted for (1) by the decrease in the receipts under Licenses (*Vide* paragraph 45), involving a net falling off of Rupees 5,177. The decrease in the receipts on account of bamboo licenses is owing to the scarcity of the article; that on firewood is owing to the reduction of seigniorage from 9 Pies to 4 Pies per head-load; and on Catechu to the tracts not having been leased out. The receipts on account of Sandalwood Oil-stills, which in 1873-74 were shown under a separate head, were during the year included under Firewood, to which the item probably belongs, and swells the decrease therefore under this latter head to Rupees 3,356; (2ndly), by the purchase during the year and the keep of three elephants and the live-stock at a cost of Rupees 5,061, which sum has been added to the expenditure on conservancy.

11. Although financially there is a large decrease in the forest receipts during the year, our operations show a considerable increase as will be evident from the subjoined comparative statement:—

Items.	1873-74. Cubical Contents.	1874-75. Cubical Contents.
Timber prepared	....	19,237
„ carried to market	7,780	17,552
„ sold.....	13,277	19,393

12. There were five criminal prosecutions for forest offences under Section 379, Indian Penal Code, against twenty-nine cases in the previous year. In these cases, thirty persons were concerned, twenty-four were convicted, four were discharged, and two were acquitted.

13. The recent Government orders on Kumeri and Kumaki have disposed of these vexed questions, and I am now engaged in giving effect to them. The result will be to give the people a feeling of security in their rights, and will remove all cause for their former dissatisfaction with reference to the Forest Department, who, for the future, will confine their operations to undoubtedly Government forests. In the next report, I hope to be in a position to state with some degree of certainty the extent of jungle which will be reserved. At present, I cannot form anything lake a reliable estimate, as the inquiry into private claims has only been commenced a few months ago, and it is a matter that must necessarily take a considerable time to settle. I expect, however, that the only compact blocks of forest, which will be reserved, will be those situated along the face or in the vicinity of the ghauts. The claims of the Wurgadars to the jungles between the cultivated portion of their wurgs, and the nirnatti or watershed of the surrounding hills, which will probably be generally advanced, will effectually prevent any compact extent of jungle near the cost being reserved.

14. In November, I travelled with the Deputy Conservator through the Kumeri country, and in December through the forests in the Uppenangadi Taluq At Sirady, I met the Inspector of Forests, and we discussed forest matters and the subject of forest accounts In February, I visited the Jedkal Forests in the Kundapur Taluq. My tours through the forests during the last six months of the official year extended to 449 miles.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) A. McC. WEBSTER,
Collector.

DEPUTY CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE,
MANGALORE, 24*th July* 1875.

No. 535.

From

J. W. CHERRY, Esq.,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, South Canara,

To

A. McC. WEBSTER, Esq.,
Collector of South Canara.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Administration Report for the official year 1874-75, together with Statements A, B, C, D, E-1, E-2, F, G, H, J, and K in duplicate.

SECTION I.

2. *Inspection Tours.*—In April and May, I visited reboisment operations in the Parapa neighbourhood. During August, I was engaged under the ghauts near Hospett, in allotting and demarcating portions of forest proposed to be auctioned for Sandal Still-farms.

3. In the early part of September, I surveyed, near Udipi, two fuel tracts in which it was intended to introduce departmental reserve operations.

4. In October, I demarcated and surveyed about 300 Acres of scrub-forest (known as "PillarKhan") near Moolky, with view to its being reserved.

5. In the end of October, I started for a tour in the Uppenangady Range, but returned to head-quarters on the 17th of the following month, to accompany the Collector on a journey through the Kumeri tracts of the Kassergode Taluq.

6. This occupied me till near the end of November, after which I inspected operations at Parapa, and on 4th of December met the Inspector of Forests at Soolya.

7. Up till the Christmas holidays, I accompanied Captain Walker on his inspection tour.

8. In January, I travelled up the coast and presided over stock auction sales at the northern Coast depôts. I also surveyed and laid out a site at Kundapur for depôt stock, and for a forester's hut.

9. In February, I inspected the Kassergode Range, and attended auction sales of stock.

10. In March, I did the same in the Uppenangady Range.

11. During the year, I camped out during 154 days and over 1,017 miles.

My foresters during the year camped over their ranges as follows :—

Mr. Carroll	1,273	Miles.
„ Pollett	1,103	„
„ Goudie	861	„

SECTION II.

12. *A. Reserved Forest.*—We have as yet no declared reserves in this district either of timber or fuel. Even the Teak area at Parapa, planted and conserved by the department for several years past, has recently been claimed and is now disputed.

13. A great and important move in the direction of forest reservation has, however, been made this past year.

14. I allude to the long-deferred resolution of Government, with reference to forest proprietary and other claims in the district. An inquiry has now been organized, and had commenced when the year under report closed.

15. It is difficult, even at the present date, to form an estimate of the extent and description of admittedly Government forest land, that is likely to accrue from this inquiry; but from present information, I consider we shall be fortunate if we can secure one-twentieth of the useful forest tracts in the district.

16. A large portion of the claims made will be based on the Kumeri privileges, which numerous wurgs enjoyed in years previous to 1865, about which date such privileges were withdrawn by Government.

17. The Government in 1860 expressed a decided opinion, that such claims, based merely on the evidence of past enjoyment under payment of Kumeri shist, gave no proprietary right in the land.

Of late, the question has been reconsidered in a way more favorable to the Wurgdars, and in the old Bekal Taluq the whole of the forests, comprising some 200 square miles, has been resigned to Kumeri cultivators.

18. The question however generally, with reference to other parts of the district, is still an undecided one, and while it remains so, it will be as well for me to point out how large an extent of forest land is at stake, and that the matter is a most important one, not only as seriously affecting the issue of the present inquiry, but also in connection with the general timber and fuel conservancy, and consequent welfare of the people.

19. I believe it has been admitted throughout India that this Kumeri method of cultivation is most objectionable and wasteful, and that every effort should be made to stop it. It will be seen then, how much depends on the settlement of what must affect the disposal of, I calculate fully three-fourths of the forest that will be disputed here, and of which large area I have observed a considerable portion to consist of a good and promising growth of timber that the Kumeri prohibition and restriction of late years has enabled to rise.

20. If the Government cannot avoid relinquishing all this property, it may be suggested to consider hereafter the advisability of preventing the destruction of its most valuable portions by means of forest enactment.

21. Whatever the upshot of this inquiry, it must in one way be an advancement in conservancy; for, however, small the area of undisputed Government forests may be declared to be, or however difficult it may prove for the department in a financial point of view, to vie with the surrounding proprietary jungles, this establishment will now have the satisfaction (which it has hitherto not enjoyed) of working and guarding forests, that it is hoped may be unhampered by any further extraneous and uncertain rights.

22. Departmental operations in stock during the year are shown as follows:—

Stock.	Prepared.			Collected.			Carried to Market.			Sold.		
	Quantity.	Average Rate.	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Average Rate.	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Average Rate.	Value, Rupees.	Quantity.	Average Rate.	Value, Rupees.
		RS. A. P.	RS.		RS. A. P.	RS.		RS. A. P.	RS.		RS. A. P.	RS.
Timber in cubic feet	19,237	0 0 6	601	15,532	0 2 0	1,941	17,552	0 5 0	5,485	19,393	0 9 1	11,025
Bamboos in Nos. per 100	4,400	1 8 0	66	4,400	2 0 0	88	4,400	...	...	3,900	5 4 1	205
Boats in Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	55 12 0	223
Cardamoms in lb.	54	0 4 3	14	54	0 4 9	16	54	0 0 7	2	54	1 0 7	56
Wood-oil in lbs.	392	0 1 2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	0 1 1	28

23. Vigorous efforts were made to collect and dispose of as large a quantity of timber as possible, so as to reduce the old stock lying in the forests. The result has been satisfactory, and shows under Carriage to Market more than double the timber conveyed last year.

24. Of the fresh stock prepared, about 6,400 cubic feet were felled at the end of the year previously, but not brought to account till the year under report.

25. The rates under all heads of expenditure for timber are satisfactory, being less than for last year. The average sale-rate of timber, however, though Annas 1-7 a cubic foot higher than the aggregate rate of cost, is 5 Pies per cubic foot less than for the previous year.

26. This is due to a large quantity of the timber sold being old and somewhat deteriorated, for it was felled before 1868, and after many efforts, we have only recently been able to get it out of the forest.

27. No rate is shown for *carriage* of the bamboos, as the small quantity dealt with was merely to buoy up timber during its floatage to the coast.

28. It is to be regretted no buildings in the shape of "foresters'" huts were completed last year. It was intended that two should be erected; in one case, heavy timber carriage operation interfered, in the other, a difficulty arose in securing the site chosen.

29. *B. Fuel Reserves.*—As yet, none have been declared. It is found impossible to organize a selection for fuel-reserves, until Government views, and intentions generally, were known regarding the numerous claims which stood in the way of such selections. I made several proposals for sites, and many more will be suggested while the inquiries now set on foot are being made.

30. A suitable tract for a fuel-reserve, in which an early settlement is promised, is that of "Pilarkhan," which I demarcated and found by survey to contain, exclusive of Kumaki, some 250 Acres.

This extent is well situated, within ten miles of the coast between Moolky and Udipi, and contains a present promising growth of scrub-forest.

The site is also well adapted for planting operations, for it contains two perennial springs.

31. *C. Plantations.*—It cannot fairly be said that there are any plantations here. As stated before, Wurgdars' claims have been made to what has hitherto been looked upon as our "Parapa Teak Plantation." Even did these claims fail to become established, we ought to no longer consider our operations at Parapa under the head of Plantations; for systematic and contiguous planting of Teak has lately given place to the more suitable method of improving the forest *generally* in that locality; partly by thinning and pruning the existing good timber of all descriptions, and partly by filling up spaces with other good woods, of which Teak forms a large proportion.

32. Such work comes more properly under the head of "Reboisment" or forest improvement, and, should the locality remain to us, it will be necessary to ask permission to so treat it under *those* headings in future accounts. In the mean time, it is included in the usual plantation statement attached.

SECTION III.

33. *License and Voucher Forest.*—The sale of forest produce under Licenses has not hitherto been restricted to any particular portion of the district, but has been resorted to, in the case of produce that could not be conveniently collected departmentally.

34. The system has generally been cautiously adopted in disposing of *timber*, and last year it was further determined to altogether refuse licenses for that particular produce. I did not quite approve of this, and still think there should be no hard and fast rule, but that, as previously, we should be in a position to enable a deserving ryot (who is unable to obtain *Kumaki* timber) to draw at once from Government forests, instead of, as at present, requiring him to take from depôts, or of waiting till the department is able to fell *especially* for him, and to adjust his transaction in their stock accounts.

It is likely he would prefer to help himself and risk discovery, in order to save such formalities.

35. The long-vexed and momentous question of "Kumaki" rights was decided this last year in favor of Wurgdars to whom Government has relinquished all claims, and withdrawn all previous restrictions; thereby giving Wurgdars a proprietary right to dispose of their Kumaki forest produce without any interference.

36. Though it is to be regretted that so much land of interest and value has been given up, yet it is a matter of congratulation that the former provoking uncertainty has been disposed of. Nothing could have been worse than the division of rights between the Forest Department and the ryots, and in which neither had a sufficient check over the other.

37. The difficulty, and it is by no means a small one, that now remains in connection with Kumaki holdings is, that Government Forest Conservancy and timber-supply will have in future to contend with numerous and scattered Kumaki forest proprietors, with whom it will be hard to guard against the infringement of conservancy rules in the surrounding Government forests; for the privilege of carrying about and selling their Kumaki produce will give them not only the temptation, but the power to abuse restrictions in contiguous lands which do not belong to them. Even within the short time since the above resolution of Government became known, I have been made aware of instances where forest produce has been conveyed to coast market, under the now undisputable plea of Kumaki belongings, and in which instances I have had good reasons to doubt the truth of the alleged pleas.

38. The Collector has endeavored to reduce this impending evil by instructing the village authorities to inspect all Kumaki produce *cut*, and to invite Wurgdars to pass such produce under their (the Potails') passports.

39. This moral persuasion *may* be effective, but it entirely failed with reference to a similar request that was formerly made in regard to *wurg* forest produce, and I am not hopeful of its succeeding now.

40. Unless aided by law, our only alternative is a strong protective establishment. The interest of the village officials, and the rewarding of informers, must be exercised to the utmost to ensure greater check in this matter.

41. Before parting with the subject of license and voucher forests, it is necessary to allude to what I think has been omitted in the recent Government resolution regarding forest selection here.

42. I refer to tracts in the districts in which no private claims may be proved, but which, owing to inferior description, unsuitable position or to their being intermingled with wurg and Kumaki holdings, may not be considered worth taking up and reserving by this department.

43. It is likely the only important produce on such tracts will be that of bamboos, but still bamboo-revenue is a large item among our receipts, and it may happen that the development of *other* resources hereafter may make it a matter of regret that such tracts were not brought under conservancy control.

44. I think, therefore, the Government right in these portions should be contended, as well as in those that are at present of more moment, and that seigniorage should be collected, and licenses required, for working and using forest produce therefrom.

SECTION IV.

45. *Yield of Forests.*—This is shown in annexed Statement G; the following memorandum, however, shows fuller particulars, and gives a comparison between the year under report and the previous year.

	Produce.	1873-74.				1874-75.			
		Quantity.	Approximate Rate.		Value.	Quantity.	Approximate Rate.		Value.
			RS.	A. P.	RS.		RS.	A. P.	RS.
Collected Departmentally.	Timber in cubic feet... ...	...	...	... ...	...	19,237	0	6 7	7,987
	Bamboos in Nos. per 100...	...	...	... ...	...	4,400	3	8 0	154
	Wood-oil in lbs.	...	...	... ...	...	392	0	1 2	28
	Cardamoms in lbs.	...	...	... ...	...	54	0	9 5	32
	Firewood in tons.	3½	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...
Collected under Licenses.	Timber in cubic feet... ...	3,820	0	5 6	1,319	2,419	0	5 10	883
	Bamboos in Nos. per 100...	193,700	1	8 0	2,905	124,600	1	8 0	1,898
	Firewood in tons	2,993⅕	2	1 7	5,050	3,138	0	14 0	2,930
	Charcoal do.	10	5	0 0	50	11	5	0 0	55
	Sandal farms in lots... ...	...	...	... ...	1,236	...	...	... ...	...
	Cardamoms in lbs.	...	...	... ...	700	...	...	... ...	700
	Bark do.	...	...	... ...	31	...	...	... ...	...
	Honey do, ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	72
	Catechu do.	...	...	... ...	462	...	...	... ...	38

46. Of produce collected departmentally, there is none of the previous years' shown (with the exception of the 3½ tons of firewood), as such operations were restricted, and the little timber

that was felled was not brought to account till the opening of the following year. In 1874-75, as will be seen, a large quantity was brought to account.

47. The following remarks are made with reference to the yield of produce (as shown above) under *licenses*.

48. The timber sales have averaged a better rate. The falling off in quantity disposed of is due, as before remarked, to the stoppage of timber-felling on license.

49. The sale of bamboos is less, owing to increasing dearth of such produce.

50. A larger quantity of firewood was disposed of, but only realized about half the previous amount, owing to the Government reduction of seigniorage from 9 to 4 Pies a head-load.

51. Sandal farms having been sold under a different method, revenue therefrom does not appear under that head, but is included under firewood.

52. The Catechu tracts are not to be farmed out until they have in a measure recovered the excessive working of past years; hence little or no revenue is shown therefrom.

SECTION V.

53. *Financial Results.*—The several transactions pertaining to this section are shown in the annexed statements.

54. I have again submitted the additional forms "J" and "K" which the Board were pleased to notice in their review of the last report; and, as these give a résumé of past and previous years' results, it will be sufficient, I think, to confine my remarks to them.

55. It would have been better for me to have divided under the Conservancy Account the working and results under "Reserves," "Unreserves" and other property such as "cattle, tools and plant;" as it is, these are shown together. I propose to separate them in succeeding reports.

56. In form "J" it will be seen that there is a *minus* result under Conservancy Account of Rupees 327, and this in spite of my having credited the amount with Rupees 12,580, as the estimated enhancement in value of property, which the equivalent expenditure thereon would seem to justify.

57. The above unfavorable result is due to the falling off of seigniorage and rent collections under Columns 6 and 7, the former being about 5,000 and the latter 5,400 Rupees less than the average of past ten years.

The reasons for this have been explained in previous paragraphs.

58. It is also further due to my having written off under Column 4 Rupees 1,500, being the estimated value of the elephant that died.

59. In "stock working account" our result is a gain of Rupees 28, showing that the stock obtained has been valued only a little over the expenditure that was incurred. In fact, with a view to adducing more practical results, I have purposely avoided taking the uncertain item of "standing value" into consideration, and only show the actual *expenditure* on stock, as the increase in value which may be considered to have accrued therefrom.

The difference therefore in this year of Rupees 28 is due to a small quantity of wood-oil which had been accidentally valued when it was brought to account.

60. The advantage of the above arrangement may be observed in the "sales account," where it will be seen that the sales exceeded the valuation rates by Rupees 860, a fact that bears favorable comparison with the results for the last ten years, in which it is shown that there has been an average annual *over*-valuation of Rupees 909.

61. Under "Stock Sundries Account" a loss of Rupees 141 is shown, and is due to sundry small deductions in measurements, and for deterioration.

62. The actual result therefore of the year's stock *transactions* is a gain of Rupees 747, and the estimated result under all accounts is *plus* Rupees 420.

63. This ultimate result is shown divided (in Statement K) into "cash" "stock" and "property."

64. The cash expenditure over receipts is seen to be Rupees 8,044, while the "stock" deductions over additions is Rupees 2,616, making the total debit balance of Rupees 10,660 shown in the Board's prescribed Form F.

This debit balance is converted into a credit one of Rupees 420 in the extra Statements J and K, owing to the entry of an estimated value of Rupees 11,080 gained under the "Property Account."

It is as well to show the particulars of this estimate.

I added under Enhancement of Property—

	Rupees 1,500	spent on plantations,
	„ 300	on buildings,
	„ 5,061	on purchase of three elephants and upkeep of the live-stock,
	„ 73	on purchase of tools,
and	„ 5,646	being 50 per cent. of cost of protective establishment.
Total ...	12,580	
From which I deducted	1,500	for the loss of the elephant.
The difference is as shown Rs.	11,080	

65. In concluding this section, it is necessary to state, in order that my annual accounts may agree with my Monthly and the Treasury Returns, in the matters of funds drawn, that a sum of Rupees 1,144-15-1 was drawn on conservancy account, which could not be adjusted within the year, and was consequently returned to the Treasury in the *current* year, in accordance with the Board's instructions contained in their Memorandum, No. 35-473, dated 5th April 1875.

SECTION VI.

66. *General Remarks.*—There were no additions to establishment during the year, with the exception of a temporary clerk sanctioned for my office. A range gumastah was promoted to the post and is doing good work.

67. With the rest of the subordinates I am able to express satisfaction generally. Sickness as usual prevailed, but no casualties occurred.

68. I regret to have to record the death of the largest and oldest of the three elephants purchased in the early part of the year, and with her the loss of a calf that she bore, and which died about a month before the mother. There is nothing to show that the loss of either was due to other than unavoidable causes. The mother had more than one attack of dropsical swellings, the symptoms of which ultimately coincided with those of an illness described as being nearly always fatal by Dr. Gilchrist under the name of "Zaharbahd" in his pamphlet on diseases of elephants and camels.

She died during the attack which succeeded the birth of her calf.

69. I believe the little one would have survived had the mother shown it ordinary attention, but from the first (doubtless owing to the novelty of her situation under captivity) she refused to nurse it or allow it to come near her.

The calf had therefore to be nourished by hand on cow's milk, but such treatment failed to keep it alive more than a few days.

70. The two remaining elephants are too young at present for forest work, and are now on their way to the care of the forest officer at Mudumallai, to whom they have been consigned for their education.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. W. CHERRY,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

MALABAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CALICUT, 6th August 1875.

No. 250.

From

W. LOGAN, ESQ.,
Acting Collector of Malabar,

To

H. E. STOKES, ESQ.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on the administration of the three Forest Ranges in this district for the official year 1874-75, together with the reports, in original, of the officers in respective charge thereof.

2. *Inspection tours of Collector.*—The Nilambur Plantations were visited by Mr. MacGregor on two occasions during the year, namely, in October and November 1874, and a portion of the Wynaad Forests also appears to have been gone over by him about the middle of February last.

3. There were no additions made to either the Nilambur or Wynaad Range during this period; but the Palghaut Range was enlarged by the addition of a block of forest purchased at the beginning of the year, and to which I shall refer hereafter.

4. The aggregate receipts of the three ranges amounted to Rupees 22,127, and the charges to Rupees 39,533, leaving a net balance of Rs. 17,406 against the forests. The marginally noted figures will exhibit the comparative gross receipts and charges for the past two years.

	1874-75.	1873-74.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Receipts...	22,127	42,131	—20,004
Charges...	39,533	45,789	— 6,256

5. I shall now proceed to review the reports of each range.

SECTION I.

NILAMBUR FOREST RANGE.

6. *Inspection tours of Range Officer.*—Mr. Ferguson, the Deputy Conservator, having availed himself in the early part of May 1874 of the one year's furlough leave granted him, his duties were conducted by Mr. Stanbrough, the Probationary Assistant attached to this range, who had been up to that time in immediate charge of the operations carried on in the tracts lately purchased by Government, known as Karimpoya and Amarapollium.

This officer has been constantly moving about the forests and closely supervising the working operations in progress. The timber depôt at Calicut has also had his attention on several occasions during the course of the year.

SECTION II.

7. *Reserves.*—A progressive move was made in the direction of planting during the year, the number of seedlings put down being 157,298, or about 29,300 in excess of the previous year. These seedlings were planted on 84 acres of land at Chatamborai, and on 73 at Amarapollium; land to the extent of 230 acres was cleared for fresh planting.

SECTION III.

8. This range is not worked under the "License and Voucher System," but departmentally.

SECTION IV.

9. *Yield of forests.*—During the course of the year teak and junglewood to the extent of 678 logs, and saplings and bamboos to the number of 34,745 and 4,305, respectively, were felled; 358 logs of junglewood were disposed of by private sale in the forests.

SECTION V.

10. *Financial results.*—The receipts and charges of the year amounted respectively to Rupees 14,920 and 25,677, leaving deficit balance of Rupees 10,757; and deducting therefrom

Rupees 4,450, which represents the increased value of stock in hand at the close of the year, the net amount standing against the range is Rupees 6,307.

11. The receipts and charges of the year, as compared with the results of the preceding one, are exhibited in the margin, from which it will be seen that there was a heavy fall in the receipts by Rupees 9,392. Deducting therefrom the increased value of stock in hand at the close of the year, the actual decrease in revenue is reduced to Rupees 4,942. This falling off is partly attributable to the failure on the part of the original floating contractor, thereby necessitating the employment of fresh contractors—a measure which led to great delay in the delivery of the timber and saplings at the Coast Depôt, so much so that the principal foreign timber-dealers had, for the most part, left the coast before the produce reached the depôt. It is also alleged that there was a general depression in the local timber markets, owing to an unprecedented large quantity of teak having been exposed for sale at Carwar at very low rates.

—	1874-75.	1873-74.	Increase	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	14,920	24,312	...	9,392
Working charges ...	16,406	20,000	...	3,594
Establishment and Contingencies ...	[illegible]	11,942	...	2,671
Total ...	25,677	31,942	...	...

12. In the disbursements there is a saving of Rupees 3,594 and Rupees 2,671 under "Working Charges" and "Office Establishment and Contingencies" respectively; the former is partly due to the fact that in the preceding year the rent of leased forests in arrears for four years, and amounting to Rupees 2,479, was paid in a lump sum, while that paid during the period under report on this account amounted to only Rupees 182, and partly to a portion of the floating charges not having been settled within the close of the year. The savings under the latter head were consequent on the absence on furlough of the Deputy Conservator.

SECTION VI.

13. *General remarks.*—The supplying of sleepers to the Railway Company's contractors was as an experimental measure attempted on a small scale this time. It must be explained here that, in effecting clearances for fresh plantings, the junglewood and scrub have to be cut down and burnt. This results in expenditure without any immediate return; and, with a view to render the operation as inexpensive as possible, it was decided to convert into sleepers such of the aforesaid junglewood as might be found suitable. It will be seen from Mr. Stanbrough's report that the cost of making the sleepers has been more than what was anticipated, owing to the Malayer (hill tribe) axe-men not being found expert enough to perform this work, in consequence of which a contractor had to be called in and paid for at the rate of 8 annas a sleeper. There are 331 sleepers ready now in the forest, which I trust to have floated down to Beypore as early as practicable. The Forest Officer's opinion is against the experiment, because the forests now being cleared have been well worked before they came into the hands of Government, and because few trees are now available, large enough to furnish sleepers.

14. This matter will have my careful attention. The system of holding periodical sales in the forests is expected to succeed well, and all junglewood of any appreciable size, felled in effecting clearances, can be disposed of on the spot.

15. A case of theft of Government timber occurred during the year, and the delinquents, two in number, were each sentenced by the Taluq Magistrate of Ernaad to six months' rigorous imprisonment. It will be observed that one of the offenders was a Gumastah of the department, who had been doing his duties efficiently previous to his conviction.

16. The health of the subordinate establishment was at times indifferent, especially at the commencement of the monsoon when fever was very prevalent.

SECTION I.

Palghaut Forest Range.

17. *Inspection tours of Range Officers.*—This range, which has no controlling officer of the Forest Department attached to it, is placed under the immediate control and management of

the Head Assistant Collector. It consists of the Chenat Nair Reserves and the Walliar Fuel Reserve. Both the Acting Head Assistant Collector Mr. Knox and the Tahsildar of Palghaut have frequently inspected the range.

SECTION II.

18. *Reserves.*—The Chenat Nair Reserved Forests have not been worked during the year; in fact, they have been left so since the last few years. These forests have been worked so recklessly by the former lessees, and their resources are so much impoverished, that it has been deemed fit to allow them some rest now.

19. The Walliar Fuel Reserve, acquired at the close of 1872-73, was extended by the addition in July last of a compact block of forest land adjoining it, and estimated to contain about 2,000 acres, which was purchased for a sum of Rupees 21,000. This new portion of the Walliar Reserve is reported upon very favorably; the older portion, although twice overrun in parts by fire, has not been seriously damaged. Seedlings in abundance have sprung up in every direction, and his block now presents a much improved condition, and promises to be a valuable acquisition.

SECTION III.

20. This range is worked departmentally, and not under the "License and Voucher System."

SECTION IV.

21. *Yield of forests.*—There has been no yield in these forests during the year, but it is expected that, with the additional blocks of forest land now acquired, the financial prospects of the range will be more satisfactory.

SECTION V.

22. *Financial results.*—The total receipts amounted to Rupees 262, and the disbursements to Rupees 2,908; the result is, therefore, an excess expenditure of Rupees 2,646.

23. The receipts and charges for the last two years are exhibited in the margin, from which it will be seen that the present year's receipts fell short of the comparatively small sum realized the previous year. Nearly two-thirds of the revenue now derived appertains to grazing dues. Under working charges the amount expended is less than the previous year by about Rupees 400. It was originally proposed to conduct work in this range on a rather large scale; but, as the estimated Budget grant was cut down by three-fourths by the Board, operations had to be proportionally curtailed. A supplementary grant of Rupees 1,000 was, however, sanctioned in the latter part of the year; and when a tenth part of this sum was expended, the year closed. The small increase under Establishment and Contingencies is more nominal than real, and is attributable to the fact that the Overseer was in receipt of full pay and allowance throughout the year which was not the case during the greater part of the preceding one.

	1874-75.	1873-74.	Increase	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts...	262	832	...	570
Working charges...	1,100	1,496	...	396
Establishment and Contingencies ...	1,808	1,360	448	...
Total ...	2,908	2,856	...	...

SECTION VI.

24. *General remarks.*—The Walliar Reserve has been divided into several small blocks by inspection paths. The whole of the reserve is within the influence of the south-west monsoon.

25. It was proposed to enclose a portion of the Walliar Reserve with wire fencing; and for this purpose a sum of Rupees 2,800 was, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, drawn from the unexpended balance of the Budget grants of the Nilambur and Wynaad Ranges for 1874-75 and placed in deposit to admit of the purchase of wire and other materials and to meet the cost of labor in setting up the fence.

26. I have given the work out on contract, and I expect to have the blocks south of the Railway properly fenced by the middle of this year.

27. There have been four prosecutions for theft of wood, and all have resulted in convictions.

SECTION I.

Inspection tours of Range Officer.

28. *Wynaad Forest Range.*—This range has continued to be under the efficient supervision of Mr. Peet, the Deputy Conservator, who has moved about the forests in every direction in each month of the year, as his report will bear testimony. A great deal of his time has also been spent in aiding the settlement of disputed boundaries and in overlooking the work performed the by Surveyors.

SECTION II.

29. Very little work in the shape of carting timber from the forests was done during the year, owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining the services of really good contractors. The floating operations too were carried on so indifferently as to impress the Deputy Conservator with a wish to undertake the work departmentally, if no improvement in the working is soon found.

30. The growth of teak by reproduction has been attempted in this range on a small scale, and the result is reported so far to be favorable.

31. There is already a pretty large stock of felled timber lying in the forests, and it is proposed to defer further operations, except the carting of these logs, until the boundaries of the forests are once for all accurately defined.

SECTION III.

32. The license and voucher system does not exist in this range which is worked departmentally.

SECTION IV.

33. *Yield of forests.*—During the year under report 4,571 and 7,026 cubic feet of teak were respectively felled in the Chedleth and Codracote Divisions of this range. A very small quantity of blackwood was also felled in the latter division.

SECTION V.

34. *Financial results.*—The value of the stock in hand at the close of the year is estimated at Rupees 21,095, or Rupees 5,765 in excess of the previous year. Of this large stock, timber to the respective values of Rs. 4,700 and 1,300 is now lying at the depôts of Mysore and Tellicherry. The remaining portion is lying in the several depôts situated in the range.

35. The receipts during the year aggregated Rupees 6,945, and the disbursements Rupees 10,948, leaving a balance of Rupees 4,003 to the debit of the range. Allowing for the increase in value of stock, the financial position of the forests is altered by a net profit of Rupees 1,762.

The receipts and disbursements of the year, as contrasted with those of the preceding one, are shown in the marginal statement, from which it will be perceived that the expenditure during the two periods remained almost the same, while there was a considerable fall in the receipts, which is mainly owing to the difficulty experienced, as already mentioned in obtaining carting contractors.

—	1874-75	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts...	6,945	16,987	...	10,042
Working charges ...	3,672	3,699	...	27
Establishment and Contingencies ...	7,276	7,292	...	16
Total ...	10,948	10,991	...	...

Another chief cause, which affected the revenue of this range, was the fact that the Mysore timber market was glutted with private imber, in consequence of which no sale on the part of this Government was held there.

SECTION VI.

36. *General remarks.*—The Revenue Survey Department have been working during a portion of the year within this range. They have been able to complete the demarcation and survey of the Padry and Pulpulli Forests.

37. Two elephants were lent by the Commissariat Department at Cannanore for work in this range, but had to be withdrawn very soon, owing to the approach of the monsoon.

38. The year is reported to have been on the whole very unhealthy, and the establishment has suffered severely from fever, but happily no deaths occurred.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. LOGAN,

Acting Collector.

[ENCLOSURE 1.]

OFFICE OF DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,

NILAMBUR, 25th *May* 1875.

From

A. W. C. STANBROUGH, Esq.,

Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests,

To

D. BUICK, Esq.,

Acting Collector of Malabar.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Nilambur Range for the year 1874-75.

SECTION I.

Assumption of charge and inspection tour of the Officer.—On the 9th May 1874 I assumed charge of the range from the Deputy Conservator who was proceeding on leave to Europe; previous to which period I was more in immediate charge of the works carried on on the land recently purchased at Amarapolem.

The various operations conducted during the year under report having been within an easy radius of head-quarters, a constant supervision was maintained, and the more distant forest reserves as well as the Timber Depôt at Calicut frequently inspected.

SECTION II.

RESERVED FORESTS.

Dragging—Six hundred and sixty-seven logs were dragged from the locality felled to the Forest Depôt.

Floating.—Two hundred and thirty-five teak and seven blackwood out of a total of 393 logs delivered over to the contractor and felled in the previous year were conveyed to the Coast Depôt. Eight teak logs were purchased by the Department Public Works while in transit for bridge work. The balance of logs remaining had not reached the depôt at the close of the official year. The floating operations were, as usual, conducted by the Tahsildar of the district. Some delay occurred in the transport of the timber attributable, in a great measure, to the failure on the part of the contractor to fulfil the terms of the agreement entered into, which entailed the necessity of procuring other contractors; pending which, the floating operations were retarded; and partly also to the difficulty experienced in floating the timber for the first three or four miles from the Forest Depôt, owing to the number of rocks abounding in the intervening portion of the river.

It was deemed expedient, contrary to the usual practice, to dispose of 213 logs of karrimurda and 145 benteak, felled at the same period as the teak and blackwood in the forest, in lieu of being conveyed to the Coast Depôt, as the difficulties to contend against in the floating would have involved heavy expenditure, and thereby have precluded a fair margin for profit.

An experiment on a small scale was attempted in the construction of railway sleepers of erulwood (*Inga xylocarpa*) at Amarapolem in one locality from the trees felled on the site for fresh planting. Some difficulty was experienced, on first starting, in procuring suitable axe-men for the work, as, although the jungle tribes in the neighbourhood are very proficient in the use of

the axe as far as felling is concerned, yet they are not sufficiently expert to undertake the trimming of sleepers. I endeavoured to procure the services of some of them, but they all professed their inability to perform the work, so was compelled to seek elsewhere for axe-men.

An agreement was eventually entered into with a Tien to construct sleepers at the rate of Annas 8 each. The rate is doubtless high, but it must be borne in mind that no such undertaking has hitherto been attempted. Judging, however, from what I saw of the work, I am of opinion that it should be discontinued ; the forests have been well worked previous to Government acquiring them ; owing to the facility in transport, the best of the timber has been felled, and few trees are now obtained, large enough to furnish sleepers ; the number procurable would, therefore, be so limited as hardly to render it worth while to enter into any agreement with regard to their supply. The sleepers made during the year, in all 331, were not conveyed to Beypore, owing to the flooting season having elapsed. I may here remark that the experiment was attempted with a view to obviate the system hitherto prevailing of burning all jungle trees felled in clearing land for planting purposes. A very small proportion of trees, however, thus burned are of any marketable value, and in future these I propose should be disposed of in the forest.

The total disbursements on account of dragging, floating, &c., charges amounted to Rupees 3,120-8-1. This also includes the expenditure incurred on floating the saplings, which should, I am aware, be inserted under the heading of Plantations ; but, as the floating contractor's accounts have not up to date been received from the Tahsildar, I am unable to state the exact amount disbursed under each heading separately.

The total expenditure incurred will, however, exceed the above amount, but that was the actual expenditure during the year, and any amount in excess of that will have to be disbursed from the grant for 1875-76. A sum of Rupees 1,113, balance due to the contractors for the previous year's floating charges, was also adjusted. For the reasons above adduced, no comparison with the previous year's disbursements can be exhibited.

The receipts on sale of timber, exclusive of saplings, amounted to Rupees 7,067-6-10, and on bamboos to Rupees 656-12-9, aggregating in all Rupees 7,724-3-7 ; the revenue on timber and bamboos is less than that of the previous year by Rupees 5,250-11-0 ; this is due to some of the timber not having reached the depôt in time, and also to the larger portion of the logs having been disposed of in the forest, which naturally fetched lower rates than if sold in the depôt, as the purchaser was under the necessity of incurring additional expenses in their transport to the coast. The transaction was, however, in every respect a favorable one ; for had the timber been conveyed to, and sold from, the Coast Depôt, as was originally contemplated, the net proceeds, after deducting floating charges, would have fallen short of the amount realized in the forest.

Plantations.—157,298 teak seedlings were planted out during the year at Chathembudovoi and Amarapolem. The area planted in the former locality is estimated at 84 acres, and in the latter at 73. The young plants are thriving well. The plantations, with the exception of some of the older ones, were weeded and pruned ; 34,745 saplings, the thinnings of various plantations, were felled, of which 21,598 were collected and stored in the Forest Depôt preparatory to being floated to the Coast Depôt during the ensuing monsoon. The balance of saplings remaining uncollected are the thinnings of young plantations, and too small to be of any value.

10,601 saplings felled the previous year were floated to the Coast Depôt.

14,658 small-sized saplings were sold from the forest.

230 acres were cleared for the next year's plantation.

All the plantations were fire-traced, and the paths daily inspected and swept when necessary Notwithstanding, however, all the precautions taken, fire overran a portion of plantation (1864) at Walloovashary. The fire originated through some sparks from a burning clump of bamboos on the opposite side of the river to that on which the plantation is situated, being carried across by the strong wind prevailing at the time, and setting fire to the dry leaves, which, during the hot weather, lie spread over the ground. Only a short time had elapsed since the plantation had been weeded, and to this circumstance it is due that no material damage to the trees was sustained. The fire was speedily extinguished. The fire originating in the manner described, no blame

can be attached to the Peon whose special duty it was to see that the fire-traces were kept clean.

The total sum expended on plantations amounted to Rupees 11,048-10-1, or Rupees 392-7-6 less than that of the previous year, attributable to some of the older plantations not having been weeded as it was not deemed requisite.

The receipts on sale of saplings amounted to Rupees 7,067-12-8. To the delay in transport of the saplings by the contractors, and in consequence their arrival at the depôt at a bad season of the year, when the Cutch and Arab traders, who are large purchasers, had, for the most part, left the coast to return to their homes, and to the bulk of the saplings received being of inferior classes, as well as to a number of them not being delivered at the depôt before the close of the year is due to the decrease of Rupees 4,094-5-0 in the revenue of the year as compared with that of the previous year.

SECTION III.

Forest worked under license and voucher system.—None.

SECTION IV.

Yield of forests.—The yield of forests during 1874-75 has been timber removed from forests 15,982 cubic feet—

	RS.	A.	P.
Realizing	7,067	6	10
22,416 saplings (good) realizing	6,926	14	8
1,356 do. (damaged, sold as firewood)	140	14	0
3,838 bamboos realizing	334	7	1
Value on 3,583 bamboos (of the previous year recovered) ...	322	5	8
Total ...	14,792	0	3
And timber felled, cubic feet 31,078	16,755	14	0
Saplings do. of classes 17,462 (exclusive of 4,136, 5th class)	7,100	8	0
Total ...	23,856	6	0

SECTION V.

Financial results.—The total disbursements under all heads amounted to Rs. 25,676-13-2, or Rupees 7,023-2-10 less than the Budget grant for the year. This is accounted for to a saving in the amount sanctioned for Establishment, caused by the absence on leave of the Deputy Conservator, and to a saving in expenditure on plantations.

A sum of Rupees 3,593-11-7, the amount unexpended of the Budget grant (exclusive of Establishment), was transferred as per Board's Order to the Palghaut Range.

The revenue under all heads, amounting to Rupees 14,919-15-2, compares unfavorably, and falls short of that of the previous year by Rupees 9,392-8-4. The several cases which conduced to this decrease in revenue I have already enumerated.

SECTION VI.

General remarks.—A general depression in the local timber market prevailed during the year, owing, it is said, (with regard to teak) to an unprecedented large quantity of Carwar teak having been exposed for sale at the low tariff rate of Rupees 12 per candy (of 12¾ cubic feet), the logs averaging 3 candies and upwards. Most of the large foreign dealers supplied themselves from this source. Logs of the above description usually realize upwards of Rupees 20 per candy in the local market. I omitted to mention the preceding as one of the reasons which contributed towards the decrease in the revenue on teak sold from the Coast Depôt. As regards junglewood, of which large quantities are annually purchased by all Cutch and Arab traders, the demand fell far short of the supply, due to the market to which the logs were consigned, being glutted with the previous year's supplies. This tended to a decline in the rates usually obtained. Benteak,

for which in previous years from Rupees 8 to 10 per candy were easily procured, was exposed for sale at the low rate of Rupees 4 to 4½, notwithstanding which it was difficult to find purchasers.

A case of stealing Government timber was tried by the Sub-Magistrate of the district, and the two delinquents implicated in the theft sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment; they were also concerned in the robbery of some logs, the property of the Nilambur Rajah, and were sentenced to a further period of six months' imprisonment. One of them, I regret to say, was a Gumastah employed in the department who was placed in charge of dragging operations. The man had been some time in the department, and had prior to the theft performed the duties assigned to him in an efficient manner. The convictions will, I think, have a salutary effect in preventing future depredations of Government timber.

The services of the Overseer were dispensed with during the year on account of age and physical incapacity, and a temporary Overseer appointed, who has since, however, obtained another situation.

Fever has, as usual, been prevalent at certain periods of the year, notably at the commencement of the monsoon, and several of the establishment placed *horsde combat* thereby for a few days at a time.

The conduct of the establishment has, during the year under review, given me every satisfaction.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

(Signed) A. W. C. STANBROUGH,

Acting Deputy Conservator.

OPERATIONS.

Operations compared with last years.

Description of Operations.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Explanations.
Teak seedlings planted out... No.	128,000	157,298	
Weeded ... ... Acres.	3,200	3,050	
Hoed ... ... ,,	128	157	
Pruned ... ... ,,	1,600	994	
Felled for fresh planting ... ,,	120	140	
Felled logs of teak and junglewood..	813	678	
Do. floated to Calicut	476	250	* Inclusive of eight teak logs supplied to Department Public Works while in transit to Coast Depôt.
Do. sold in forest depôt ...	132	358	
Saplings felled...	47,592	34,745	
Do. collected	39,632	21,598	
Do. floated to Calicut	12,414	10,601	
Bamboos felled	12,163	† 4,305	† Felled in Government land.
Do. floated to Calicut District..	8,540	‡ 5,313	‡ Inclusive of bamboos felled and purchased by the floating contractors.
Do. felled and sold in Forest Department	400	...	
Fire-tracing 10 feet wide... Miles.	15	17	

Receipts and Disbursements of the current year compared with previous one and the variations explained.

Description of Receipts.	1873-74.			1874-75.			Explanations.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Timber sold in Market Depôt...	9,337	10	9	4,760	13	2	Decrease due to smaller quantity of timber sold.
Saplings do. do. ...	11,162	1	8	6,188	5	0	Decrease due to the greater portion of saplings sold, being of inferior classes, and also to bad state of market at the time of delivery in depôt.
Bamboos do. do. ...	563	1	4	334	7	1	Decrease due to smaller quantity sold.
Timber sold in Forest Depôt...	3,074	2	6	*2,306	9	8	* Only junglewood was sold, whereas previous year several teak logs were sold, and hence decrease.
Saplings do. do. ...	...	...	...	879	7	8	4th-class saplings.
Bamboos (value of the previous years recovered)	...	...	...	322	5	8	
Miscellaneous Receipts	175	7	3	127	14	11	On account of recoveries.
Total ...	24,312	7	6	14,919	15	2	

Disbursements.

Heading.	Description of Charges.	1873-74.			1874-75.			Explanations.
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
I.	Cost of timber operations	4,426	14	10	*4,233	8	1	* Rupees 1,113 of this amount were disbursed to adjust balance of previous year's floating charges. Decrease due to floating operations being on a more limited scale.
II.	Do. collecting minor produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	
III.	Do. forest organization	11	0	0	...	...	...	
IV.	Do. the treatment and creation of forests.	11,434 6	11 6	7 0	11,048	10	1	Decrease due to older plantations not being weeded.
V.	Rent of leased forests..	2,478	8	10	182	0	0	
VI.	Cost of collecting duty on produce, &c. ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
VII.	Works of utility for the development, &c.	992 10	6 0	10 0	730	13	10	
VIII.	Cost of departmental cattle (elephant hire.)	103	0	4	...	...	...	
IX.	Do. do. plant and tolls	536	15	7	211	4	5	Smaller quantity of tools purchased, hence decrease.
X.	Miscellaneous charges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	20,000	0	0	16,406	4	5	
	Establishment and Contengencies	11,942	3	2	9,270	8	9	
	Grand Total ...	31,942	3	2	25,676	13	2	

SECTION III.

Forests worked under licensed and voucher operations.—Nil.

SECTION IV.

Yield of Forests.—The yield of forests during 1874-75 has been timber removed from forests, 15,982 cubic feet—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Realizing	7,067	6	10			
				7,067	6	10
22,416 saplings (good) realizing	6,926	14	8			
1,356 do. (damaged, sold as firewood).	140	14	0			
				7,067	12	8
3,838 bamboos realizing	334	7	1			
Value on 3,583 bamboos (of the previous year) recovered	322	5	8	656	12	9
Total ...	...	...	...	14,792	0	3
And timber felled, cubic feet 31,078	16,755	14	0			
Saplings do. of classes, 17,462 (exclusive of 4,136 5th class)	7,100	8	0			
				23,856	6	0

SECTION V.

Financial Results.

Heading.	Description of Charges.	Amount.	Total
	Expenditure.	RS. A P.	RS. A. P.
	A. Conservancy and Working.		
I.	Cost of timber operations	4,233 8 1	
II.	Cost of collecting minor produce	... ...	
III.	Cost of forest organization	... ...	
IV.	Cost of the treatment and creation of forests	11,048 10 1	
V.	Rent of leased forests...	182 0 0	
VI.	Cost of collecting duty on produce, &c.	... ...	
VII.	Works of utility for the development, &c.	730 13 10	
VIII.	Cost of departmental cattle	... .	
IX.	Cost of departmental Plant and Tools	211 4 5	
X.	Miscellaneous	... ...	
			16,406 4 5
	B. Establishment.		
I.	(2) Pay of Executive Officer	1,473 13 11	
	(*a*) Probationary Assistant Conservator	1,800 0 0	
	(3) Office Establishment	678 3 1	
	(4) Protective Establishment	2,463 0 7	
	(*a*) Timber Depôt and work establishment	936 0 0	
II.	Travelling allowance of the Executive Officer	1,576 7 2	
	(*a*) Probationary Assistant Conservator	308 0 0	
III.	Office Contingencies	35 0 0	
			9,270 8 9
	Total Disbursements during 1874-75 ...	... ...	25,676 13 2
	Receipts by sale of Timber, &c.		
	Logs in Market Depôt 242	4,089 15 0	
	Logs supplied to D. P. W. 8	670 14 2	
	Saplings in Market Depôt 7,758	6,047 7 0	
	Do. do. (as firewood) ... 1,356	140 14 0	
	Bamboos do. do. 3,838	334 7 1	
	Logs in Forest Depôt 358	2,306 9 8	
	Saplings do. 14,658	879 7 8	
	Bamboos, value (of the previous year) ... 3,583	322 5 8	
	Miscellaneous receipts	127 14 11	
			14,919 15 2
	Balance against the forests ...	... ...	10,756 14 0
	Value of stock on hand on 31st March 1874	21,871 13 11	
	Add the stock felled during 1874-75	24,186 2 0	
			46,057 15 11
	Deduct { Timber, &c., sold during 1874-75 ...	14,121 2 1	
	Deduct { Timber supplied to D. P. W.	670 14 2	
			14,792 0 3
	Balance ...	... ...	31,265 15 8
	Deduct—		
	Difference between nominal value and amount realized	... ...	4,944 10 9
	Actual balance remaining on hand on 31st March 1875	... ...	26,321 4 11

Heading.	Description of Charges.	Amount.	Total.
	PARTICULARS OF BALANCE.		
	Stock in Forest Depôt.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	167 logs teak containing cubic feet 7,378	5,533 8 0	
	1 do. blackwood do. 9	6 12 0	
	393 do. karrimurda do. 18,652	9,326 0 0	
	109 do. benteak do. 5,039	1,889 10 0	
	17,462 saplings (of classes)	7,100 8 0	
			23,856 6 0
	Stock in possession of the Contractors.		
	142 logs teak containing (about) C. Ft. 2,840 ...	2,130 0 0	
	1 do. blackwood do. do. 20 ...	15 0 0	
	1,152 saplings	150 0 0	
			2,295 0 0
	Stock in the Market Depôt.		
	1,487 saplings	77 2 0	
	1,475 bamboos	92 12 11	
			169 14 11
	Grand Total ...	...	26,321 4 11

NILAMBUR,
25th May 1875.

(Signed) A. W. C. STANBROUGH,
Acting Deputy Conservator.

[ENCLOSURE 2.]

DEPUTY CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE,
MANANTODDY, *16th June* 1875,

No. 1.

From

A. W. PEET, ESQ.,
Deputy Conservator of Wynaad Forests,

To

W. LOGAN, ESQ.,
Acting Collector of Malabar, Calicut.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Administration Report on the Wynaad Forests for the official year ending on March 31st 1875.

SECTION I.

Inspection tour of the officer in charge.—Early in April out in the Trinhully Valley direction. Up the valley itself no workable forest. Large portion sold for coffee estates. The Trinhully land escheated from the pagoda at the time of the Paychee Rajah's rebellion. A few cardamoms in the heavy forest here.

Out in the middle of the month to the cardamom ground lying between Peria and Carote. This tract will be referred to in Section VI. under the heading "Forest Produce."

Towards the end of the month, out to the Codracote Division, to look after the work of the two elephants lent by the Commissariat. The elephants were at work about a month, too short a time for admitting of general deductions as to extent of their usefulness.

May.—Out early in May to look over a piece of land near Sultan's Battery applied for as a coffee estate. The land formed part of the Government Forest, but not part of the old reserve, as demarcated by Lieutenant Fullerton. This description of land used formerly to be under the

sole control of the Revenue authorities, not under the Forest Officer; but since the reorganization scheme, the extent of the Forest Officer's duties seems rather undefined.

Later in the month inspected the Gundry Depôt.

June.—Went to Ootacamund to meet the Acting Inspector.

Floating from Gundry to Hirnandy from the middle of the month.

July.—Out in the cardamom forests for about half the month. Heavy monsoon and innumerable leeches. There was a good show of cardamoms at this time, but no large quantity ripened.

August.—Went down to Tellicherry to look after the timber in depôt. Towards the end of the month out to Rampoor on the north-east frontier of Wynaad. The boundary question at this point will be referred to in Section VI.

September.—Through the Chedleth Forests in the beginning of the month; out to Codracote towards the end.

October.—Worked at the boundaries of the Padry and Pulpulli Temple Forests preparatory to the survey. Went to Mysore towards the end of the month to engage a contractor for carting.

November.—Return journey from Mysore. Cardamom-picking commenced. Engaged on the boundary question of Padry and Pulpulli, the demarcation of which was commenced by the Revenue Survey this month. Towards the end of the month met the Acting Inspector, and went through the forests with him.

December.—Went to Carote and Coonjote to see after the cardamom crop. In the middle of the month went to the Codracote Division to look after the carting operations.

January 1875.—Out with the Deputy Collector to meet the Government Geologist, and inspect the piece of land near Sultan's Battery applied for as a coffee estate. A pronounced quartz reef seen there. Engaged for the rest of the month in assisting the Surveyor, and measuring timber at Chedleth.

February.—Out to Sultan's Battery to meet Executive Engineer; to Coonjabetta to meet Collector. Out to Codracote towards end of month.

March.—Out to Codracote to look after work of elephants; to Padry with the Deputy Collector to look over disputed land. The dispute in question is a serious one, and will be adverted to in Section VI. under "Boundaries." Went to Padry a second time to examine the demarcation work.

SECTION II.-A.

Reserved Forests.

Operations and contemplated operations, Carting.—The Wynaad carting season is, roughly speaking, from the beginning of November to the beginning of June. As, however, there are no carts belonging to the Forest Department, the question of transport is one of the most difficult questions with which it is necessary to deal. The contractor for last year failed for a considerable amount of money, and consequently left off carting. Thus there was scarcely any work done from November 1873 till October 1874, for, notwithstanding all endeavours, no contractor would come forward till this latter date. It is easy enough to find contractors from Mysore, if they can do the whole of the timber operations along a high road, and if they can find a good market for grain near the forest; for they simply take timber as return loads, their chief traffic being grain. Such is the case with Mudumalai. In the case of Wynaad, however, the timber is carted to a depôt near the forest, whence it is floated during the rains. In this case the whole of the remuneration to the merchant must be derived from the price paid for carting timber, except such as he can get clandestinely by smuggling forest produce into Mysore. There is little doubt that the possibility of smuggling without risk of detection such produce as myrabolams and soap-nuts tends to induce contractors to come forward, who would otherwise not come forward at all. About twenty carts worked departmentally would have done more work than has been done all the year by the contractor.

Floating.—The quantity of timber floated during last monsoon was far less than the quantity ready. The excuse always put forward by the contractor is that a large portion of the timber in depôt is insufficiently seasoned. Unless satisfactory work is shown early in the monsoon, the floating will be conducted departmentally, and no contractor employed henceforward.

Works for reproduction of stock.—An experiment has been made in the Chedleth Forests, over about 20 acres, to reproduce teak naturally by thinning out jungle trees and undergrowth, so as to give the young teak the light necessary for its germination and development. A certain proportion of plants have already sprung up. Fire has been kept out of a considerable portion of the Chedleth Forests this year.

Communications.—A teak hut for the Codracote Forests is nearly completed. An attempt will be made to erect log-huts for the peons and coolies, if sufficient funds are allowed, before next fever season.

Contemplated operations.—It is proposed to defer all operations, except those of bringing to market timber already felled, until the boundaries are accurately surveyed.

B. Fuel Reserves.—None.

C. Plantations.—None. It has been held advisable to refrain from plantations until the boundaries are accurately settled, and until the forest has been properly mapped out.

SECTION III.

License and voucher operations.—The forest is worked departmentally, but license and voucher operations might well be re-introduced for tracts of forest, such as those mentioned in Section I., which were formerly under the control of the Revenue Officers, and which contain chiefly inferior kinds of timber.

SECTION IV.

Expenditure on felling, carting, &c.—Felling costs 9 pies a cubic foot. The amount actually felled during the year was 4,571 cubic feet at Chedleth, and 7,107½ cubic feet in the Codracote Division. The total due for felling was, therefore, Rupees 547-6-5, while the total paid was Rupees 767. Therefore, there is an outstanding under this head of Rupees 219-9-7.

(II.) The amount carted and floated was—

	RS.	A.	P.
From Chedleth to Gundry, 2,496¾ cubic feet, at Annas 3-3 a cubic foot	507	2	5
From Gundry to Mysore, 3,688 cubic feet, at Annas 2-6 a cubic foot	576	4	0
From Hirnandy to Mysore, 929¼ cubic feet, at Annas 1-6 a cubic foot	87	1	10
From Codracote to Manantoddy, 2,625½ cubic feet, at Annas 3 a cubic foot	492	4	6
Total Due ...	1,662	12	9

The amount actually paid for carting and floating was Rupees 970-9-5, leaving a balance of Rupees 692-3-4 overworked by a contractor who owed the department money for non-delivery of timber in 1873-74.

C. Timber floated.—From Gundry to Hirnandy, 3,688 cubic feet floated.

D. Timber sold—

	RS.	A.	P.
Timber and bamboos	1,591	8	2
Confiscated timber	6	0	0
Timber sold to Department Public Works	4,004	4	2
Total ...	5,601	12	4

SECTION V.

Financial Results.

Expenditure.

	RS.	A.	P.
Conservancy and Working	3,671	9	0
Establishment...	7,233	3	5
Contingencies	43	4	0
Total ...	10,948	0	5

Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.
Timber and bamboos	1,591	8	2
Confiscated timber	6	0	0
Other minor produce	579	15	6
Fines and forfeitures	37	9	0
Refunds to the department	80	4	7
Other sources	645	12	0
Timber to Department Public Works	4,004	4	2
Total ...	6,944	12	5

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.

Boundaries.—In August, as stated in Section I, a visit was paid to Rampoor. It was here found that the boundaries of Mysore had been very largely advanced since the time of the Trignometrical Survey. Inquiries made subsequently show that Dr. Cleghorn, formerly Conservator at Madras, recommended in his letter No. 537, of the 7th February 1859, from Vizagapatam, that an extensive tract should be given over to Mysore. Boundary stones are laid down, and the Revenue Survey will determine whether they are laid down according to agreement. The tract given over seems to have been very much under-estimated. Two thousand acres are talked of in one report of an officer in charge of Wynaad, and some maps made subsequently, as, for instance, that by Lieutenant Fullerton, ignore the cession altogether. The extent of the land ceded is rather over than under 20 square miles. The boundary proposed by Dr. Cleghorn was sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

The boundary from Rampoor westwards to the Shegabetta tree is thus settled. From the Shegabetta tree to the junction of the Mavinahulla and the Cannagalhulla and up to the Cubbony river the boundary is settled by G. O. of the 24th April 1868, No. 103.

In the Codracote Forests the boundary agreed to on the east, from Moogudu to the bridge at Bavally, is that laid down in the Trignometrical Survey (*vide* G. O., No. 1,749, of the 8th July 1862.) The boundary on the Coorg frontier was settled, but whether definitely or not is uncertain. By the present boundary Wynaad has lost land as usual. In this case a considerable portion of the Wynaad water-shed has been incorporated in Coorg.

None of other boundaries of the Wynaad Forests are properly settled.

The Survey party this year completed the demarcation and survey of the boundaries of the Padry Private Forest and of the Pulpulli Temple Forest. There are disputes about the boundary on the part of the temple trustees; but, as the Survey party merely followed the boundaries laid down by Lieutenant Fullerton in 1867, boundaries which were pointed out to Colonel Gib and the Tahsildar in 1864 by the temple trustees themselves, their objections are probably raised simply because the Pulpulli Forests are being felled out, and they wish to encroach on the adjacent

Government property. A more serious question has lately been raised. The whole of the land between the Moondun Tod and the Kadiman Tod (the latter stream forming the western boundary of Pulpulli) has been claimed by the Pankum and Velyam, both pagodas, under the plea of a grant from the Kotcote Rajah. The case is not yet settled; but, as Government has been in possession at least since 1867, it should rest with the pagoda trustees to make out their title. The Survey party will recommence work in September.

Forest produce.—The chief produce in the deciduous forest consists of myrabolams, soap-nuts, and saffron, and in the heavy forest of cardamons. The Forest Department is not allowed to reserve the rights of gathering produce, and therefore has to compete in the character of a simple merchant with hundreds of other merchants. Its chances of making much revenue from forest produce are therefore small. The cardamom monopoly, held by Government up to the year 1862, has been done away with. This year there were no bidders for the right of gathering cardamoms in the Government Forests about Carote and Coonjote; and therefore they were gathered departmentally. The result was not satisfactory. The crop that promised well early in the season was not a good one; but extensive and organized robbery caused the extreme paucity of the outturn. The whole of the cardamom hills were overrun with Moplahs who encamped themselves in every direction for coffee-picking and cardamom-stealing. This year the co-operation of the police will be much needed, and powers to search the travelling Moplahs' baskets. There are numerous coffee estates on the Government hills in this direction, most of which are said to have been made before the land was declared escheat by Government. The Survey party will, it is hoped, be able to commence work here during 1875-76, for a strict survey alone will enable Government to check the irrepressible Moplah.

Free passes.—None have been issued hitherto.

Health of the establishment.—The year has been peculiarly unhealthy. On more than one occasion the whole establishment has been prostrated with fever; and since December attacks have been incessant.

No deaths.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. W. PEET,
Deputy Conservator.

[ENCLOSURE 3.]

No. 333.

Forest Report.

I. (*b*). The Chenat Nair Forest has been visited on several occasions. It has not been worked for some years past, and the object of inspection was to make myself acquainted with its circumstances and to see that no illicit felling went on. It is proposed to mark and sell a quantity of ripe timber in the course of the current year under a license system. As the forest is close to Palghaut, I visited the portions and returned the same day.

The Pulampara Fuel Reserve has been very often visited by me and also by the Tahsildar. It is a compact block, and the whole has been repeatedly inspected by me; about half of it was bought in July, and has therefore not yet been a year in my charge. The former occupant managed it with care and judgment as a plantation of teak saplings, and it is therefore in very good order.

The older portion has been reserved now for two years. It had been sadly hacked and wasted, but the young seedlings have sprang up abundantly in every direction. In the beginning

of 1874 the greater part of it was burnt, and a large portion was burnt again this year. The grass had been eaten down by cattle, and so the fire got no great strength I went over the whole of the burnt portion very carefully a few days after the fire, and examined many of the scorched seedlings. I am glad to report that the outer bark only was scorched, and that there was a certain amount of sap still under the bark, which led me to hope that no real damage was done. I will visit the place again in a few days, by which time the young buds will be opening, and will then be able to make a separate report on the effects of the fire.

On the whole, I may say that I have observed great improvement in the old portion of the reserve since May 1874 when I first became acquainted with it.

II. *A.*—The Reserved Chenat Nair Forest is not worked.

The disbursements were Rupees 33-4-0 for survey; the receipts were Rupees 11-6-6 from the sale of confiscated timber.

B. Fuel Reserves—The disbursement were Rupees 1,066-12-0, while the receipts were only Rupees 250, and a refund of Annas 15-2.

C. Plantations.—Nochipully, Puliampully, and Olavacode have been struck out of the account. The two former are now an integral portion of the Chenat Nair Forest, and the latter is a bit of waste land near the Palghaut Railway Station. The accounts for these plantations are therefore closed. The last was never taken in hand at all.

III.—Blank.

IV.—Blank.

V. *Financial results.*—The total receipt in the year is Rupees 262-5-8, while the expenditure, including the establishment's pay, is Rupees 2,908-5-2, and the result is, therefore, an excess expenditure of Rupees 2,645-15-6.

VI. *General remarks*—The Pulampara Reserve has been divided into blocks by lanes in the jungle which also act as inspection path. Without such lanes, a great portion could scarcely be visited or inspected. A good deal has been done in thinning out the stunted and twisted teak which interfered with promising young trees, but much remains to be done before the whole will be in even fair order. This remark applies only to the old portion. The new portion is already in good order. The whole reserve comes under the south-west monsoon, and the growth of young trees from May to November is surprising. In a few years the parts not covered with teak will be impenetrable. The northern side of the Walliar Railway Station, where a couple of acres have been fenced in for some years, shows what the reserve is capable of. The conduct of subordinate officers has been generally good. In August Mr. Lloyd was reinstated as Overseer, the former Overseer, Govindaraju Mudelly, reverting to Mettapolliem Range.

Mr. Lloyd's health has not been good, but that is probably due more to habits of intemperance than to the unhealthiness of the country.

There have been four prosecutions for stealing wood, of which all resulted in conviction.

The people here have no particular feeling regarding the forest administration.

All the forests have been private property, and the Government has only stepped into the shoes of a native land-lord, and the native land-lords are strict enough in keeping their jungles for their own profit.

PALGHAUT,
26th May 1875.

(Signed) H T. KNOX,
Acting Head Assistant Collector.

ORDER THEREON, 2nd June 1876, No. 735.

HIS Grace the Governor in Council has perused with much interest the reports on the forest operations in the various districts of the Presidency during the year 1874-75.

2. The Government are glad to find from these reports that though financial returns cannot be looked for, for some years to come, real progress has been made in the management of most of the forests and plantations, and that the officers of the department have generally performed their duties with intelligence and zeal.

3. The Government have, for various cogent reasons, deemed it desirable to place the department on a new footing as regards the Revenue-officials, but they are assured that the experience gained by some of these officers and the interest in forest administration it has aroused in others will be of great service to the State, and although the direct executive management will, for the future, be departmental, the Government still look to the Revenue-officials of all ranks to aid the forest officials in performance of duties which can hardly be successfully executed without their sympathy and co-operation.

4. The Government observe that the further acquisition of reserves is frequently mentioned in these papers, and has been considerable ; but the processes by which the acquisition has been effected, the nature of the inquiry into rights, and the proof of their non-existence or otherwise,—a most important social and political consideration,—have not been alluded to either by the Board, Collectors, or Forest officers. The Government note the absence of such information with surprise, and direct that in future Administration Reports the history of all forest acquisitions during the year be briefly given. The matters referred to by the Board in paragraphs 44, 51, 54, 55, and 59 of their review will receive the especial and careful attention of the Conservator.

5. The Conservator is directed to forward, as soon as practicable, the map called for in G.O., 16th April 1872, No. 609. Meanwhile, he will explain the delay in complying with the order of Government.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT,

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR

1875-76.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.
1877.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR 1875-76.

Letter from Lieut.-Colonel R. H. BEDDOME, Conservator of Forests, to the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAEL, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Ootacamund, dated Tinnevelly, 31st August 1876, No. 1,108-A:—

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of the Forest Department in this Presidency for 1875-76.

2. SECTION I.—*Inspection Tour of the Conservator of Forests and the Forest Officers in executive charge.*—After an absence in England of twenty-three months on furlough, I returned to Madras and took charge of my office from Captain Walker on the 23rd December 1875.

3. Inspection tours were limited. Captain Walker, as Acting Inspector, does not appear to have made any inspection tours, but on the 20th of September he proceeded to Simla to attend the Forest Conference, not returning to Madras until the 20th of November. On the Conservator's rejoining, he was detained in Madras on the Forest Act Committees until the 17th of February, but towards the end of that month he proceeded to Wynaad, in the inspection of which division he was engaged till the 21st of March.

4. Since the close of the official year the Conservator has been fully employed in inspection work.

5. Forest officers appear to have made sufficient journeys within their ranges, and the subjoined statement shows the number of days they were absent from head-quarters on inspection duty, and other special work they had to attend to:—

Name of Officer.	Division.	No. of Days absent from Head-quarters.	Remarks.
Mr. N. A Roupell, Acting Principals. Assistant Collector	Golgondah	No tour made.	
Mr. MacCally	Gumsur and Surada..	109	
„ Yarde	Cuddapah	182	
„ Boileau	Kurnool ..	268	
„ Williams	Kurnool ..	* 27	* Mr. Williams took charge in January.
„ Sheffield..	North Arcot ..	190	
„ Wooldridge	South Arcot ..	131	
„ Hadfield	Trichinopoly ..	† 180	† The number of days absent from head-quarters are not stated. It is stated simply that Mr. Hadfield was out into the district for six months.
„ Brougham	Madura	120	
„ Hayne	Tinnevelly	192	These officers were, in addition to their legitimate work, engaged in boundary settlement.
„ Douglas	South Coimbatore ..	157	
„ Morgan	North Coimbatore ..	295	
Major Jago	Nilgiris	Not known.	
Mahomed Ali Sahib	Salem	187	
Mr. J. W. Cherry	South Canara	165	Engaged in the settlement of forests in his division.
„ J. Ferguson	Nellambur	‡ 87	‡ Lives in the midst of his plantations and work.
„ Peet	Wynaad	Not known.	Attended the Forest Bill Committee at Madras.
„ E. J. Sewell, Acting Head Assistant Collector	Palghaut	Not known.	

6. SECTION II. A—*Reserved Forests.*—The area of the forests conserved cannot be ascertained until survey and demarcation take place. The figures given in the Board's review on the administration of forests for 1874-75, as being the approximate area of the tracts under conservancy, will be adopted until they are surveyed and mapped. I have, in my Circular No. 2, dated 7th January 1876, instructed all forest officers to prepare a map or maps of their division, which will not only facilitate the work of survey and demarcation, but will also show the position of all Government forest tracts, private forests, plantations, fuel reserves, rivers, principal towns, &c. The officer in charge of Golgondah forests, the Deputy Conservator of Wynaad and South Coimbatore state that no attempt can be made for the preparation of forest maps till the forest tracts are fully surveyed and demarcated. The Deputy Conservator of South Canara would defer the work till the settlement is made. For North Coimbatore, Salem, South Arcot, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Nellambur, and Palghaut, the maps are either finished or under preparation.

7. The accompanying Statements, Nos. 1 and 2, show the quantity and value of timber, &c., felled and sold by departmental agency during the year under review. The subjoined abstract shows the results in comparison with the figures of 1874-75 :—

—		Timber, &c., felled.				Timber, &c., sold.			
		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76	1874-75	1875-76.	1874-75	1875-76.
				RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.
Teakwood in	Cubic feet.	56,080	1,50,769	31,476	37,247	80,516	65,463	69,746	87,818
	Logs ..	12							
Ebony or Blackwood	Cubic feet.	427	899	303	755	287	230	301	237
Rosewood	Do.	1,200	6,156	576	4,217	7	147	14	204
Sandalwood	Maunds ..	10,641	12,381	19,951	22,377	10,902	13,887	45,163	71,774
Red Saunder Roots or Posts.	Cubic feet.	..	12	3,833	3,555	193	..	24,385	..
	Maunds ..	35,736	29,824			1,32,505			
Other junglewood used as timber	Cart-loads.	1,485	64,350	38,102	21,503	13,929	33,167	9,191	20,305
	Cubic feet.	71,191							
	Logs ..	38							
Railway fuel, firewood ..	Tons ..	326	2,226	517	3,838	1,479	1,370	8,124	5,051
	Cart-loads.	88	Lots 66						
Charcoal	Tons ..	..	229	..	852	..	229	..	852
Bamboos	Cart-loads.	157	892½	816	3,680	190	1,535	2,419	5,770
	No. ..	4,400	8,144			11,321	11,533		
Saplings	No. ..	21,598	21,250	7,101	8,920	23,772	19,346	7,219	10,228
Forest-produce	Maunds ..	1,326	3,870	617	2,686	761	4,852	599	3,965
	Tholams ..	..	..			..	41		
Total ..		..	..	1,03,292	1,09,630	..	..	1,67,161	2,06,704

8. *Departmental felling.*—From the above it will be seen that a very large quantity of teak has been felled during the year, though there is no corresponding increase in the valuation of this article. The main increase, which is in Anamallai, is nominal: 623 trees containing 178,754 cubic feet having been felled and lopped and left in the forest to season, but not converted, so that only the actual working expenses, which amounted to Rupees 5,930, are set against them without even adding the seigniorage value, &c.

9. The increase in the quantity of rosewood felled is in North Coimbatore, where a contractor has been engaged to prepare a large stock of this timber which is said to meet with a ready market in Calicut.

10. The cause of feeling a larger quantity of sandalwood than that of the previous year is attributable to the great demand there is for this produce and the consequent high rates at which it is sold; it is feared, however, that there has been a too heavy drain put on this valuable product.

11. Owing to less demand for redwood posts and roots a lesser quantity was felled during the year. The valuation of junglewood does not bear a correct proportion to the results of the previous year. It is due to wood of different quality and descriptions having been felled and valued at different rates, and to timber felled in South Canara and Nellambur being valued at less rates. To meet the growing demand of the Railway Companies, firewood was felled in larger quantities than in the previous year. The increase in the quantity and value of other forest produce being small, no remark is called for.

12. *Departmental sales.*—Although no redwood has been sold during the year under review, the sales on the whole show an increase as compared with those of 1874-75.

13. In Mudumallai, a large quantity of teak was sold for Rupees 53,650; the increase is owing to wood having been sold at Mysore at favorable rates, and a large supply having been made to the Department of Public Works. The other important cause for increase in the sales is the high rates at which sandalwood has been sold.

14. The increase in the quantity and value of junglewood sold during the year is in the Salem and South Canara forests, where no sales appear under this head in the accounts of 1874-75.

15. Out of a large quantity of fuel supplied to the Railway Company and to the Central Jail at Coimbatore from the North Coimbatore Division only a small quantity was paid for, which alone was exhibited in the accounts; hence the decrease in the quantity of fuel sold during the year. The decrease in value is caused by the sale of decayed firewood in South Arcot at an average rate of 1 Rupee per ton.

16. The increase in the sale of saplings is owing to that produce having been felled and floated to Calicut depôt early in the season, and the Kutch and Arab traders having bought them at favorable rates.

17. The departmental collection and sale of cardamoms in Wynaad have caused the increase in the receipts from minor forest produce.

	Supplied to Public Works and other Departments.	Sold to Public.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1874-75 ..	25,469	1,41,692	1,67,161
1875-76 ...	59,598	1,47,106	2,06,704

18. *Supply to the Public Works and other Departments.*—There is a large increase in the value of timber supplied* to the Department of Public Works and other Public Departments as compared with the results of the previous year, and the details thereof are as shown below:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
	RS.	RS.
Gumsur	658	1,054
Kurnool	10	...
North Arcot	297	604
Madura	109	25
South Coimbatore (Anamallais)	6,723	15,762
Collegal	...	325
Sathiamungalam	77	140
Mudumallai...	9,132	38,128
Salem	750	253
South Canara	3,709	952
Wynaad	4,004	1,628
Nellambur	...	727
Total ...	25,469	59,598

19. From the above it will be observed that the principal increase is in the ranges of Anamallai and Mudumallai.

20. No reasons are assigned by the Deputy Conservator for increase in the quantity of timber supplied to the Department of Public Works in the Mudumallai range. It is evidently due to a large demand for barracks and other works on the Nilgiris.

21. SECTION II. B—*Fuel Reserves.*—The accompanying Statement, No. 3, shows the area, expenditure, and receipts of each reserve. The following is an abstract of it :—

No.	Divisions.	Area in Acres. 1874-75. According to the Administration Report.	Area in Acres. 1874-75. According to Special Report.	Area in Acres. 1874-75. Difference.	Area in Acres. 1875-76	Charges. During the Year 1874-75. According to the Administration Report.	Charges. During the Year 1874-75. According to the Special Report.	Charges. During the Year 1874-75. Difference.	Charges. During the Year 1875-76	Charges. Up to the end of the Year	Receipts. During the Year 1874-75. According to the Administration Report	Receipts. During the Year 1874-75. According to the Special Report	Receipts. During the Year 1874-75. Difference.	Receipts. During the Year 1875-76.	Receipts. Up to the end of the Year.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Cuddapah	15,830	16,830	+1,000	16,830	14,554	14,555	+ 1	7,147	25,020	.	..	.	..	..
2	North Arcot	6,400	6,400	..	6,400	522	522	.	203	5,913	..	..	..	..	..
3	South Arcot	40,550	40,550	..	65,140	2,490	2,491	+ 1	4,167	13,272	335	334	— 1	563	1,247
4	Trichinopoly	1,267	2,722	+1,455	3,677	1,405	1,854	+ 449	2,262	7,570	539	539	..	161	1,767
5	Madura	10,240	Not given.	—10,240	Not given.	101	..	— 101	450	450	.	..	..	..	..
6	Tinnevelly	5,570	5,567	— 3	5,527	2,580	2,575	— 5	2,697	8,467	406	377	— 29	1,376	1,732
7	North Coimbatore. Mettapolliem	12,160	12,160	..	12,160	96	96	..	81	2,238	70	70	..	..	70
	North Coimbatore. Bolumputty.	1,010	1,010	..	1,010	866	866	..	91	13,938	300	299	— 1	278	1,10$_5$
8	Salem	16,804	19,369	+2,565	19,369	3,534	4,298	+ 764	2,638	22,002	581	581	..	1,472	2,16$_1$
9	Palghaut	4,002	4,002¼	+ ¼	4,002¼	1,040	22,277	+21,237	1,060	48,061	250	250	..	1,353	1,603
	Total ..	113,833	108,610¼	— 5,222¾	134,315¼	27,188	49,534	+22,346	20,796	1,46,931	2.481	2,450	— 31	5,203	9,685

22. *Cuddapah.*—There are eight fuel reserves in this district whose area is estimated to be 16,830 acres. A sum of Rupees 5,751 has been spent in fencing the Nakanapully Reserve No. VIII. This is a heavy charge, but if the fence is really permanent, it may be justified. The question of fencing in the different divisions requires careful scrutiny by the Conservator, and will receive his attention during his tours. Much money appears to have been spent lately in putting up fences where they were not authorised, and in constructing such as have no chance of lasting more than one or two seasons. These reserves contain fuel-yielding trees of different descriptions, and some of them are ready for felling over.

23. *North Arcot.*—Nothing has been done in Amboor, as the enclosure of the tract has not been as yet sanctioned, pending settlement of rights of the villagers in the vicinity. The Mamandoor reserve, which is interspersed with redwood trees of luxuriant growth, contains also fuel-yielding trees which can be felled in a short time.

24. *South Arcot.*—During the year under review the cusbah reserve was extended by 1,550 acres. It is so called because it is intended for timber as well as for fuel for general supply. The rights of the people in the surrounding villages to pasturage and collection of brushwood in it are upheld.

25. The chief works done in the reserves were the putting up of thorn fences, clearing patrol and demarcation lines, and sowing seeds of different descriptions in bare places, &c. The reserves are not yet fully surveyed, but the boundaries are roughly demarcated and partly fenced.

26. *Madura.*—The Alageri Covil reserve and the Adensoth or Valasakani reserve, which appear in the report for 1874-75, have been given up: the former because, besides tamarind trees which should not be felled, and Portium trees, quite unfit for fuel, it contains nothing but scrub and small shrubs; and the latter, because it coutains chiefly scrub and shrubs which do not grow to the size required for railway fuel. Five other reserves have been selected instead; these are all good fuel-jungle, chiefly *Albizzia amara*, *Acacia planifrons*, *Canthium didymum*, *Cassia Roxburghii*, and *Wrightia tinctoria*, the greater portion of which are ready to be felled.

27. In addition to these tracts fifty-five tank-beds were formally handed over to the Deputy Conservator by the Revenue Department. The Deputy Conservator believes that the average annual yield will be twenty tons per tank. He reports that villagers who possess cultivable lands under these tank-beds complain that the growth of Babul tree affects the soil of their lands. A similar objection appears to have been started by certain villagers in Tinnevelly as per paragraph 17 of the Board's review on the Forest Report for 1874-75. The Collector of Tinnevelly thereupon ordered the Forest Department not to plant the deep beds of tanks with Babul. The Collector of Madura states that inquiries on the subject are being made in communication with the Collector of Tinnevelly, and remarks that when the ryots themselves were allowed to take trees from the tank-beds before their reservation, no such objection was ever made. Mr. Brougham also doubts whether the Babul is adapted for railway fuel, as it is apt to corrode iron, but the railway officers have always stated as yet that it is one of the best fuels for their purpose.

28. *Trichinopoly.*—During the year under review a reserve called Tuvagudi was added to the list.

29. *Tinnevelly.*—Out of the total area of the reserves in this district, which amounts to 5,526 acres, only 3,634 are cultivated; 1,117 acres were dibbled with seed, which proved a failure owing to unfavorable weather. The Collector of Tinnevelly remarks that these fuel reserves are a complete failure, and would not advise any further investment of capital on them. The Conservator will make a full report on them separately in his inspection report of the Tinnevelly forests.

30. *North Coimbatore.*—The Deputy Conservator reports that the soil of Mettapoliem reserves is barren and stony, and the reproduction very slow; there is also a total absence of water for nine months. He is of opinion that exclusion of cattle will effect the stocking of all bare places. The Conservator has lately inspected and reported on these tracts; it is very doubtful whether they should be kept up as reserves. During the year under review fire entered the Sholakurray reserve; little damage, however, was done.

31. *Salem.*—There are eleven reserves in this division, comprising a roughly estimated area of 19,369 acres; these reserves have not yet been surveyed, though a commencement was made in that direction. The chief work done was replacing casualties, keeping up the fencing with bush, thorns, and rough stone walls wherever necessary, and preventing the entry of fire and cattle. It is stated that trees that had been coppiced in the A Reserve are growing very freely from the stool.

32. *Palghaut.*—Walliar fuel-reserve, whose area is about 4,000 acres, is composed of two blocks bought in successive years. As an experiment to ascertain whether wire fencing will pay or not, it is proposed to fence a portion of the reserve and compare the results with the yield of the remainder of the block.

33. In Salem, according to experiments made by the Acting Assistant Conservator, the yield per acre is estimated at one-third of a ton per annum calculating fifteen years to be the period of reproduction of trees in these reserves. From experiments in North Arcot the Deputy Conservator states that one ton in fenced reserves and half a ton in open fuel tracts will be the yield per acre for each year, and the Deputy Conservator of Cuddapah calculates one ton in his reserves Some experimental fellings of firewood were carried on in certain reserves in South Arcot, and the yield amounted to twelve tons per acre; the period of reproduction has not been stated. The Deputy Conservator of Tinnevelly reports that when he felled 3 acres of his tank-bed reserves, he found ten tons to be the yield per acre. Assuming eight years to be the period of reproduction for Babul, which is the principal tree growing in these reserves, the yield per acre is 1¼ ton per annum; these reserves, however, are not fully stocked, and have not been very long under reservation.

34. As was observed in my letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 24th June 1876, No. 906, the figures given in the administration report differ in a few cases from those entered in the special report on fuel reserves and plantations. I have in this report adopted the figures according to the special report to secure uniformity. As directed by the Board in paragraph 26 of their report on the administration of the Forest Department for 1873-74, I shall ascertain personally,

during my inspection tour, the correctness of the figures entered by forest officers in their special statements for fuel reserves and plantations, and be able to submit accurate statements next year, reporting at the same time the future expenditure for each reserve and plantations, the probable yield per annum, and the number of years within which the yield is likely to commence.

35. The total acreage of these reserves as compared with that of 1874 75, as per administration report, shows a net increase of 20,238¼ acres. This is principally in South Arcot, where the Thenmallai forest, which is about 36 square miles, was made into a reserve and added to the list. The total receipts* and expenditure during the year compare favorably with those of 1874-75. Till the fuel reserves have been thoroughly inspected, it is not possible to state their present and prospective value; it is feared that many tracts quite unfit for the purpose have been taken up. There is no doubt, however, that many will be valuable acquisitions to the State hereafter, as the Railway Companies will be much dependent on these reserves for their future supply of firewood.

			Receipts. RS	Charges. RS.
*1874-75	...	..	2,481	27,188
1875-76	...	...	5,182	20,712

36. SECTION II C.—*Plantations.*—The accompanying Statement, No. 4, shows in detail the acreage, charges, and receipts of each plantation; the following is its abstract :—

Divisions.	Description of Trees.	Number of Plantations. 1874-75.	Number of Plantations. 1875-76.	Area in Acres. 1874-75. As per Annual Report.	1874-75. As per Special Report. Planted.	1874-75. As per Special Report. Unplanted.	1874-75. As per Special Report. Total.	1874-75. Difference.	1875-76. Planted.	1875-76. Unplanted.	1875-76. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Gumsur and Surada	Teak..	1	1	3½	..	..	..	— 3½	3½	..	3½
Cuddapah	Babul, Albizzia Lebbek	5	5	1,728	892	836	1,728	..	976	752	1,728
Bellary	.. ..	1	..	404¼	..	..	..	— 404¼	..	..	..
Kurnool	.. ..	2	..	15½	..	..	..	— 15½	..	..	..
North Arcot	Casuarina, &c.	9	9	1,345	985	566	1,551	+ 206	995	556	1,551
South Arcot	Twenty-eight different species of trees	3	12	17	8¼	8¼	17	..	569¼	2,980¼	3,549¾
Trichinopoly	Casuarina, Babul, and Melia Azadirachta ..	11	13	517	372¾	1,235	1,607¾	+ 1,090¾	667¼	1,084¼	1,752¼
Madura	Teak, Babul, &c.	4	4	76	80	283	363	+ 287	80½	283	368½
South Coimbatore.—Anamalai ..	Teak, &c.	3	3	19½	17	2	19	— ½	17	2	19
North Coimbatore. Sathiamungalam ..	Sandalwood..	2	1	73	73	496	569	+ 496	80	489	569
North Coimbatore. Bhowany	Firewood (name not given)	1	1	Sq. yds. 64	..	..	..	—Sq. 64	Sq. yds. 64	..	Sq. yds. 64
North Coimbatore. Collegal	Sandalwood..	1	1	Acres 64	64	992	1,078	+ 992	Acres 64	..	Acres 64
North Coimbatore. Mettapolliem	Mahogany	1	1	6	..	..	..	— 6	6	..	6
Nilgiris. Mudumalai	Teak..	2	2	86	86	992	1,078	+ 992	101	977	1,078
Nilgiris. Seegur	Sandalwood..	1	1	25	20	..	20	— 5	23	..	23
Nilgiris. Ootacamund and Coonoor	Australian Eucalyptus and Acacias	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	1,039	..	1,039
Salem	Teak, Sandalwood, &c.	5	2	34½	2½	8	10½	— 94	5	4½	9½
	Add expenditure on Shervaroy Hill, Goondoor, and Pachur plantations..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	29
South Canara	Teak..	1	1	85	85	..	85	..	109	..	109
Malabar. Nellumbur	.. ..	2	..	3,220	3,063	427	3,490	+ 270	3,188	302	3,490
Malabar. Palghaut	.. ..	..	..	181¼	..	..	..	— 181¼	..	..	..
Malabar. Wynaad..	.. ..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	56	78	Acres 7,901 and Sq. yds. 64	5,748½	5,845¾	11,594¼	+ 3,693¼ and —Sq. yds. 64	7,952⅝ Sq. yds. 64	7,430⅝ ..	15,383⅝ and Sq. yds. 64

Divisions.	Description of Trees.	Cost: During the Years 1874-75. As per Annual Report	Cost: During the Years 1874-75. As per Special Report.	Cost: During the Years 1874-75. Difference.	Cost: During the Years 1875-76.	Cost: Up to the end of the year 1875-76.	Receipts: During the Years 1874-75. As per Annual Report	Receipts: During the Years 1874-75. As per Special Report.	Receipts: During the Years 1874-75. Difference.	Receipts: During the Years 1875-76.	Receipts: Up to the end of the year 1875-76.	Remarks.
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	
Gumsur and Surada	Teak	36	.	— 36	36	237	..	..	.	..	..	
Cuddapah	Babul, Albizzia Lebbek	1,930	2,242	+ 312	1,478	41,255	..	.	..	25	25	
Bellary	....	54	.	— 54	..	9,168	..	..	..	..	..	Transferred to Jungle Conservancy in 1874.
Kurnool	.....	264	.	— 264	..	1,728	.	..	..	..	..	Abandoned.
North Arcot	Casuarina, &c	7,206	7,173	— 33	7,817	40,551	3,084	3,085	+ 1	4,173	7,639	
South Arcot	Twenty-eight different species of trees ..	138	139	+ 1	8,460	9,058		..	..	99	99	
Trichinopoly	Casuarina, Babul, and Melia Azadirachta ..	6,714	8,094	+ 1,380	9,519	34,891	806	1,041	+ 235	504	3,093	
Madura	Teak, Babul, &c	1,055	1 055	..	313	5,314	..	..	..	15	15	
South Coimbatore—Anamallai..	Teak, &c	936	937	+ 1	223	3,758	..	..	..	..	..	
North Coimbatore. Sathiamungalum ..	Sandalwood	1,765	1,765	..	2,142	14,704	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhowany	Firewood (name not given)	80	..	— 80	..	768	..	..	..	..	..	
Collegal	Sandalwood	1,939	2,164	+ 225	3,270	16,718	..	..	..	..	..	
Mettapolliem	Mahogany	177	..	— 177	..	177	..	..	..	..	..	
Nilgiris. Mudumallai	Teak	2,445	2,445	..	2,375	22,749	..	..	..	..	..	
Seegur	Sandalwood	1,861	1,861	..	2,048	7,377	..	..	..	..	..	
Ootacamund and Coonoor	Australian Eucalyptus and Acacias.. ..	..	..	..	4,055	16,619	..	..	..	13,200	16,557	
Salem	Teak, Sandalwood, &c.	798	435	— 363	486	1,178	..	..	..	.	..	Nothing is said in the division Report.
	Add Expenditure on Shervaroy Hill, Goondoor, and Pachur plantations	..	..	..	..	3,984	..	..	..	..	..	
South Canara	Teak	1,325	1,325	..	1,451	9,751	..	.	..	..	..	
Malabar. Nellambur	....	11,049	15,806	+ 4,757	14,411	*2,27,771	7,068	7,068	..	10,228	1,11,614	
Palghaut	.....	60	..	60	..	†3,908	.	..	..	..	..	
Wynaad	.....	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	
Total..		39,832	45,441	+ 5,609	58,084	4,71,664	10,958	11,194	+ 236	28,244	1,38,822	
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

* Inclusive of Rupees 80,000 paid in 1872-73 for land purchased.

† Expenditure on Nochipully and Puliampully which were merged with the Chenat Nair Forests.

37. *Ganjam.*—The plantation in this range consists of only 3½ acres. There can be no need of a plantation in this range, but it may be useful to keep it up for experimental purposes.

38. *Cuddapah.*—Nothing of importance is recorded about the plantations in this range beyond the usual up-keep and extension of the existing plantations.

39. The Deputy Conservator originally proposed to extend the redwood plantations at Codur; but as he has since submitted his views altering his proposal, the Government have accordingly ordered* the extension to be given up.

* G.O., dated 19th April 1876, No. 509.

40. *North Arcot.*—Provision was made for planting three lakhs of trees, but owing to unfavorable weather a less number of plants was planted. Even the trees that were well established are reported to have suffered much from drought.

Mr. Sheffield states that the Trivellam plantation, which has cost up to the end of 1875-76 Rupees 13,569, has yielded up to that period a total revenue of Rupees 7,627, and expects a further revenue of Rupees 10,000 at least. The revenue would be much greater had not the plants been put out at 12 and 15 feet apart, and much damage done to them by drought and flood.

41. *South Arcot.*—With reference to G.O., dated 21st December 1874, eleven plantations, comprising an area of 3,532¾ acres, were transferred from Jungle Conservancy to Imperial Works from 1st April 1875. Up to the date of transfer the total expenditure incurred by the forest officer, under whose charge they were placed, was Rupees 22,238-7-7. The area planted was entered at 497½ acres, and the saplings were calculated at 206,069. Planting operations are reported to have been carried on on a large scale and economically. During the year the number of trees planted has been 102,645, but the casualties amount to 64,407,—the result of a very long period of drought.

42. A portion of the Agaram plantation, containing 231 acres, was given up for the requirements of the surrounding villages.

43. *Madura.*—The Conservator does not believe that it will pay to keep up any of the four plantations in this division; at any rate they should not be extended. Planting at Kodaikanal on the Pulni Hills is quite unnecessary. It is not at all desirable to keep up small experimental teak plantations like the two in this division, even if the teak should grow well in the localities selected, which is very doubtful. The plantation at "Sathangudi" is a complete failure; the soil being impregnated with soda, nothing could grow on it except palmyrahs.

44. A special report will be submitted on the plantations in this district after the Conservator has completed his tour therein, on which he is now engaged.

45. *Trichinopoly.*—There are thirteen plantations in this division, inclusive of Pudoor, which appears to have been added to the list in 1874, but not spoken of in the report of 1874-75. The Conservator has lately been inspecting them, and a full report has been submitted to Government; they are a complete success.

46. *South Coimbatore.*—The three experimental plantations in this division will not be extended, nor will any further expense be incurred on them.

47. *North Coimbatore.*—Of the two sandalwood plantations, "Bylur" is a complete success, but Tulla Mallai is doubtful; the Conservator has lately inspected them and submitted a full report.

48. The mahogany plantation is only a tract selected for growing this tree should seed be procurable.

49. *Salem.*—Kanavenaga Soondram and Denkinkottah plantations.—Sandalwood forms the principal tree on these plantations. In the year under review there were many casualties owing to drought. The Goondoor plantation was given up under the orders of the Collector as it was pronounced a failure.

50. *Nilgiris.*—The Mudumallai and Benni teak plantations should not be extended. The Conservator has inspected them and submitted a special report; they have cost a great deal of money, and artificial planting of teak in the mountains is too expensive to be carried out with any chance of profit.

51. The Seegur sandalwood plantation, which contains 23,200 plants, appears to have been carefully conserved, and is a success. It has cost, however, more than it ought; the Conservator has inspected it and submitted a special report.

52. There are twenty plantations in the Nilgiri Division. They were re-transferred to "Imperial Forests" on the 1st April 1875 (G.O., No. 99, dated 16th January 1875. Revenue Department); they consist almost entirely of *Eucalyptus globulus* and *Acacia melanoxylon* and *Acacia dealbata.*

53. The Conservator has inspected them minutely and submitted a full report to Government.

54. The growth is perfectly wonderful, but without a railway there appears to be no market for the timber, so the policy of further extension is doubtful.

55. *Nellambur.*—Planting operations were vigorously carried on in these plantations as usual; 110 acres of land felled for fresh planting and 125 acres were planted out.

56. During the year thinning was more largely carried on than the previous year.

57. The general results of the plantations in this Presidency have not been very good; a large per-centage of casualties having occurred during the year by drought and unfavorable season. The breaking out of cholera in several districts has also tended much to scarcity of cooly labor.

58. The padugay plantations in the Trichinopoly Division, owing to rich soil and plenty of moisture, are a complete success. The plantations on the Nilgiris some of the sandalwood plantations, and the Nellambur teak plantations are also most successful; but it is found that many of the others can never be worked to a, profit, and careful scrutiny is necessary before further sums are expended. Since the close of the official year and the submission of the report from North Arcot, an almost unprecedented drought has, it is reported, quite ruined the Casuarina plantations in that division which were supposed to be such a success. The Conservator is not familiar with the plantations in South Arcot, as they are of recent date, and he has not yet visited the Cuddapah plantations since his return from England.

59. The total charges incurred during the year are greater than those of the previous year. caused by expenditure on the transferred plantations in South Arcot and the Nilgiri plantations.

60. The increase in the receipts is likewise from the plantations of the Nilgiri sholas.

61. SECTION III.—*License and Voucher System.*—The Statement No. 5 shows the collections in each forest under this head, and the following is an abstract of it in comparison with the results of the preceding year:—

Description of Timber.	Measurement.	Quantity.		Amount realised.	
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
				RS.	RS.
Teakwood	Cubic feet	2,900	2,140	725	535
Ebony or Blackwood	Do.	100	..	35	..
Rosewood	Do.	180	120	45	30
Other junglewood	Do.	*466,760 Posts 8	*463,715 Trees 550	65,944	62,170
Firewood	Tons	44,603	52,341	68,602	84,213
Charcoal	Tons	2,576	Tons 4,690	9,827	9,673
	Maunds	1,578	Parahs 368		
	Cart-loads	2,556			
Bamboos	Cart-loads	29,745	41,730	20,734	28,219
	Number	124,600	92,800		
Palmyrah	Number	..	..	226	..
Forest-produce	Maunds	8,234	111,662	7,983	5,998
	Cart-loads	607	Canes 42		
Total ..	....	..	..	1,74,121	1,90,838

* This does not include the quantity of timber removed in the Godavery forests.

62. From the above it will be observed that there is a total increase in the value of timber, &c., removed on license as compared with the results of 1874-75, which is mainly under firewood and bamboos. The increase in firewood is only nominal, as the revenue of the Nilgiri sholas transferred from Jungle Conservancy to Imperial Forests on the 1st April 1875 is included in the accounts of the year under review. The increase in the seigniorage on bamboos is in North Coimbatore and Salem Divisions. In the former it is attributable to the system of collecting seigniorage through the agency of the Monigars in the Bhowany Taluq, without leasing out to contractors as usual; and in the latter, no satisfactory explanation is given.

63. SECTION IV.—*Yield of Forests.*—The accompanying Statement, No. 6, shows the total yield of forests, *i.e.*, the quantity of timber, &c., felled departmentally and that removed on paid and free licenses. The subjoined is its abstract:—

Description of Timber, &c.		Quantity removed.					
		By Departmental Agency.		On License.		On Free Pass.	
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Timber	C. Ft.	C. ft. 128,898 Logs 50 C. loads 1,485	2,22,174 Mds. 42,204½ C. ft. 12	4,69,940 Posts 8	465,975 Trees 550	315,133 C. loads 7,151	3,12,924 Pieces 3,389 Trees 136 Yokes 2,989
	Maunds.	46,377	..	..	..	..	..
Firewood and Railway fuel..	Tons	C. loads 88 Tons 326	2,226 Lots 66	44,603	52,341	64,636 C. loads 22,020	69,812
Saplings	Nos. ..	21,598	21,250	..	..	..	..
Bamboos	C. loads.	157 No. 4,400	8,986½ No. 50	20,745 No. 1,24,600	41,730 No. 92,800	C. loads 2,295 H. loads 128	3,362¾ H. loads 243
Charcoal	Tons ..	..	229	Tons 2,576 C. loads 2,556 Mds. 1,578	4,672 Paras 368	..	B. loads 10
Forest produce	Maunds.	1,326	3,870	8,234 C. loads 607 Canes 600	11,662 Canes 42	..	..
Palmyrahs	No. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

64. SECTION V.—*Financial Results.*—The accompanying Statement, No. 7, shows the receipts and charges during the year, and the following is its abstract :—

Head.	Receipts.	Amount.
I.	*Revenue from Wood.*	RS.
	1. Brought to Depot by Departmental Agency—	
	(a.)—Timber and Bamboos	1,24,783
	(b.)—Firewood and Charcoal ...	5,784
	(c.)—Sandalwood	71,771
	2. Wood removed from the Forests by Purchasers, License-holders, and Permit-holders—	
	(a.)—Timber and Bamboos	94,944
	(b.)—Firewood and Charcoal ...	89,988
	3. Confiscated drift and waif timber	4,598
II.	*Revenue from Minor Produce.*	
	1. Grazing dues and sale of grass .:.	872
	2. Other minor produce	20,734
III.	*Duty on produce of foreign or private Forests imported into British Territory.*	
	1. On wood	
	2. On other forest produce	...
IV.	*Miscellaneous.*	
	1. From fines and forfeitures	760
	2. From refunds to the department	7,768
	3. From other sources	4,354
	Total Receipts ...	4,26,359

Head.	Charges.	Amount.
I.	*Cost of Timber Operations.*	RS.
	1. On wood brought to Depot by Departmental Agency—	
	(a.)—Timber and Bamboos	69,715
	(b.)—Firewood and Charcoal ...	6,224
	(c.)—Sandalwood	7,902
	2. On wood removed from the Forest by Purchasers, License-holders, and Permit-holders—	
	(a.)—Timber and Bamboos ...	2,010
	(b.)—Firewood and Charcoal	3,099
	3. Confiscated drift and waif wood	1,515
II.	*Cost of Collecting Minor Produce.*	
	1. Grazing and sale of grass.....	...
	2. Other forest produce.....	4,103
III.	*Cost of Forest Organisation.*	
	1. Demarcation lines and boundary pillars or marks	1,498
	2. Working plans	1,442
	3. Surveys	...
IV.	*Cost of Treatment and Creation of Forests.*	
	1. Natural Forest—	
	(a.)—Protection from fire..... ..	1,985
	(b.)—Fencing and enclosing ...	8,020
	(c.)—Improvement and conservation	13,545
	(d.)—Reboisement or restoration of denuded areas	...
	2. Artificial Forest—	
	(a.)—Formation	14,155
	(b.)—Protection from fire . .	875
	(c.)—Improvement and conservation	35,863
	(d.)—Fencing and enclosing...	998
V.	*Rent of leased Forests*	6,180
VI.	*Cost of Collecting Duty on produce of foreign or private Forests imported into British Territory.*	...
VII.	*Works of Utility for the Development of Forests.*	
	1. Roads and bridges	6,706
	2. Buildings and offices.....	10,260
	3. Compensation for lands taken up for Forest purposes and for extinction of forest rights	15,060
	4. Other works	8,598
VIII.	*Cost of Departmental Cattle.*	
	1. Purchase of stock	520
	2. Hire of stock	1,285
	3. Feed and keep of cattle	11,946
IX.	*Cost of Departmental Plant and Tools.*	
	1. For Timber and Wood operations	1,100
	2. For other purposes	789
X.	*Miscellaneous Charges.*	
	1. Refunds	2,372
	2. Law charges	54
	3. Other charges...	2,126
	Total A, Conservancy ...	2,39,945
	Total of B, Establishment ..	1,90,138
	Grand Total of all Expenditure ...	4,30,083

65. From the above it will be observed that the total receipts of the forests compared with those of 1874-75 show an increase of Rupees 62,033, and deducting the revenue from the Nilgiri Sholas, which have been transferred to the department in the beginning of the year, the true increase is only Rupees 48,833. The cause of the increase as previously stated is generally due to larger supply of timber made to the Department of Public Works and to increased rates at which sandalwood has been sold.

	Working Charges.	RS.
1875-76	... ...	2,39,945
1874-75	... ...	2,21,864
		18,081

66. There is a total increase under working charges of Rupees 18,081, as shown in the margin. It is attributable to increased felling, purchase of Chinna Kulroyen Hill forests, and an office building in Salem.

	Establishments.	RS.
1875-76	... ...	1,90,138
1874-75	.. ..	1,76,008
		14,130

67. Certain officers of the department having been promoted to higher grades during the year, the charges under B—Establishments have exceeded those of the previous year.

68. As stated by the Board in paragraph 51 of their Forest Report for 1874-75, it is not possible to ascertain the profits of departmental working until the valuation of timber is correctly prepared. On this subject I have reported my views to the Board in my letter, dated 12th May 1876, No. 669, recorded in their Proceedings, dated 5th July 1876, No. 59—1,715-A, and trust that the method suggested therein will be fully approved of by Government.

69. The apportionment of general establishment charges indicated in paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Board's report on the Administration of Forests for 1873-74 does on the whole appear to be correct. The Board suggest that the fixed establishments should be distributed between—

(1.) Sale proceeds of timber, &c., felled departmentally.

(2.) Receipts under the license and voucher system.

(3.) Sums spent during the year on plantations and fuel reserves.

(4.) Miscellaneous receipts.

70. Properly speaking establishment charges ought not to be apportioned to the revenue realised by the sale of timber felled departmentally, as the timber sold in one year is generally from stock prepared in previous years. Debiting establishment charges to receipts from license system is likewise not very correct; for the system does not require that portion of supervision charges that will be debited to it; but as there is no other alternative for either of the above cases, the principle suggested by the Board will be adopted. The method proposed for debiting establishment charges to plantations, fuel reserves, and miscellaneous receipts is also correct.

71. The apportionment of the cost of establishments on the principle above suggested is as shown below :—

Receipts.	Amount.	Charges.	Amount.
	RS.		RS.
1. From departmental working (exclusive of the receipts from plantations and reserves)	1,73,278	Working charges	1,55,334
2. From plantations and fuel reserves.	33,426	Establishments	70,643
3. From working under the license system	1,90,838	Working charges (exclusive of fixed establishment charges included in the statement)	73,435
4. Miscellaneous...	28,817	Establishments	29,928
		Establishments	77,800
		Other charges	5,109
		Working charges	6,067
		Establishments	11,767
Total ...	4,26,359	Total ...	4,30,083

72. The total increase in the charges as compared with the receipts from departmental operations is chiefly attributable to the inclusion of the sums paid for purchase of Chinna Kulroyen Hills and an office building in Salem, as well as to charging rent of leased forests to Revenue and not to Capital expenditure on treatment and creation of forests.

73. The total income and charges in each forest, taking into account the increase or decrease in the valuation of timber stock during the year, are as entered below :—

Divisions.	Working Charges.	Establishment and Contingencies.	Total Cost.	Receipts.	Difference.	Add or deduct the increase or decrease of Stock.	Net Results.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Central Office	..	30,668	30,668	..	— 30,668	..	— 30,668
Gumsur and Surada	1,454	2,582	4,036	5,376	+ 1,340	+ 677	+ 2,017
Golcondah	..	291	291	66	— 228	..	— 228
Bhuddrachellum	..	1,528	1,528	16,109	+ 14,581	..	+ 14,581
Cuddapah	11,055	10,115	21,170	37,362	+ 16,192	+ 3,517	+ 19,709
Kurnool	1,378	9,832	11,210	26,930	+ 15,720	— 706	+ 15,014
North Arcot	11,200	10,401	21,601	17,814	— 3,787	+ 239	— 3,548
South Arcot	17,490	6,667	24,157	8,276	— 15,881	+ 1,422	— 14,459
Trichinopoly	11,818	4,959	16,777	1,694	— 15,083	..	— 15,083
Madura	8,876	10,343	19,219	17,514	— 1,705	— 3,952	— 5,657
Tinnevelly	7,723	12,036	19,759	16,602	— 3,157	— 1,131	— 4,288
North Coimbatore	35,115	17,112	52,227	70,742	+ 18,515	+ 6,521	+ 25,036
South do.	30,466	16,130	46,596	22,074	— 24,522	— 6,073	— 30,595
Mudumallai	27,683	9,144	36,827	53,929	+ 17,102	— 17,819	— 717
Seegur	4,225	531	4,756	7,815	+ 3,059	— 500	+ 2,559
Nilgiri	5,977	4,808	10,785	13,200	+ 2,415	..	+ 2,415
Salem	32,351	10,766	43,117	64,015	+ 20,898	— 4,113	+ 16,785
South Canara	7,877	12,958	20,835	10,326	— 10,509	— 1,990	— 12,499
Wynaad	4,529	8,676	13,205	13,517	+ 312	+ 1,173	+ 1,485
Nellambur	18,967	9,108	28,075	19,533	— 8,542	+ 6,638	— 1,904
Palghaut	1,761	1,480	3,241	3,465	+ 224	+ 30	+ 254
Total ..	2,39,945	1,90,138	4,30,083	4,26,359	— 3,724	— 16,067	— 19,791

74. The above statement shows a net deficit of Rupees 19,791, but excluding the cost and receipts of plantations and fuel reserves, most of which have not yet commenced to yield, as well as the proportionate establishment charges debitable

to the above items of expenditure, the transactions of the year show a fair surplus of Rupees 84,148 as exhibited in the subjoined statement :—

Divisions.	Working charges (exclusive of charges on account of plantations and fuel reserves).	Establishment and Contingencies (exclusive of charges on account of plantations and fuel reserves.)	Total Cost.	Receipts (exclusive of those derived from plantations and fuel reserves.)	Difference.	Add or deduct Increase or Decrease of Stock.	Net Results.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Central Office ..	..	20,597	20,597	..	— 20,597	..	— 20,597
Gumsur and Surada ..	1,418	2,519	3,937	5,376	+ 1,439	+ 677	+ 2,116
Golcondah.. ..	..	294	294	66	— 228	..	— 228
Bhuddrachellum ..	..	1,528	1,528	16,109	+ 14,581	..	+ 14,581
Cuddapah.. ..	2,430	2,223	4,653	37,337	+ 32,684	+ 3,517	+ 36,201
Kurnool	1,378	9,832	11,210	26,930	+ 15,720	— 706	+ 15,014
North Arcot.. .	3,180	2,953	6,133	13,641	+ 7,508	+ 239	+ 7,747
South Arcot	4,863	1,854	6,717	7,614	+ 897	+ 1,422	+ 2,319
Trichinopoly.. ..	37	16	53	1,029	+ 976	..	+ 976
Madura	8,111	9,454	17,566	17,499	— 69	— 3,952	— 4,021
Tinnevelly	5,111	7,965	13,076	15,246	+ 2,170	— 1,131	+ 1,039
North Coimbatore ..	29,531	14,391	43,922	70,464	+ 26,542	+ 6,521	+ 33,063
South do. ..	30,242	16,012	46,254	22,074	— 24,180	— 6,073	— 30,253
Mudumallai ..	25,308	8,360	33,668	53,929	+ 20,261	— 17,819	+ 2,442
Seegur	2,177	274	2,451	7,815	+ 5,364	— 500	+ 4,864
Nilgiri	1,922	1,546	3,468	..	— 3,468	..	— 3,468
Salem	29,227	9,727	38,954	62,544	+ 23,590	— 4,113	+ 19,477
South Canara ..	6,426	10,571	16,997	10 326	— 6,671	— 1,990	— 5,661
Wynaad	4,529	8,676	13,205	13,517	+ 312	+ 1,173	+ 1,485
Nellambur ..	4,556	2,188	6,744	9,305	+ 2,561	+ 6,638	+ 9,199
Palghaut	700	589	1,289	2,112	+ 823	+ 30	+ 853
Total ..	1,61,149	1,31,569	2,92,718	3,92,933	+ 1,00,215	— 16,067	+ 84,148

75. The value of stock on hand at the commencement and close of the year is shown in Statement No. 8. Its abstract is as follows :—

Divisions.	At the commencement of the Year.	At the close of the Year.	Difference	
			In favor of the Year.	Against the Year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gumsur and Surada	688	1,365	677	...
Golcondah	...	...	...	...
Bhuddrachellum	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	390	3,907	3,517	...
Kurnool	848	142	...	706
North Arcot	119	358	239	...
South Arcot	785	2,207	1,422	..
Trichinopoly	610	610	...	...
Madura	21,252	17,300	...	3,952
Tinnevelly	9,854	8,723	...	1,131
North Coimbatore.	11,284	17,805	6,521	...
South Coimbatore	1,25,773	1,19,700	...	6,073
Madumallai	71 434	53,615	...	17,819
Seegur	3,398	2,898	...	500
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...
Salem	5,911	1,798	...	4,113
South Canara	24,496	22,506	...	1,990
Wynaad	18,549	19,722	1,173	...
Nellambur	45,754	52,392	6,638	...
Palghaut	1,570	1,600	30	...
Total...	3,42,715	3,26,648	20,217	36,284

Divisions.		At the commencement of the Year.	At the close of the Year.	Difference.	
				In favor of the Year.	Against the Year.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Add value of timber felled as per Statement No. 1	1,09,630				
Add increase in the valuation of timber	28,507				
		1,38,137			
		4,80,852			
Deduct valuation of timber, &c., sold during the year ...	1,49,868				
Wastage, &c.	4,336				
		1,54,20 4			
Balance of stock at the close of the year 1875-76		3,26,648			

76. From the above it will be observed that the valuation of stock at the close of the year shows a decrease as compared with that of the beginning of the year. It is owing to more sales than felling.

77. Section VI—*General Remarks—Gumsur and Surada.*—The Ranger in charge of these forests reports that residents of villages adjoining Government forests were found to encroach on them by extending cultivation, and that supervision is not sufficient to prevent illicit felling which goes on under cover of passes from the proprietors of the Zemindari forests. The Collector concurs with the views of the Ranger as to the inadequacy of the subordinate establishments, in the range.

78. As stated by the Collector in the absence of any defined boundaries it will be impossible to prevent encroachments. Until the forests are properly demarcated, and until we can establish some market beyond the district for Sal timber, any proposals for increase of establishments, either permanent or temporary, will be premature.

79. A larger quantity of timber than in the preceding year was felled to meet the indents of the Department of Public Works. The receipts on the whole are less than those of 1874-75; it is owing to the proprietors of the Zemindari forests underselling the department.

80. *Golcondah.*—This is in charge of the Principal Assistant Collector of the Vizagapatam District. The revenue is very small.

81. *Cuddapah.*—During the year under review a part of the Codoor Hill reserve was claimed by the Vellalavarikhandri Kai Shrotriemdar, but it was settled in favor of the department by the Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

82. *Kurnool.*—The Deputy Conservator dwells at length on the necessity of taking non-passed men into the service as Foresters, though no orders have been issued on the subject of examination rules for that grade. Evidently he is under the impression that the Uncovenanted General Test Rules operate in this case also.

83. *North Arcot.*—Mr. Sheffield states that the revenue from the Imperial forests has been very low owing to the absence of sale of Redwood, and to the Railway having taken their supply of fuel from Carvetnugger and Kangundi Zemindaris. But the revenue (Rupees 21,142) from *Local Fund Jungles* has

trebled the estimate. This remarkable increase is stated to be due to improved conservancy and working since their transfer to his control, though nothing is mentioned as to why the disadvantages which affected the Imperial revenue have not exerted the same influence on the revenue from local jungles.

84. During the year under review the Napier Foundry Company have negotiated with the department to set apart forty-two square miles of forest near Mamandoor for the manufacture of charcoal.

85. The Company will manufacture 3,600 tons of charcoal within two years from the date of the agreement, and pay a seigniorage of Rupees 2-4-0 per ton, and after the expiration of the period the seigniorage is to be raised to Rupees 3-8-0 per ton.

86. *Madura.*—As the several estates which adjoin Government forest limits have not been demarcated, there is much opening for smuggling under cover of licenses from the estates. The work of demarcation is now in progress under the Survey Department in certain portions of the division.

87. *Tinnevelly.*—The Deputy Conservator does not explain how much of the boundary settlement work was done during the year.

88. *South Coimbatore.*—The revenue from the Anamalais is very unsatisfactory; the division has been inspected and specially reported on; the establishment is in excess of what is necessary. With economical working these Teak forests should pay well if we are paid fair rates by the Department of Public Works for the timber; but the latter department has been paying us less than the actual cost of the timber and its seigniorage, and much less than the market rate.

89. *North Coimbatore.*—As stated in my letter to Government, No. 462, dated 3rd April 1876, the floating operations in the Bhowany were suspended during the year, the Nerinjapett raft channel having breached.

90. The forests on both sides of the Cauvery from Nerinjapett to Cauverypooram to a length of ten miles, with a breadth of six miles, might be reserved and marked off into blocks as supply tracts for railway fuel purposes.

91. *Salem.*—During the year under review, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, decided in favor of Government the long-standing dispute between the Forest Department and the Ariagounden Poligar and Chekkadiputti Mittadar concerning their claims to the forest on the western slopes of the Periya Kulroyen Hills and some other hills.

92. The Civil Suit of Timmalvode Mittadar concerning the claims of Government to the northern and southern slopes of Yeri Mallai and Mailgherry ranges was finally settled in favor of the department.

93. The district boundary line between South Arcot and Salem was marked by the Revenue Survey Department.

94. The Sub-Collector is stated to have undertaken to finish the Cauvery ghaut road, by which the extensive Acha forests on the banks of the Cauvery river will be opened.

95. *Nilgiris.*—The Nilgiri sholahs, which had been transferred from Imperial to Jungle Conservancy in 1868 G.O., dated 11th March 1869, No. 653 were retransferred to Imperial forests as per G.O., dated 16th January 1876, No. 99. These, as well as the forests of Mudumallai and Seegur, were constituted into one

range and designated the Nilgiri Division (G.O., No. 430, dated 6th March 1875).

96. *South Canara.*—Inquiries are being made as to the claims of private parties to certain jungles, the details being submitted to Government for orders.

97. Pending settlement the Deputy Conservator proposes to incur no further expenditure in felling timber. All the existing stock will be sold by auction from time to time. As the sales from coast depôts are not profitable, the timber will be sold in the forests without incurring charges for carriage to coast depôts.

98. No planting work has been undertaken during the year for the reasons stated in the preceding paragraph'. The proposals for planting bamboos after the settlement is made will receive consideration in due course. Of the three elephants purchased from Government Keddah establishments for timber operations in this division, one died in 1874 and the other two last year ; the latter fell victims to the same disease dropsical swellings.

99. As all our Teak tracts (conserved by this department for sixteen years), our Teak plantations, and many other tracts of forest are probably to be alienated from the State and declared private property, there will scarcely be sufficient forest left in this division to keep up our establishment unless Government lease or buy up the tracts so alienated.

100. *Wynaad.*—Our timber depôt in Mysore ; was given up during the year, rather prematurely it is feared, the merchants of Mysore having now petitioned against its being closed. The forests belonging to the Pulpilly temple, which have for years been sending large quantities of timber to Mysore, are exhausted and this supply has stopped. Mysore is naturally the market for our Wynaad timber, and all our Mudumallai timber not required on the Nilgiris cannot possibly go elsewhere. The Deputy Conservator proposes to cart timber to Calicut : the success of this is doubtful, the demand being small.

101. The work of the Revenue Survey Department has been delayed by the boundary dispute between Wynaad and Mysore, which has been fully gone into by the Conservator, whose reports are before Government. They have, however, run the whole of the Mudumallai boundary, this year, and connected the survey of the Pulpilly forests with the main survey.

102. *Nellambur.*—The Deputy Conservator dwells at length on the necessity of extending planting in this division. The plantations are already very extensive and their up-keep very expensive, and taking into consideration the fact that this Teak, grown in the forcing climate of the plains, is much inferior to mountain Teak. The Conservator himself has reported his opinion that planting in this direction should not be extended just at present, and that for a few years all our energies and available funds should be given up to the scientific reboisment of the Teak forest on our mountains, which are annually deteriorating for want of systematic treatment.

103. We do not know at what age this Nellambur Teak will come to maturity or what it is likely to realise in the market, and any estimates as to yield and profit per acre drawn up with only our present experience must be mere guess-work, and the figures would probably turn out very fallacious.

104. There can be no reasonable doubt that these plantations will at some

future date yield a large permanent revenue; but it will have to be considerable to recoup all expenditure, and the Conservator himself is not so sanguine on the subject of large profits as others appear to be; the mature timber standing should not be valued at more than 10 Annas per cubic foot.

105. The subjoined is a statement of forest offences prosecuted and convicted during the year. It will be observed that the number of prosecutions and convictions in the districts of Kurnool, Madura, and Tinnevelly are very much greater than in other districts :—

Divisions.	Number of Cases prosecuted.	Nature of Charge.	Number of Cases convicted.	Number of Persons prosecuted.	Number of Persons convicted.	Remarks.
Gumsur and Surada ..	2	False charge and theft ..	2	4	4	During the year under review one Overseer of the North Coimbatore Division and another in Madura were convicted of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation, and another Sub-Overseer was dismissed for falsifying his records.
Golcondah	..	Do.	..	..	..	
Cuddapah	13	Thefts	13	39	23	
Do.	2	Trespasses	2	..	..	
Do.	1	Mischief	1	..	..	
North Arcot	..	Not given	.	..	..	
Kurnool	119	Do.	91	340	300	
South Arcot	37	Theft and mischief ..	*19	60	37	
Do.	..		14			
Salem	..	Smuggling..	..	145	101	
Nilgiris	23	Theft	..	75	62	
Trichinopoly	..	Not given	..	..	..	
Madura	..	Not stated	..	365	232	*This was decided by Forest Officers.
Tinnevelly	215	Theft and mischief ..	178	915	705	
North Coimbatore.. ..	15	Theft, mischief, trespass, breach of trust, and extortion by a public servant.	12	1,943 Not given.	7	
South Coimbatore.. ..	..	Not given	..	..	..	
South Canara	..	Do.	..	..	..	
Wynaad	..	Do.	..	..	..	
Nellambur	..	Do.	..	..	..	

106. The health of the establishments is reported to have been indifferent, and cholera was very prevalent.

107. The conduct of the establishment was on the whole good.

108. With reference to paragraph 4 of the G.O., dated 2nd June 1876, No. 735, Revenue Department, a statement is appended showing the list of forest acquisitions made during the year. The Conservator is not now in a position to put before Government all the particulars connected with the acquisitions of former years as suggested by the Board in their Proceedings, dated 7th July 1876, No. 62-1,735, but he will be able to do so next year after collecting necessary information on the subject.

109. It is interesting to record here the changes introduced by Government in the administration of the department during the year. With reference to G.O., dated 19th November 1875, No. 1,662-A, the Inspector of Forests, who had been a mere advising officer in forest matters, was again made the professional and controlling head of the department. He was styled as formerly the "Conservator of Forests." Collectors, who were also Conservators, are no longer to be held directly responsible for the working of the forests in their districts.

110. In determining the relative position of the Forest Officers to their District Collectors, the Government have ruled with other stipulations that all

correspondence between District Forest Officers and the Conservator, including bills for travelling allowance, periopical reports, estimate, &c., are to be sent through the Collector, who will make such comments as he may deem advisable. With reference to the above provision, Collectors, with the exception of the Collectors of Madura, Ganjam, and Tinnevelly and Nilgiri Commissioner, have not appended their remarks on the several Administration Reports of the Forest Officers now submitted to Government. The Collector of Godavery has not forwarded any report on the forests in his district. It is hoped that Collectors will take an interest in forest matters and co-operate with the department in securing the common object of better conservancy of our forests.

111. As the rights to timber, &c., of Government, Zemindars, or other private owners, and ryots have not been settled in this Presidency, systematic conservancy has been almost impossible, and operations have been more or less of a desultory nature since the commencement. Government have lately become alive to the necessity of forest laws and of demarcation, and in their Order, dated 17th September 1875, No. 1,371, nominated certain gentlemen of the Revenue and Forest servicce who were requested to consider and determine the provisions of a Forest Act. As directed by Government in the Government Order above quoted, they have divided forests into three classes, viz., State, communal, and private forests. They would appoint officers to inquire into and settle the boundaries of forests and provide for the preservation and management of communal and private forests in the interests of the general public. The Committee proposed that after any tract has been settled as a State forest, rules should be framed with reference to the use of forest roads, felling and removal of timber, collecting minor produce, allowing cattle to gaze, and clearing land for cultivation, &c.

112. To prevent private forests from being denuded, the Committee empower Government to close certain portions, if their destruction is injurious to the public, by paying compensation to the owners for any loss that may be sustained by them. The validity of the right of Zemindars, Inamdars, &c., to forest tracts in their possession will be inquired into and settled; and in the absence of satisfactory proof of their exemption at the time of the permanent settlement, those tracts will be assessed at a rate not exceeding 25 per cent. of the value of timber and forests produce taken from them. They would also impose a duty on all timber, &c., imported into Madras Presidency from any foreign State. The Bill further provides for the preservation of all forests if the exigencies of public health, water-supply, &c., require it. In the concluding part of the Bill penalties for forest offences, the processes by which they are to be detected and punished are stated; this bill, if enacted, will be sufficient for the better working of our forests and soon enable the Forest Officers, the ryots, and landed proprietors to understand their relative position, their privileges, and responsibilities.

113. During the year under review Mr. Winter, one of the Deputy Conservators, resigned owing to ill health. Mr. Gass, a trained Forest Assistant, joined from England on the 23rd of December, and Captain Campbell Walker, 1st-Class Deputy Conservator, proceeded to New Zealand on leave to undertake forest organisation in that country.

114. The Botanical Artist, whose training in this office was a work of some years and much trouble, has been transferred permanently to the Madras Museum; he has turned out much work that has practically been of great value in the department, besides much that has been of scientific interest, but much work still remains to be done, and without the assistance of an artist it will be impossible for the Conservator to attempt to draw up proper manuals of the differents *forest produce*, such as dyes, gums, resins, and fibres,—a work much required.

115. The Conservator regrets the delay that has unavoidably occurred in the submission of this report. It is chiefly owing to certain officers having sent in their reports much later than the prescribed time. The report of the Tinnevelly forests was received only on the 21st August, and others were only submitted during August and July, long after the Conservator had started on his regular tours of inspection; the report, too, is necessarily brief this year, as the Conservator only rejoined from a two years' leave at the commencement of the last quarter of the year, and he was then prevented for some time from visiting his divisions and making himself acquainted with what was going on, &c., as he was detained at Madras on the important work of drafting a Forest Act; it has besides been impossible for him to give the time to drawing up this report that he is generally able to, a thorough inspection of all the divisions being all-important owing to their having for some years, whilst under the Revenue Department, been under no proper control as to expenditure, cost of establishment, opening of plantations or operations in general; the Conservator's time, therefore, has been fully occupied with travelling and in being out all day in the forests, plantations, and reserves, and it has been no easy task to get through the regular correspondence and office work (which has enormously increased since the reconstitution of the department), besides tour reports and numerous other reports and returns now required.

FORWARDED to Government through the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

(Signed) R. H. BEDDOME, Lieut.-Colonel,
Conservator of Forests.

No. 1.—Statement showing the quantity of Timber, &c., felled departmentally in the several Forests for 1875-76.

Ranges.	Teakwood.		Ebony or Blackwood.		Rosewood.		Sandalwood.		Red Saunder Roots or Posts.		Other Junglewood used as Timber.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS A. P.	MDS	RS A. P.	C. FT. MDS.	RS. A. P.	C. FT	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Suradah ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	7,003	2,019 10 8
Golcondah	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Budrachellum and Rakapally ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Cuddapah	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	29,600	3,516 14 10	..	.. .. ..
Kurnool	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
North Arcot	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	604	402 0 0	12 c. ft. 224 mds.	38 8 0	..	.. .. ..
South Arcot	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	4,098	2,848 2 6
Trichinopoly	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Madura	8	8 14 10	228	252 1 6	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	538	594 6 10
Tinnevelly	248	170 15 5	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	894	614 13 5
North Coimbatore	2,631	337 2 10	..	.. .. ..	6,156	4,216 8 4	8,269	13,621 0 4	..	.. .. ..	2,774	1,300 3 6
South Coimbatore	109,330	5,933 10 11	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Mudumallay	25,772	19,329 3 0	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Sigur	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	1,217½	1,745 8 0	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Neilgherry Sholas	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Salem	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	2,290	6,608 3 9	..	.. .. ..	5,275	4,038 9 2
South Canara	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	21,861	3,237 6 5
Wynaad	2,510	1,254 12 8	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Nelumboor	10,270	10,212 1 8	671	503 4 0	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	20,572	6,428 12 0
Palghaut	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	1,335	421 0 0
Total ..	150,769	37,246 13 4	899	755 5 6	6,156	4,216 8 4	12,380½	22,376 12 1	29,824 & 12 c.ft.	3,555 6 10	64,350	21,503 0 6

No. 1.—Statement showing the quantity of Timber, &c., felled departmentally in the several Forests for 1875-76—(*Continued*).

Ranges.	Bamboos.		Railway Fuel and Firewood.		Charcoal.		Minor Produce.		Saplings.		Total.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	C. LOADS.	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Suradah	....	11 4 5	1	2 0 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	2,032 15 1
Golcondah	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Budrachellum and Rakapally	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Cuddapah	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	3,516 14 10
Kurnool	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
North Arcot	....	.. .. ..	603	1,352 0 0	....	.. .. .	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	1,792 8 0
South Arcot	37½	253 1 6	963	1,170 4 2	229	852 3 0	3,870	281 8 4	....	.. .. ..	5,405 3 6
Trichinopoly	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Madura	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	855 7 2
Tinnevelly	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	2,404 8 2	....	.. .. ..	3,190 5 0
North Coimbatore	No. 50	7 0 6	659 66 lots.	1,313 10 3	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	20,795 9 9
South Coimbatore	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	5,933 10 11
Mudumallay	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	19,329 3 6
Sigur	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	1,745 8 0
Neilgherry Sholas	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Salem	855	3,003 10 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	13,650 6 11
South Canara	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	3,237 6 5
Wynaad	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	1,254 12 8
Nelumboor	No. 8,094	404 11 3	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	21,250	8,920 10 0	26,469 6 11
Palghaut	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	421 0 0
Total ..	892½C 8,144 No.	3,679 11 8	2,226 & 66 lots.	3,837 14 5	229	852 3 0	3,870	2,686 0 6	21,250	8,920 10 0	1,09,630 6 2

No. 2.—Statement showing the quantity of Timber, &c., sold departmentally in the several Forests during 1875-76.

Names of Ranges.	Teakwood.		Ebony or Blackwood.		Rosewood.		Sandalwood.		Red Sander Roots or Posts.		Other Junglewood.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Surada	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	3,969	1,426 2 1
Godavery	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Golcondah	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Cuddapah	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Kurnool	466	699 4 0	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	7	6 8 0
North Arcot	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	402	1,110 12 0	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
South Arcot..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. ....	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	3,750	2,274 1 8
Trichinopoly	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Madura	489	537 5 11	218	223 0 0	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	4,262	3,607 3 5
Tinnevelly	611	535 0 8	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	4,976	3,785 14 9
North Coimbatore	79	81 10 9	..	.. .. ..	113	136 9 3	9,515	51,215 4 0	..	.. .. ..	1,385	1,036 6 8
South Coimbatore	11,907	16,645 13 11	..	.. .. ..	34	67 11 8	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	232	141 11 11
Mudumallay	37,180	53,879 9 2	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Sigur	800	800 0 0	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	1,218	6,894 12 0	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Neilgherry	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Salem	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	2,752	12,552 1 8	..	.. .. ..	5,692	4,625 9 9
South Canara	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	7,559	3,510 11 6
Wynaad	6,114	7,419 9 9	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Nelumboor	7,817	7,219 11 2	12	13 13 6	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
Palghaut	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	1,335	391 0 0
Total ..	65,463	87,818 1 4	230	236 13 6	147	204 4 11	13,887	71,772 13 8	..	.. .. ..	33,167	20,805 5 9

No. 2.—Statement showing the quantity of Timber, &c., sold departmentally in the several Forests during 1875-76—(*Continued*).

Names of Ranges.	Firewood and Railway Fuel.		Charcoal.		Bamboos.		Saplings.		Minor Forest Produce.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	TONS.	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.	B. LOADS.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Surada	..	.. .. ..	..	....	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	1,426 2 1
Godavery	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Golcondah	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Cuddapah	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Kurnool	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	705 12 0
North Arcot	604	4,089 4 11	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	5,200 0 11
South Arcot	716	723 7 4	229	852 3 0	712	225 7 6	..	.. .. ..	3,489	134 3 0	4,209 6 6
Trichinopoly	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Madura	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	4,367 9 4
Tinnevelly	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	2,069 0 11	6,390 0 4
North Coimbatore	50	238 3 3	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	52,708 1 11
South Coimbatore	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	16,855 5 6
Mudumallay	..	.. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	53,879 9 2
Sigur	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	7,694 12 0
Neilgherry	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Salem	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	823	4,500 5 8	..	.... ..	1,283	510 2 9	22,188 3 10
South Canara	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	3,510 11 6
Wynaad	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	Tolahs 41 Mds. 80	1,251 13 6	8,671 7 3
Nelumboor	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	No. 11,533	1,044 6 10	19,346	10,228 5 10	..	.. .. ..	18,506 5 4
Palghaut	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	391 0 0
Total ..	1,370	5,050 15 6	229	852 3 0	C L 1,535 No 11,533	5,770 4 0	19,346	10,228 5 10	Mds. 4,852 Tolahs 41	3,965 4 2	2,06,704 7 8

No. 3.—Statement of the existing Fuel Reserves.

Name of Division.	Name of Reserve.	Year in which the Reserve was formed.	Area in Acres.	Charges		Receipts		Remarks.
				During the Year.	Up to the Year.	During the Year.	Up to the Year.	
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Gumsur and Suradah ..	.....	....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Golcondah	.....	....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Godavery	.....	....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Cuddapah	Balpalli, No. I...	1867	2,000	177 9 6	4,913 13 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Baulpalli, No. II.	1871	1,730	316 13 6	4,730 13 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Sullaguntachanoo, No. III.	1871	2,000	267 10 6	1,534 5 5	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Codoor Hill, No. IV.	1874	1,500	8 13 6	1,220 6 5	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Yerragunta Cotah, No. V.	1873	3,000	194 10 6	2,678 11 5	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Thunakondah, No. VI.	1874	600	120 7 6	1,305 5 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Vacate Condah, No. VII...	1874	3,000	225 5 6	2,801 3 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Gathala Nukunapalli, No. VIII.	1874	3,000	5,835 7 6	5,835 7 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
			16,830	7,146 14 0	25,020 2 9	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Kurnool	.....	....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
North Arcot	Amboor	1873	3,840	.. .. ..	1,346 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	The enclosure of this tract was not yet sanctioned.
	Mamandoor	1871	2,560	202 13 8	4,567 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
			6,400	202 13 8	5,913 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
South Arcot	Mootacadoo	1869	2,500	861 15 7	3,103 15 2	227 9 5	753 1 7	
	Siruvadi	1870-71	710	527 3 7	1,501 12 9	0 12 0	2 4 0	
	Cottamangalam	1869	2,000	290 2 2	956 11 10	134 9 3	254 3 3	
	Padepalum	1869	2,500	305 0 0	1,336 7 7	42 0 0	44 4 0	
	Pareamoor	1869	8,840	441 15 10	1,619 9 1	89 10 0	99 10 8	
	Gangaveram	1872	8,000	182 14 11	182 14 11	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Moodenai	1869	4,000	315 7 11	1,211 9 1	27 15 0	36 11 0	
	Chinnasamoodrum	1869	6,400	320 1 10	2,181 11 1	35 2 6	52 0 6	
	Peringalathur	1869	4,800	59 0 0	159 1 11	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Cusbah (Trinomalai)	1872-73	2,350	750 14 1	906 7 1	5 0 0	5 0 0	
	Thenmalai	1875	23,040	111 13 11	111 13 11	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
			65,140	4,166 9 10	13,272 2 5	562 10 2	1,247 3 0	
Trichinopoly ..	Laulpettah	1871	106	1,137 0 0	4,112 0 0	107 0 0	1,705 0 0	
	Stripurandan	1874	463	691 0 0	1,178 0 0	54 0 0	54 0 0	
	Tainmallai	1871	153	112 0 0	938 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Panjathangi	1871	1,000	197 0 0	981 0 0	.. .. ..	8 0 0	
	Minnakaradu	1871	1,000	108 0 0	344 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Tuvagudi	1876	1,155	17 1 6	17 1 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
			3,877	2,262 1 6	7,570 1 6	161 0 0	1,767 0 0	

No. 3.—Statement of the existing Fuel Reserves—(*Continued*).

Name of Division.	Name of Reserve.	Year in which the Reserve was formed.	Area in Acres.	Charges: During the Year.	Charges: Up to the Year.	Receipts: During the Year.	Receipts: Up to the Year.	Remarks.
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Madura	Reserve No. I.	....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Do. No. II. A-B	....	....	450 0 0	450 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Do. No. III. A-B	....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Do. No. IV...	....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
			....	450 0 0	450 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Sivelperi Circle.							
Tinnevelly	Kahavoor Tank	1872	322	256 0 0	1,425 0 0	103 0 0	103 0 0	
	Kalamkarai Block	1872	187	343 0 0	824 0 0	212 0 0	247 0 0	
	Rajankulam	1872	150	105 0 0	371 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	
	Muthurkolum	1872	241	107 0 0	686 0 0	23 0 0	23 0 0	
	Kuthucacolum	1872	133	52 0 0	319 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	
	Naraginaroo	1873	106	39 0 0	131 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Kongaroyakurchy	1874	66	66 0 0	108 0 0	246 0 0	248 0 0	
			1,205	968 0 0	3,864 0 0	625 0 0	662 0 0	
	Manur Circle.							
	Momarkolum	1873	1,133	235 0 0	653 0 0	22 0 0	90 0 0	
	Rustakolum	1873	20	11 0 0	60 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	
	Ramaswamypuram	1873	18	9 0 0	51 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	
	Sirukolum	1873	5	2 0 0	13 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Kalakoodycolum	1873	127	26 0 0	115 0 0	13 0 0	30 0 0	
	Pudukolum	1873	100	21 0 0	87 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
	Seedakurchycolum	1873	53	13 0 0	64 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	
			1,456	317 0 0	1,043 0 0	55 0 0	140 0 0	
	Kitur Circle.							
	Agilandapuram	1872	124	115 0 0	456 0 0	21 0 0	1 0 0	
	Kallycolum	1872	18	18 0 0	67 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	
	Parachycolum	1872	105	90 0 0	298 0 0	27 0 0	36 0 0	
	Sengalamundiarcolum	1872	45	52 0 0	197 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	
	Karisalcolum	1872	148	114 0 0	468 0 0	106 0 0	135 0 0	
	Nummeny	1873	486	124 0 0	274 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	
	Mudythalay	1873	200	50 0 0	133 0 0	40 0 0	81 0 0	
			1,126	563 0 0	1,893 0 0	244 0 0	303 0 0	

No. 3.—Statement of the existing Fuel Reserves—(*Continued*).

Name of Division.	Name of Reserve.	Year in which the Reserve was formed.	Area in Acres.	Charges		Receipts		Remarks.
				During the Year.	Up to the Year.	During the Year.	Up to the Year.	
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Sattur Circle.							
	Peria Perali	1873	109	11 0 0	65 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Sinna Perali	1873	40	5 0 0	38 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Ondipulinaiknur..	1873	103	11 0 0	61 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
			252	27 0 0	164 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Tuticorin Circle.							
	Puducolum	1873	244	85 0 0	247 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	
	Tuticorin Block	1874	605	521 0 0	897 0 0	332 0 0	397 6 0	
Tinnevelly			849	606 0 0	1,144 0 0	352 0 0	417 0 0	
	Tachanallur Circle.							
	Sendimangalum	1874	32	19 0 0	35 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0	
	Aruvangalum	1874	56	12 0 0	19 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	
	Naranammalpuram	1874	213	34 0 0	54 0 0	42 0 0	80 0 0	
	Rajavallipuram	1874	255	35 0 0	56 0 0	17 0 0	31 0 0	
	Peronkolum	1874	32	24 0 0	32 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
	Alaganery	1874	39	18 0 0	28 0 0	8 0 0	33 0 0	
	Aruvankolum Tope	1874	2	34 0 0	64 0 0	2 0 0	9 0 0	
	Ananthakistanpuram Tope	1874	10	40 0 0	71 0 0	5 0 0	21 0 0	
			639	216 0 0	359 0 0	100 0 0	210 0 0	
	H Reserve No. I.	1872	8 sq. miles or 5,120	20 0 0	711 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Mattapoliem.. ..	K do. No. II.	1872	6 — 3,840	20 0 0	38 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	M do. No. III.	1872	5 — 3,200	41 0 0	1,489 0 0	.. .. ..	70 0 0	
			12,160	81 0 0	2,238 0 0	.. .. ..	70 0 0	
Bolumputty	Sholakurray, formerly called Waltair ..	1868	1,010	91 0 0	13,938 0 0	278 0 0	1,105 0 0	
			1,010	91 0 0	13,938 0 0	278 0 0	1,105 0 0	

No. 3.—Statement of the existing Fuel Reserves—(*Continued*).

Name of Division.	Name of Reserve.	Year in which the Reserve was formed.	Area in Acres.	Charges		Receipts		Remarks
				During the Year.	Up to the Year.	During the Year.	Up to the Year.	
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Salem	A Reserve	1866	2,560	393 2 6	3,191 5 9	1,115 3 11	1,733 2 2	
	B do.	1866	964	239 1 10	2,578 13 2	.. .. ..	37 5 4	
	C do.	1866	320	320 10 6	6,888 7 5	246 8 0	273 13 4	
	D do.	1867	1,600	147 14 6	1,837 9 1	20 8 0	20 8 0	
	E do.	1867	2,400	132 1 10	2,510 14 5	20 8 0	20 8 0	
	Unmanary	1872	960	163 2 11	1,106 11 2	10 13 4	10 13 4	
	Pellapully	1873	2,560	203 12 6	578 6 1	10 13 4	10 13 4	
	Koriapoo Comba	1873	1,920	150 3 2	403 12 7	.. .. ..	7 0 0	
	Utenghury	1874	400	107 5 8	607 12 2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Singarapetta	1874	4,480	469 3 8	1,340 10 2	47 0 0	47 0 0	
	Hussoor	1875	1,205	311 11 5	957 13 11	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
			19,369	2,638 6 6	22,002 3 2	1,471 8 7	2,160 15 6	
South Canara ..	.....	....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Nelumbur	.....	....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Wynaad	.....	....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Palghaut	Poolamparay } or Waltair	1873	1,712¼	1,060 14 11	48,060 9 3	1,353 7 0	1,603 7 0	
	Varly Pathy }	1874	2,290					
			4,002¼	1,060 14 11	48,060 9 3	1,353 7 0	1,603 7 0	
			134,315¼	20,796 2 5	1,46,931 3 1	5,202 9 9	9,685 9 6	

No. 4.—Statement of the existing Plantations.

Name of the Division.	Name of the Plantations.	Year in which the Plantation was formed.	Area in Acres.	Description of the Trees.	Number of Trees.	Cost		Receipts		Remarks.
						During the Year.	Up to the end of the Year.	During the Year.	Up to the end of the Year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Ganjam	Gumsur and Surada ..	1869-70	3½	Tectona grandis, &c., &c. ..	357	36 0 0	237 0 4	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Vizagapatam ..	.....	..	..	.. ..	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Cuddapah	Codoor Experimental..	1865	50	Pterocarpus santalinus, Albizzia Lebbek, Tectona grandis, Cassia florida, Inga saman, &c.	20,000	236 10 0	5,731 12 4	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Ooperapully Railway Fuel.	1868	85	Pterocarpus santalinus, Acacia Arabica, Albizzia Lebbek, Acacia amara, Melia Azadirachta, Eugenia Jambolana, &c.	68,000	280 4 0	7,333 7 7	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Reddipully do. ..	1869	450	Acacia Arabica, Albizzia Lebbek, Melia Azadirachta, Acacia amara, &c.	360,000	319 12 0	12,117 4 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Pullampett do. ..	1871	169	Acacia Arabica, Albizzia Lebbek, Melia Azadirachta, Acacia amara, Cassia florida, &c.	169,000	318 0 0	6,948 6 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Camalapore do. ..	1869	222	Acacia Arabica, Albizzia Lebbek, Casuarina equestifolia, Cassia florida, &c.	88,800	323 0 0	9,123 12 6	25 0 0	25 0 0	
			976		705,800	1,477 10 0	41,254 11 10	25 0 0	25 0 0	
Bellary	Ghooty..	1869	..	.....	..	.. .. ..	9,168 1 8	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Transferred to Jungle Conservancy, *vide* G.O., No. 693, of 5th May 1875.
Kurnool	Woncarrum and Mutticondah.	1866 and 1870.	..	.....	..	.. .. ..	1,728 7 5	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Abandoned, *vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 33-568, dated 10th March 1875.
North Arcot ..	Trivellum	1868	434¾	Casuarina equestifolia ..	83,996	1,961 0 0	13,569 0 0	4,17[illegible] 0 0	7,627 0 0	
	Verinjeepooram ..	1870	210¾	Do. do.	260,000	2,090 0 0	10,104 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Thengal	1872	9	Do. do.	102,737	204 0 0	803 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Keelminnel	1873	150	Do. do.	150,000	1,163 0 0	3,043 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Cheynoor	1871	81	Albizzia Lebbek, Cassia florida, Azadirachta Indica, Acacia Arabica, &c.	81,000	288 0 0	4,937 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Gazerlamandum ..	1871	44¾	Casuarina equestifolia ..	44,600	723 0 0	2,796 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	

No. 4.—Statement of the existing Plantations—(*Continued*).

Name of the Division	Name of the Plantations.	Year in which the Plantation was formed.	Area in Acres.	Description of the Trees.	Number of Trees.	Cost. During the Year.	Cost. Up to the end of the Year.	Receipts. During the Year.	Receipts. Up to the end of the Year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
North Arcot—(*Continued*).	Vanavadoo	1873	30	Casuarina equestifolia ..	30,000	426 0 0	893 0 0	.. .. ..	12 0 0	
	Ammoondy	1873	10	Do. do.	10,000	772 0 0	1,512 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Ammerdy	1867	25	Experimental plantation containing different species of timber and fire-wood.	11,250	185 0 0	2,894 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
			995		773,583	7,817 0 0	40,551 0 0	4,173 0 0	7,639 0 0	
South Arcot ..	Chengam Experimental and Trinomallay plantations.	1871	11¾	These plantations contain 28 different kinds of trees.	8,973	159 4 3	757 9 11	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Trivanellur	1872	172½	Casuarina for railway supply ..	48,874	2,101 9 0	2,101 9 0	59 15 11	59 15 11	
	Yedayur	1873	30¼	Do. do. do. ..	8,964	314 12 3	314 12 3	6 12 0	6 12 0	
	Andrayanur	1873	24½	Do. do. do. ..	5,050	99 0 3	99 0 3	13 12 6	13 12 6	
	Gramam	1873	62¼	Do. do. do. ..	34,140	1,393 4 3	1,393 4 3	0 6 0	0 6 0	
	Kannarambut	1873	69	Do. do. do. ..	38,691	1,673 1 3	1,673 1 3	4 7 6	4 7 6	
	Arasoor	1874	..	.....	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	This block has not been planted at all as yet.
	Valoor	1873	22½	Velvalum mixed, Casuarina, Katvalai, &c.	10,456	511 10 6	511 10 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Poniar Anicut ..	Not given.	49½	Mixed Casuarina, Katvalai, and Pongon for railway supply.	11,392	553 2 1	553 2 1	1 12 0	1 12 0	
	Merkanum	Do.	25¼	Casuarina for railway supply ..	10,320	247 5 0	247 5 0	11 7 0	11 7 0	
	Agaram	Do.	79¾	Do. do. do. ..	55,136	917 11 6	917 11 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Achicadoo	1874	22¼	Do. do. do. ..	14,403	489 4 0	489 4 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
			569¼		246,399	8,460 0 4	9,058 6 0	98 8 11	98 8 11	
Trichinopoly ..	Elamanoor	1871	81	Casuarina, &c., for railway supply.	137,700	776 0 0	9,282 0 0	52 0 0	1,310 0 0	
	Kulitallai	1871	62	Do. do. do. ..	74,400	1,309 0 0	6,737 0 0	42 0 0	251 0 0	
	Manatallai	1874	10	Do. do. do. ..	87,000	940 0 0	1,511 0 0	70 0 0	93 0 0	
	Sittalavai	1871	110	Do. do. do. ..	132,000	1,201 0 0	5,543 0 0	29 0 0	327 0 0	
	Sekkanum	1874	70	Acacia Arabica, &c., do. ..	[illegible],000	811 0 0	1,531 0 0	30 0 0	563 0 0	
	Kuttalai	1871	40	Casuarina, &c., do. ..	[illegible],800	1,141 0 0	4,669 0 0	90 0 0	121 0 0	
	Kolamanikkum ..	1874	59	Do. do. do. ..	51,330	1,167 0 0	1,764 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	
	Aramanaikurchi ..	1874	30	Do. do. do. ..	26,100	578 0 0	1,012 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	
	Karraipakkum ..	1874	25	Do. do. do. ..	21,750	285 0 0	638 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Tiruvenganore ..	1874	14	Do. do. do. ..	12,180	172 0 0	502 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	

No. 4.—Statement of the existing Plantations—(*Continued*).

Name of the Division.	Name of the Plantations.	Year in which the Plantation was formed.	Area in Acres.	Description of the Trees.	Number of Trees.	Cost. During the Year.	Cost. Up to the end of the Year.	Receipts. During the Year.	Receipts. Up to the end of the Year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Trichinopoly—(*Continued*).	Varappakurchi ..	1874	61	Acacia Arabica, &c., for railway supply.	53,070	370 0 0	818 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	
	Sattambadi	1874	25½	Casuarina, &c., do. ..	21,750	587 0 0	702 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	
	Pudur	1874	80	Acacia Arabica, &c., do. ..	139,200	182 0 0	182 0 0	20 0 0	257 0 0	
			667½		875,280	9,519 0 0	34,891 0 0	504 0 0	3,093 0 0	
Madura . ..	Vanatheparai	1869-70	4	Tectona grandis (Teak) ..	4,315	27 0 0	1,317 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Kodakanal	1870-71	13½	Eucalyptus .. .. / Acacia	5,254 / 4,196	101 11 4	2,436 6 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	
	Velamcombai	1870-71	4⅞	Tectona grandis (Teak) ..	4,470	100 2 9	800 2 9	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Sathangudy	1873-74	58	Neem, Babul, &c.	Not given.	84 0 0	760 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
			80⅜		18,235	312 14 1	5,313 8 9	15 0 0	15 0 0	
Tinnevelly	.....	..	..	.....	..	....	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
South Coimbatore, Anamallay.	Plantations No. I .. / „ II .. / „ III.,	1870 / 1873 / 1874	7 / 7 / 3	Tectona grandis	8,680 / 8,180 / 7,276	223 8 0	3,758 8 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
			17		24,136	223 8 0	3,758 8 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
North Coimbatore. Sathiamungalum.	Tallamallai ..	1863 / 1873	80	Sandalwood.. .. .. / Arnotto	73,745 / 5,700	2,142 0 0	14,704 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Bhowany ..	Bhowany	1871	Square yards 64.	Fire-wood	..	.. .. ..	768 5 10	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Description of trees not given.
Mettapolliem.	Ghandy	1874	Acres 6	An experimental Mahogany plantation with some Sandalwood.	Not given.	.. .. ..	177 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Bolumputty ..	.....	..	..	.....	..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Collegal ..	Bylone	1870	64	Sandalwood	58,600	3,270 0 0	16,718 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
			150 and sq. yds. 64		138,045	5,412 0 0	32,367 5 10	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Nilgiris	Mudumallai.. ..	1863	101	Tectona grandis	101,000	2,375 0 0	22,749 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Benni	1869								
	Seegur	1873	23	Sandalwood..	23,000	2,048 0 0	7,377 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Ootacamund and Coonoor.	Not given.	1,039	Eucalyptus and Acacias ..	Not given.	4,055 0 0	16,619 0 0	13,200 0 0	16,337 0 0	
			1,163		124,000	8,478 0 0	46,745 0 0	13,200 0 0	16,337 0 0	

No. 4.—Statement of the existing Plantations—(*Continued*).

Name of the Division.	Name of the Plantations	Year in which the Plantation was formed.	Area in Acres.	Description of the Trees	Number of Trees	Cost. During the Year.	Cost. Up to the end of the Year.	Receipts. During the Year.	Receipts. Up to the end of the Year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Salem	Shervaroy Hill ..	1867	3 or 4	.....	.	.. .. ..	3,367 12 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	Nothing is stated about the omission of these plantations in the divisional reports.
	Goondoor	1874	25	....	..	.. .. ..	181 13 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
	Kanavanagasoondrum and Denkenicottah.	1873	5	.....	6,038	485 13 0	1,177 11 5	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
				Add amount spent on Puchoor plantation that was abandoned in 1873	..	.. .. ..	433 14 2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
			34		6,038	485 13 0	5,161 2 8	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
South Canara ..	Parappa	1864-65	109	Tectona grandis	109,000	1,451 0 0	9,751 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Malabar. Nelumbur.	Nelumbur and Amarapolliem.	1841-42 and 1873-74	3,188	Teak, &c.	3,118,800	14,411 4 6	2,27,771 0 0	10,228 5 10	1,11,614 4 2	
Malabar. Palghaut	.....	..	..	Add expenditure on Noochipully and Puliampully plantations given up and merged with the Chenat Nair forest.	.	.. .. ..	3,908 0 0	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Malabar. Wynaad..	.....	..	..	.....	..	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
			3,188		3,118,800	14,411 4 6	2,31,679 0 0	10,228 5 10	1,11,614 4 2	
	Total planted Acres.	..	7,952⅔ and 64 sq yards	Total..	6,139,673	58,084 1 11	4,71,664 4 6	28,243 14 9	1,38,821 13 1	
	Add unplanted Acres	..	7,430¼							
	Total..	..	15,383⅔ and 64 sq. yards.							

Statement showing Timber, &c., disposed of under the License and Voucher System in the several Forests for the official year 1875-76.

Forest Ranges.	Teakwood.		Ebony or Blackwood.		Rosewood.		Other Jungle-wood		Fire-wood and Railway Fuel.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Suradah	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	63,240	3,767 0 0	454	164 1 0
Golcondah..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	100	5 0 0	3	22 0 0
Badrachellum, &c.	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	15,010 0 8	....	30 10 0
Cuddapah	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	65,320	7,550 0 0	12,790	28,610 9 6
Kurnool	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	177,180	18,264 0 0	432	483 0 0
North Arcot	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	4,544	6,962 9 2
South Arcot	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	23,081	1,297 10 0	591	496 0 6
Trichinopoly	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	80 14 0	431	1,183 7 0
Madura	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	46,306	3,295 1 0	7,584	6,637 3 10
Tinnevelly	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	48,050	3,073 12 0	3,187	2,892 8 7
North Coimbatore	2,140	535 0 0	....	.. .. ..	120	30 0 0	2,090	3,122 1 0	6,630	6,153 2 9
South Coimbatore	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	26	58 10 0	1,833	1,539 1 6
Mudumallay	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Segur	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	105 0 0
Neilgherry	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	Trees. 550	648 8 0	3,020	12,441 13 0
Salem	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	37,568	3,778 8 6	8,535	13,827 9 1
South Canara	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	754	224 13 7	2,307	2,152 11 8
Wynaad	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Neiumboor	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Palghaut	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	1,994 8 0	....	511 6 2
Total..	2,140	535 0 0	....	.. .. ..	120	30 0 0	C. ft. 463,715 Trees 550	62,170 6 9	52,341	84,212 13 9

Statement showing Timber, &c., disposed of under the License and Voucher System in the several Forests for the official year 1875-76—(*Continued*).

Forest Ranges.	Charcoal.		Bamboos.		Forest Produce.		Total.	Remarks.
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	
	TONS	RS. A. P.	CART-LOADS.	RS. A. P	MAUNDS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Gumsur and Suradah	....	.. .. ..	.. .	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	3,931 1 0	
Golcondah	....	.. .. ..	111	34 11 0	....	.. .. ..	61 11 0	
Badrachellum, &c.	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	724 15 5	15,765 10 1	
Cuddapah	Parcels 368	23 0 0	720	360 2 0	8,920	493 0 0	37,036 11 6	
Kurnool	1,396	1,955 3 0	9,421	3,169 14 6	120	9 0 0	23,881 1 6	
North Arcot	279	625 0 0	5,787	2,893 8 0	23,120	1,323 6 6	11,804 7 8	
South Arcot	16	45 13 0	3,330	1,177 8 6	67,840	898 12 0	3,915 12 0	
Trichinopoly	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	21 4 8	1,285 9 8	
Madura	293	702 3 0	1,879	1,990 7 6	68	23 0 0	12,647 15 4	
Tinnevelly	1,103	2,471 2 0	112	101 15 0	.. .	.. .. ..	8,539 5 7	
North Coimbatore	81	249 6 6	6,446	6,656 5 2	7,193	346 10 2	17,092 9 7	
South Coimbatore	14	157 5 0	2,345	1,758 11 6	Canes 42	4 4 0	3,518 0 0	
Mudumallay	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Sigur	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	120	15 0 0	120 0 0	
Neilgherry	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	99 6 6	13,189 11 6	
Salem	1,490	3,353 8 0	11,579	8,684 0 0	24,160	593 15 6	30,237 9 1	
South Canara	18	90 0 0	No. 92,800	1,392 0 0	121	1,445 1 6	5,304 10 9	
Wynaad	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	. .. ..	
Nelumboor	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
Palghaut	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	. .. ..	2,505 14 2	
Total..	Tons 4,690 Parcels 368	9,672 8 6	Cart-loads 41,730 No. 92,800	28,219 3 2	Maunds 111,662 Canes 42	5,907 12 3	1,90,837 12 5	

No. 6.—Yield of Forests.

Ranges	Timber.				Fuel and Saplings for Railway and other purposes.			Bamboos			Forest Produce.		Charcoal.			Palmirahs.
	Departmentally.		On License	Free.	Departmentally.	On License	Free.	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	Departmentally	On License.	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	On License
	C. FT.	MDS.	C. FT.	C. FT.	TONS	TONS.	TONS.	C. LOADS.	C. LOADS	C. LOADS.	MDS.	MDS.	TONS.	TONS.	C. LOADS.	C. LOADS.
Gumsur and Suradah.	7,003	Sandalwood	63,240	244,480	1	454	61,532	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Golcondah ..	....	....	100	....	....	3	....	....	111	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cuddapah ..	....	Redwood 29,600	65,320	14,080	....	12,790	467½	....	720	79	....	8,920	....	Paras. 368	....	....
Kurnool ..	....	....	177,180	....	....	432	....	....	9,421	....	....	120	....	1,396	....	....
North Arcot ..	....	604 Redwood 224 C. feet 12	....	41	603	4,544	3,860½	....	5,787	48	....	23,120	....	279	....	....
South Arcot ..	4,098	....	23,081	2,770	963	591	330	37½	3,330	14¼	3,870	47,840	229	16	....	....
Trichinopoly ..	....	....	....	....	....	431	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Madura ..	775	....	46,306	21,353	....	7,584	547	....	1,879	92	....	68	....	293	....	....
Tinnevelly ..	1,142	....	48,050	4,225	....	3,187	1,892	....	112	....	....	....	....	1,103	....	....
South Coimbatore ..	109,330	....	26	1,167	....	1,833	17½	....	2,345	Tons. 113	....	Canes. 42	....	14	....	....
North Coimbatore ..	11,561	8,269	4,350	7,768 Pieces 3,389 Yokes 2,989	659 Lots 66	6,630	1,048	No. 50	6,446	784	....	7,193	....	81	....	....
Neilgherry ..	....	....	Trees 550	Trees 136	....	3,020	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mudumallay ..	25,772¼	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Segur ..	....	1,217½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	120	....	....	....	....
Salem ..	5,275	2,290	37,568	17,040	....	8,535	108	855	11,579	2,101½	....	24,160	....	1,490	10	....
South Canara ..	21,861	....	754	....	....	2,307	....	....	No. 92,800	....	....	121	....	18	....	....
Wynaad ..	2,510	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nelumboor ..	31,512	....	....	....	Nos. 21,250	....	....	8,094	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Palghaut ..	1,335	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	222,174	Sandalwood Mds. 12,380½ Redwood 29,824 and C. feet 12	465,975 Trees 550	3,12,924 Pieces 3,389 Yokes 2,989 Trees 136	Tons 2,226 Lots 66 No. of Saplings 21,250	52,341	69,812	C. Loads 8,986½ No 50	41,730 No. 92,800	3,362¾ H. L. 243	3,870	11,662 Canes. 42	229	4,672 Paras. 368	10	....

No. 7.—Detailed Statement of Receipts of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency for the Official Year 1875-76.

Districts.	Divisions.	I. Revenue from Wood. 1. Brought to Depôt by Departmental Agency. (a.) Timber and Bamboos.	(b.) Firewood and Charcoal.	(c.) Sandal-wood.	2. Removed from the Forests by Purchasers, License and Permit holders. (a.) Timber and Bamboos.	(b.) Firewood and Charcoal.	3. Confiscated drift and waif Wood.	II. Revenue from other Minor Produce. 1. Grazing Dues and Sale of Grass.	2. Other Minor Produce.	III. Duty on Produce of foreign or private Forests imported into the British Territory.	IV. Miscellaneous. 1. From Fines and Forfeitures.	2. From Refunds to the Departments.	3. From other Sources.	Grand Total.	Remarks
Madras ..	Central Office	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Ganjam ..	Gumsur and Suradah ..	1,426	2	....	3,767	164	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,376	
Vizagapatam ..	Golcondah	....	....	....	62	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	66	
Godavery ..	Badrachellum	....	....	....	15,016	31	6	....	725	....	337	....	....	16,109	
	Cuddapah	....	....	....	7,910	28,634	297	25	496	....	....	....	....	37,362	
	Kurnool	706	....	....	21,434	2,438	2,068	....	9	....	....	93	182	26,930	
	North Arcot	....	4,090	1,111	6,934	3,547	672	12	1,323	....	....	....	125	17,814	
	South Arcot	2,500	1,454	....	2,475	663	105	....	1,033	....	....	....	46	8,276	
	Trichinopoly	....	....	....	81	1,184	....	378	21	....	5	7	18	1,694	
	Madura	4,367	....	....	5,286	7,339	114	....	23	....	....	28	357	17,514	
	Tinnevelly	4,321	....	....	3,167	5,372	265	....	2,069	....	20	34	1,354	16,602	
Coimbatore ..	North Coimbatore ..	1,255	238	51,216	10,343	6,403	233	215	348	....	32	297	162	70,742	
	South Coimbatore ..	16,877	....	....	1,817	1,697	17	....	50	....	29	1,045	542	22,074	
Neilgherry ..	Mudumallay	53,879	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	53,929	
	Sigur	800	....	6,895	5	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,815	
	Neilgherry	....	....	....	640	12,441	....	....	99	....	....	....	11	13,200	
	Salem	8,709	....	12,552	12,519	17,181	722	2	11,859	....	....	441	30	64,015	
	South Canara	3,630	....	....	1,490	2,268	28	....	1,427	....	301	1,177	5	10,326	
Malabar ..	Wynaad	7,415	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,252	....	36	3,342	1,472	13,517	
	Nelambur	18,507	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,026	....	19,533	
	Palghaut	391	....	....	1,995	511	50	240	....	....	....	278	....	3,465	
	Total ..	1,24,783	5,784	71,774	94,944	89,988	4,598	872	20,734	....	760	7,768	4,354	4,26,359	

Detailed Statement of Expenditure under A Conservancy and Works of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency for 1875-76.

Districts.	Divisions.	I. Cost of Timber Operations.						II Cost of Collecting Minor Produce		III Cost of Forest Organization.		
		1. On wood brought to Depôt by Departmental Agency.			2. On wood removed from the Forests by Purchasers, License or Permit holders.		3. Confiscated drift and waif Wood.	1. Grazing Dues and Sale of Grass.	2 Other Minor Produce.	1 Demarcation lines, Boundary pillars, and marks.	2. Working Plans.	3. Surveys.
		(a.) Timber and Bamboos.	(b.) Firewood and Charcoal	(c) Sandal-wood.	(a.) Timber and Bamboos	(b.) Firewood and Charcoal.						
Madras ..	Central Office	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ganjam ..	Gumsur and Suradah	1,260	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vizagapatam	Golcondah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Godavery	Badrachellum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cuddapah	2,447	....	....	....	....	52	....	....	94	....	....
	Kurnool ..	....	....	....	....	121	1,157	....	....	....	....	....
	North Arcot	36	1,728	348	296	148	277	..	....	....	....	....
	South Arcot	2,100	466	99	....	72	8	....	234	500	....	....
	Trichinopoly	....	12	....	....	38	....	....	131	....	....	....
	Madura ..	855	....	....	400	714	....	....	....	27	....	....
	Tinnevelly	1,254	....	....	180	501	....	....	2,405	....	....	....
Coimbatore	North Coimbatore	6,179	2,990	6,658	730	914	....	....	37	....	....	....
	South Coimbatore	17,791	....	....	329	323	....	....	88	....	....	....
Neilgherry	Mudumallay	16,829	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sigur	1,977	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
	Neilgherry	....	1,028	....	....	268	....	....	502	....	....	....
	Salem	6,191	....	797	39	....	20	....	113	356	....	....
	South Canara	1,987	....	....	....	....	1	....	46	421	1,442	....
Malabar ..	Wynaad ..	1,850	....	....	....	....	....	....	544	100	....	....
	Nelambur	8,545	....	....	36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Palghaut	414	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total ..	69,715	6,224	7,902	2,010	3,099	1,515	....	4,103	1,498	1,442	....

Detailed Statement of Expenditure under A Conservancy and Works of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency for 1875-76—(*Continued*).

Districts.	Divisions.	IV. Cost of the Treatment and Creation of Forests.								V. Rent of Leased Forests.	VI. Cost of collecting Duty on Produce of foreign or private Forests imported into British Territory.
		1. Natural Forests.				2. Artificial Forests.					
		(a.) Protection from Fire.	(b.) Fencing and Enclosing.	(c.) Improvement and Conservation.	(d.) Reboisement or Restoration of Denuded Areas.	(a.) Formation.	(b.) Protection from Fire.	(c.) Improvement and Conservation.	(d.) Fencing and Enclosing.		
Madras	Central Office	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ganjam	Gumsur and Suradah	....	....	17	....	....	....	36	....	....	....
Vizagapatam	Golcondah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Godavery	Badrachellum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cuddapah	1,125	5,951	71	....	1,094	....	....	....	....	....
	Kurnool	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Arcot	19	....	184	....	1,010	....	6,447	364	....	....
	South Arcot	150	370	3,146	....	904	....	7,929	45	....	....
	Trichinopoly	....	30	2,128	....	3,784	....	5,380	170	....	....
	Madura	....	450	1,937	....	82	7	189	52	2,500	....
	Tinnevelly	45	....	3,093	....	33	....	....	....	....	....
Coimbatore ..	North Coimbatore	3	....	81	....	916	105	3,739	112	....	....
	South Coimbatore	....	....	1,297	....	....	65	159	....	....	....
Neilgherry ..	Mudumallay	....	....	....	....	580	....	1,795	....	3,500	....
	Sigur	....	....	....	....	458	....	1,590	....	....	....
	Neilgherry	....	....	....	....	1,840	....	2,215	....	....	....
	Salem	184	967	1,226	....	4	....	659	112	....	....
	South Canara	55	....	35	....	587	150	571	143	....	....
Malabar	Wynaad	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nelambur	....	....	....	....	2,863	548	5,154	....	180	....
	Palghaut	399	252	330	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total ..	1,985	8,020	13,545	....	14,155	875	35,863	998	6,180	....

Detailed Statement of Expenditure under A Conservancy and Works of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency for 1875-76—(*Continued*).

Districts.	Divisions.	VII. Works of Utility for the development of Forests.				VIII. Cost of Departmental Cattle.			IX Cost of Departmental Plant and Tools.		X. Miscellaneous Charges.			Grand Total of Expenditure under A Conservancy and Works.	Remarks.
		1. Roads and Bridges.	2. Buildings and Offices.	3. Compensation for land taken up for Forest purposes or for extension of Forest rights.	4. Other Works.	1. Purchase of Stock.	2. Hire of Stock.	3 Feed and keep of Cattle.	1. For Timber wood operations.	2. For other purposes.	1. Refunds.	2 Law Charges.	3. Other Charges.		
Madras ..	Central Office ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Ganjam ..	Gumsur and Suradah.	....	....	....	....	....	....	141	....	....	....	....	....	1,454	
Vizagapatam ..	Golcondah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Godavery ..	Badrachellum ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Cuddapah	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	171	....	....	....	11,055	
	Kurnool	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	1,378	
	North Arcot ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	20	....	....	314	11,200	
	South Arcot ..	....	500	....	....	....	....	....	48	2	868	....	49	17,490	
	Trichinopoly ..	....	....	....	....	....	21	15	....	63	7	25	14	11,818	
	Madura	....	1,543	....	....	....	....	....	120	....	....	....	....	8,876	
	Tinnevelly.. ..	....	80	....	....	....	....	....	132	....	....	....	....	7,723	
Coimbatore ..	North Coimbatore ..	1,029	807	....	7,938	100	14	2,184	332	....	145	29	73	35,115	
	South Coimbatore ..	833	1,307	2,500	....	....	....	5,209	....	....	....	....	565	30,466	
Neilgherry ..	Mudumallay ..	730	322	....	266	....	....	3,366	166	2	....	....	127	27,683	
	Sigur	....	56	....	....	....	....	....	141	....	....	....	....	4,225	
	Neilgherry.. ..	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56	18	....	....	5,977	
	Salem	4,000	4,481	12,560	289	....	....	....	36	151	....	....	166	32,351	
	South Canara ..	....	338	....	....	....	1,250	526	11	314	....	....	....	7,877	
Malabar ..	Wynaad	47	421	....	17	420	....	447	4	10	28	....	636	4,529	
	Nelambur	17	355	....	88	....	....	58	96	....	1,027	....	....	18,967	
	Palghaut	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	279	....	82	1,761	
	Total ..	6,706	10,216	15,060	8,598	520	1,285	11,946	1,100	789	2,372	54	2,126	2,39,945	

Detailed Statement of Expenditure under B Establishment of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1875-76—(*Continued*).

Districts.	Divisions.	I.—Salaries.						II.—Travelling Allowances.				III.—Contingencies.					Total of B. Establishment.	Total of A. Conservancy and Works.	Grand Total of all Expenditure.	Remarks.
		1. Pay of Conservator of Forests.	2. Pay of Control and Executive Officers.	Uncovenanted Assistant.	3. Protective Establishment.	4. Office Establishment.	5. Deputation and Special Allowances.	1. Conservator of Forests.	2. Control and Executive Officers.	3. Protective Establishment.	4. Office Establishment.	1. Stationery.	2. Carriage of Tents and Office-records.	3. Pay of Police Guards.	4. Sundries.	5. Official Postage.				
Madras ..	Central Office ..	11,697	1,182	3,600	....	4,539	3,382	4,318	746	....	578	....	77	....	250	299	30,668	....	30,668	
Ganjam ..	Gumsur and Suradah	....	....	....	1,776	408	....	....	....	360	20	....	....	....	8	10	2,582	1,454	4,036	
Vizagapatam..	Golcondah	....	....	....	288	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	294	....	294	
Godavery ..	Badrachellum ..	....	....	....	1,329	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	180	15	1,528	....	1,528	
	Cuddapah.. ..	....	3,350	....	3,919	300	180	....	1,800	540	....	....	....	....	4	22	10,115	11,055	21,170	
	Kurnool	....	2,938	....	3,606	758	568	....	1,474	179	124	6	109	....	30	40	9,832	1,378	11,210	
	North Arcot ..	....	3,353	....	3,431	730	....	....	1,800	559	109	5	47	....	272	95	10.401	11,200	21,601	
	South Arcot ..	....	3,030	....	1,121	647	114	....	1,306	120	83	....	60	....	133	53	6,667	17,490	24,157	
	Trichinopoly ..	....	1,800	....	419	268	942	....	1,355	95	10	....	6	....	16	48	4,959	11,818	16,777	
	Madura	....	2,203	....	3,545	655	1,053	....	1,902	460	54	....	53	....	328	90	10,343	8,876	19,219	
	Tinnevelly ..	....	4,100	....	4,715	735	....	....	1,418	540	175	2	58	....	32	261	12,036	7,723	19,759	
Coimbatore..	North Coimbatore ..	....	4,100	....	7,792	1,279	24	....	1,800	1,482	6	....	19	....	544	66	17,112	35,115	52,227	
	South Coimbatore ..	....	6,929	....	4,592	666	....	....	2,428	1,087	....	14	22	....	231	161	16,130	30,466	46,596	
Neilgherry..	Mudumallay ..	....	4,550	....	1,716	894	....	....	1,800	120	....	....	....	....	59	5	9,144	27,683	36,827	
	Sigur	....	....	....	480	....	....	....	....	34	....	....	....	....	17	....	531	4,225	4,756	
	Neilgherry ..	....	600	....	3,150	....	....	..	150	900	....	....	....	....	3	5	4,808	5,977	10,785	
	Salem	....	1,350	....	5,226	1,145	500	....	921	825	143	22	67	....	404	163	10,766	32,351	43,117	
	South Canara ..	....	5,850	....	3,644	612	....	....	1,800	510	176	9	143	....	110	104	12,958	7,877	20,835	
Malabar ..	Wynaad	....	4,023	....	1,237	1,008	....	....	2,210	....	102	1	....	....	75	20	8,676	4,529	13,205	
	Nelambur.. ..	....	3,672	....	2,164	1,438	333	....	1,362	5	....	....	....	....	114	20	9,108	18,967	28,075	
	Palghaut ..	....	....	....	1,040	175	....	....	....	265	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,480	1,761	3,241	
	Total ..	11,697	53,030	3,600	55,190	16,257	7,096	4,318	24,272	8,081	1,580	63	661	....	2,811	1,482	1,90,138	2,39,945	4,30,083	

No. 8.—Statement showing the particulars of Stock in hand at the commencement and close of the official year 1874-75.

Ranges.	Teakwood.		Ebony and Blackwood.		Rosewood.		Sandalwood.		Red Saunder Roots or Posts.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	C. FEET.	RS. A. P.	C. FEET.	RS. A. P.	C. FEET	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A P.	MDS	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Suradah	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Golcondah	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Badrachellum &c.	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Cuddapah	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	578 C ft.	390 6 0
Kurnool	560	839 4 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
North Arcot	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	1,431	119 4 5
South Arcot	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Trichinopoly	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Madura	1,585	1,463 2 6	666	613 8 10	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Tinnevelly	...	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
North Coimbatore	2,169	693 0 0	....	.. .. ..	2,679	1,717 10 3	3,231	5,599 5 8	....	.. .. ..
South Coimbatore	79,188	95,413 9 6	....	.. .. ..	22,825	27,740 7 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Mudumallay	73,342	71,434 1 6	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Segur	4,233	2,739 6 0	396	297 4 6	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Nealgherry	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Salem	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	468	1,462 2 0	....	.. .. ..
South Canara	198	106 3 6	3,213	2,778 12 5	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Wynaad	24,251	18,170 0 0	166	78 0 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Nelumboor	....	5,745 0 0	129	97 0 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Palghaut	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Total ..	185,526	1,96,603 11 0	4,570	3,864 9 9	25,504	29,458 1 3	3,699	7,061 7 8	578 C. ft & 1,431 mds	509 10 5

No. 8.—Statement showing the particulars of Stock in hand at the commencement and close of the official year 1874-75—(*Continued*).

Ranges.	Other Jungle Wood used as Timber.		Bamboos.		Railway Fuel.		Forest Produce.		Saplings.		Total.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	
	C. FEET	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS A. P.
Gumsur and Suradah	2,829	688 0 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	688 0 0
Golcondah	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Budrachellum, &c.	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Cuddapah	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	390 6 0
Kurnool	10	8 15 9	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	848 3 9
North Arcot..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	119 4 5
South Arcot..	....	785 0 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	785 0 0
Trichinopoly	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	610 0 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	610 0 0
Madura	20,776	19,175 1 3	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	21,251 12 7
Tinnevelly	....	9,854 0 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	9,854 0 0
North Coimbatore	5,113	2,277 4 1	....	.. .. ..	521	996 12 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	11,284 0 0
South Coimbatore	6,180	2,619 1 1	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	1,25,773 1 7
Mudumallay	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	71,434 1 6
Segur	963	361 4 3	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	3,397 14 9
Neilgherry	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Salem	2,725	3,915 10 3	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	1,271	533 3 9	....	.. .. ..	5,911 0 0
South Canara	42,454	21,610 8 11	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	24,495 8 10
Wynaad	567	301 0 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	18,549 0 0
Nelumboor	34,927	30,981 0 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	25,109	8,931 0 0	45,754 0 0
Palghaut	....	1,570 0 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	1,570 0 0
Total ..	116,614	94,146 13 7	....	.. .. ..	521	1,606 12 0	1,271	533 3 9	25,109	8,931 0 0	3,42,715 5 5

Add increase in the Valuation of Timber ..	28,507 0 0
Add Valuation of Timber felled as per Statement No. 1 ..	1,09,630 6 2
Total Stock ..	4,80,852 11 7
Deduct Total Valuation of Timber sold during the year ..	1,49,868 0 0
	3,30,984 11 7
Deduct Wastage ..	4,336 0 0
Balance of Stock at the close of the year ..	3,26,648 11 7

No. 9.—Statement showing the List of Forest Acquisitions made during the year 1875-76.

Division.	Name and Description of the Tract acquired.	Area in Acres.	Position and Boundary of the Tract acquired with its distance to the Market or Railway.	Processes by which the Acquisition was made.	Nature of inquiry into rights and the proof of their non-existence or otherwise.	Estimated Value of the Property acquired.	Description of Important Trees in each Tract.	Remarks.
Cuddapah ..	Gathala and Nakanapulli Reserve.	3,000	Not given	In 1874 the Collector accompanied the Deputy Conservator and instituted inquiries. Being satisfied that there were no claims to the tract, he ordered its reservation for fuel supply.		Not given.		This was not acquired during the year 1875-76 but in the previous year.
	Rollamadgoo Timber Reserve.	Estimated between 5 to 6,000 acres.	It is a portion of the ghaut leading to Royachotty Taluq from Pullumpett.	It was handed over to the Department by the Revenue authorities.	No inquiry appears to have been made.	Do.	Redwood trees are said to be densely grown.	
	Vellalavarikhandrikai Shrotriem Jungle.	Not known.	A tract of hill and jungle situated to the east of Vellalavarikhandrikai. This is fit for a railway fuel reserve.	Decided in favor of the Department by the Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.	The Shrotriemdars claimed this tract on the plea that their boundary extended right up to the border line of this district and Nellore on the summit of the Velligondahs. They adduced evidences which were not conclusive. They said that according to the Inam Register the expression "besides Poramboke" meant these hills and jungles. The Deputy Director interpreted that it meant uncultivable land lying in open ground, and accordingly rejected their claim.	Do.	Pterocarpus santalinus, Chloroxylon Swietenia, and Conocarpus latifolia.	
	Nettivaripully Jungle.	Do.	A large extent of hill and jungle situated to the east of the Nettivaripully Shrotriem Village in the Pullumpett Taluq.	Do.	The Shrotiemdars maintained that their boundary should run right up to the borders of the district on the top of the main range of the Vellikondahs.	Do.	Do.	
	Do.	....	....	....	They adduced the pymash accounts in their favor. The Deputy Director on measuring the several numbers (pieces of land) therein mentioned found their claim was not valid. Mr. Yarde proved from his book that timber was felled on license in 1865, while the Shrotriemdars admit they have never realized any thing from sale of timber. The Deputy Director accordingly cancelled the claim of the Shrotriemdars.	Not known.	Do.	
	Maharazapuram ..	Not known.	A portion of these jungles was given to the Shrotriemdars after comparing the same with the old pymash accounts, and the rest was taken by the Forest Department with the permission of the Deputy Director.			Do.	Not stated.	

Statement showing the List of Forest Acquisitions made during the year 1875-76—(*Continued*).

Division.	Name and Description of the Tract acquired.	Area in Acres.	Position and Boundary of the Tract acquired with its distance to the Market or Railway.	Processes by which the Acquisition was made.	Nature of inquiry into rights and the proof of their non-existence or otherwise.	Estimated Value of the Property acquired.	Description of Important Trees in each Tract.	Remarks.
South Arcot ..	Forests on the eastern slopes of the Javadi Hills.	..	These tracts continued to be worked as a portion of the South Arcot Forests since 1866, although there was one officer for both Salem and South Arcot. From 1870 when the two ranges were placed under distinct officers, the South Arcot Officer carried on felling in those tracts while the Salem Forest Officer disputed that they had belonged to his division as they were within the revenue boundary. These disputes were finally settled in the presence of the three Forest Officers of Salem, North Arcot, and South Arcot, as per G. O., dated 19th October 1874, No. 1,346, and G. O., dated 14th April 1875, No. 592, Revenue Department, and the tracts transferred to South Arcot.			Not known. ..	Not stated.	
	Thenmalla Forests (to be reserved for Railway fuel).	23,040	....	....	The rights of the hill tribes are respected. They are allowed to collect minor produce, cut junglewood and bamboos for their house-hold, &c. They are satisfied with the conservancy arrangements.			
Madura ..	Goovanath or Sirumallai reserve (fuel).	1,920	It is situated at about 10 miles south-east of Dindigul.	....	....	Do. ..	Albizzia amara.	
	Kanavoiputty which is sub-divided into Ukkamakaradu and	1,600	It is situated at ½ a mile south of Kanavoiputty Village and 14 miles from Dindigul Station.	The tracts taken up for fuel reserves were carried out of Government forests under the management of the Forest Department. They were taken subject to such rights of way as already existed, and the neighbouring ryots had the option of petitioning the Deputy Collector against the taking up of these tracts. Six months having passed away without any objection, except for certain lands taken up at Iyelur which was favorably disposed of by the Sub-Collector, they were permanently transferred to forests.		Do. ..	Do.	
	Kupperamkuro ..	2,560	It is ½ a mile north of Kanavoiputty and 15 miles from Dindigul Station.					
	Iyelur reserve which is divided into Sundamalloi and	1,920	It is 3 miles east of Iyelur and 15 miles from Dindigul.		....	Do. ..	Do. and Umbrella Acacia.	
	Thamukuradu ..	2,240	It is 3 miles south by east of Iyelur and 4 miles from the Railway line.		....	Do. ..	Acacia Arabica.	
	55 Tank-beds ..	....	....	These were formally handed over by the Revenue Department to forests for Railway fuel supply. The villagers of Sathumgoody complained that growth of babool in the tank—beds tends to impregnate the soil of their lands with alkaline matter. These complaints are not yet settled.				
Trichinopoly ..	Tuvagoody ..	1,155	It is situated at about 2 miles south of the Railway line and bounded by putta lands on all sides.	Handed over by the Revenue Department.	Government waste or Poramboke land.	It is stated that it is worth Rupees 20,000. How far it is an accurate estimate, it is not stated.	Do. and Lencophæla.	

Statement showing the List of Forest Acquisitions made during the year 1875-76—(*Continued*).

Division.	Name and Description of the Tract acquired.	Area in Acres.	Position and Boundary of the Tract acquired with its distance to the Market or Railway.	Processes by which the Acquisition was made.	Nature of inquiry into rights and the proof of their non-existence or otherwise.	Estimated Value of the Property acquired.	Description of Important Trees in each Tract.	Remarks.
South Coimbatore.	Manooputty and Kullapuram Forest.	660	This tract is situated on the north bank of the Ambravatti River in the Oodumulpettah Taluq. Boundaries were demarcated by the Revenue Survey.	It was purchased * for Rupees 2,500.	This belonged to a private individual without any communal rights, who enclosed it on payment of certain tax. It was sold for arrears of rent and bought by the Forest Department.	Probable value at present as cultivable land is Rupees 3,500. Future value as fuel reserve Rupees 4,000.	Acacia Arabica and Acacia amara.	* Purchased with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 28th March 1874, No. 715.
Salem ..	Chinna Kulroyen Hills Forests.	Not known.	It is in Ahtoor Taluq. Bounded on the north by Area Gounden Nad Jaghire Forests, south by Chekadeputty Metta and Peria Kulroyen Hills, east by Peria Kulroyen Hills, west by Ullengherry Taluq boundary limit. Distance to Salem Market and Railway Station is 35 miles.	By cash payment † of Rupees 12,500.	Purchased	Rupees 15,000 ..	Young sandalwood and trees of different timber.	† Purchased with reference to G.O., dated 12th August 1875, No. 1,210, Rev. Dept.
	Western slopes of Area Gounden Nad Hill Forests.	Do. ..	It is bounded on the north by Naripully and Tinnamalai Taluq, south by Chinna Kulroyen Forests, east by Goodaramalai, and west by Andiputty and villages. Distance to Salem is 45 miles.	This was decided by the Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, in favor of Government.	Proved by pymash accounts, &c. ..	Rupees 8,000 ..	Timber trees of different kinds.	
	Mailagherry and Yerimalai Range Slopes.	900	They are bounded by Thirumulvadi Nuttu, and Amany villages. Distance to Palcode 12 miles, and to Morapore Station is 44 miles.	This was decided by the District Court in favor of the Department.	Do.	Rupees 10,000 ..	Do. and bamboos.	‡ This Forest (Karkery) is worth nothing as Forest land at present, since the greater portion of the timber has been felled. Important from its position as much smuggling went on from Government Forests.
Wynaad ..	Canoth ..	Not given. .	A large tract between Comuth and Peria Ghaut.	This was taken by the Collector.	It was an old escheat land of Government, and some small patches were required by payment of compensation.	Not given ..	Teak, black wood, benteak.	
	‡ Karkery and Baigoor.	Do. ..	.....	Government resumed possession for arrears of tax.	They were formerly part of the Government Forests, but were bought by certain Coffee Planters.	Do. ..	Do. ..	

ENCLOSURES Nos. 10 to 26.—Original letters from Divisional Officers with their enclosures.

THE foregoing paper is the Conservator's Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department for 1875-76, which is forwarded through the Board. Colonel Beddome has gone sufficiently into details in the various sections of the report, and the Board, in submitting it to Government, will confine themselves to a few general remarks.

2. The most important subject which calls for notice for the year under report was the reconstitution of the department as a separate one, and the transfer of the control of the administration from the Board and Collectors to the Conservator in pursuance of G.O., 19th November 1875, No. 1,662-A. This change took effect from the 1st January 1876. Rules were drawn up, which should, the Board think, be included among the Appendices to the present report for regulating the future administration of the forests. They are modelled on the Bombay system, and while vesting the administrative power in the Conservator, provide for reports and orders to District Forest officers being sent through the Collectors, who are thus kept informed of what is going on, and enabled to watch and interest themselves in the working of the department. The Board concur with the Conservator in hoping that they will afford hearty co-operation in securing better conservancy.

3. The value of timber, &c., felled departmentally was slightly in excess of the return for the previous year, but still considerably below that of 1873-74. The Conservator, however, points out that a large quantity of Teak felled in the Anamallai forests for the supply to the Public Works Department in 1876-77 has been brought to account at the mere cost of felling. The value of timber, &c., sold has increased, but is still below that of 1873-74. The increase is entirely due to the larger supplies to the Public Works Department in the Anamallai and Mudumalai forests; though, as stated by the Deputy Conservator, the department did not take more than a small proportion of the quantity indented for, the scantlings not being suitable. It is to be hoped that better arrangements will be made in future to ascertain exactly what is wanted, so that the timber may be prepared accordingly. It appears also that the value of fuel supplied (amount not stated) to the Coimbatore Jail and to the Railway Company in the North Coimbatore range has not been brought to account, as the proceeds were not realised during the year. In the former case at least the account ought to have been adjusted within the year; in the latter, it appears that the fuel, though ready for delivery, was not actually taken over.

	Timber, &c., felled.	Timber, &c., sold
	RS.	RS.
1873-74	1,47,089	2,40,401
1874-75	1,03,292	1,67,161
1875-76	1,09,630	2,06,704

4. The area of fuel reserves as shown by Colonel Beddome is 134,315 acres against 108,610 according to the special report for 1874-75. The increase is accounted for almost entirely by the inclusion of forest in South Arcot, which Colonel Beddome claims as a fuel reserve The area of the Madura reserves is not included in either of the figures above given, the tracts to be finally reserved not

yet being fully fixed on. There have, however, been important additions during the year in the shape of fifty-five tank-beds containing a quantity of Babul which promise a high yield, and have been made over by the Revenue Department. The measure appears to be very unpopular with the ryots, though the particular objections urged are doubtless frivolous. Further report is awaited on the subject. The only other new reserve constituted during the year was one at Tuvagudi in Trichinopoly, as to the nature of which no particulars are given. Some important experiments in the yield of fuel reserves have been made during the year, but the Conservator promises a comprehensive report upon the reserves as a whole next year.

5. The number of plantations in charge of the department increased from fifty-six in 1874-75 with an area of 5,748 acres planted and 5,846 unplanted, to seventy-eight in 1875-76 with area planted 7,952 acres and unplanted 7,431 acres. The increase is due not to extension of operations, but to the transfer of plantations, chiefly Casuarina, in South Arcot, and of Eucalyptus and Acacia plantations on the Nilgiris which were previously managed under Jungle Conservancy. The plantations had cost up to the end of 1875-76 Rupees 4,71,664, inclusive of Rupees 2,27,771 at Nellambur, and the receipts to the same date Rupees 1,38,822, of which Rupees 1,11, 614 were paid by Nellambur and Rupees 16,337 by the Nilgiri plantations. The North Arcot plantations which have cost a large sum are reported to have suffered heavily from drought, but the matter is the subject of separate correspondence.

6. The value of timber, &c., removed under license has risen from Rs. 1,74, 121 to Rupees 1,90,838; but the increase is to a great extent nominal, and due to the inclusion of the Nilgiri sholas transferred from Jungle Conservancy.

7. The financial results cannot be satisfactorily analysed until a proper system of valuation of stock is introduced. On this subject Government have recently passed orders, and the Board hope that the next report will afford materials for a comparison of the cost of working departmentally and under the license and voucher system. Taking the figures as reported, however, it seems that the value of stock decreased by Rupees 16,067, and adding the excess of expenditure over receipts the net result of the year is a deficit of Rupees 19,791. Excluding the receipts and charges of fuel reserves and plantations, the profit on the working of the year is stated at 84,148 Rupees. It is not clear how these figures have been arrived at. The receipts from plantations and fuel reserves are given in paragraph 71 as Rupees 33,426 and in Statements 3 and 4 as Rupees 33,447. The receipts and charges of fuel reserves in paragraph 35 differ from those in Statement 3. The charges given in Statements 3 and 4 amount to Rupees 78,880, which, however, include certain charges for fixed establishment debitable entirely to reserves and plantations. From paragraph 71 these would seem to cost Rupees 5,445, leaving Rupees 1,84,693 to be

	Rs.
Receipts	4,26,359
Charges	4,30,083
Excess charges ...	—3,724
Decrease in value of stock	—16,067
	—19,797

78,880
73,435
5,445

distributed as in that paragraph. The proportionate share chargeable to fuel reserves and plantations is therefore 29,082 Rupees, and the total debit for establishment would, therefore, be Rupees 34,527. In paragraph 71, however, Rupees 29,928 are charged, and the whole sum set against the two items is Rupees 1,03,363, made up of working charges, &c., Rupees 73,435 and establishment Rupees 29,928. In paragraph 74, however, working charges, as shown in Statement No. 7, are diminished by Rupees 78,796, and establishment charges by Rupees 58,568, and the total charges of the year come to Rupees 2,92,718. The charges for establishment under other heads than plantations and fuel reserves are also wrong. They should be as follows :—

		RS.
1.	Departmental working	68,622
2.	Plantations and Fuel Reserves	34,527
3.	License and voucher system	75,577
4.	Miscellaneous	11,412
	Total ...	1,90,138

The difference is due to the Conservator having distributed the whole establishment charges without first deducting the portion chargeable entirely to plantations and reserves. The discrepancies and errors above noticed should be explained.

8. The ranges which, according to Colonel Beddome's figures, paid best, were Cuddapah (surplus Rupees 36,201) and North Coimbatore (Rupees 33,063). The Mudumalai Range, which in 1874-75, showed a deficit in the year under report, has a surplus of Rupees 2,442. The range in which the heaviest deficit occurs is South Coimbatore (Anamallais) where the loss amounts to Rupees 30,253. The range is mainly dependent on the Public Works Department demand, and the short supply made to the department in the year as above noticed accounts in great part for the unsuccessful working. Colonel Beddome also states his opinion that the establishment is excessive, and that the rates paid for timber by the Public Works Department are too low. This question, however, has been amply discussed, and should be considered settled; and the remedy for other causes of deficit is in the hands of the Conservator. The range ought to pay well. In South Canara (which is in a transition state) the deficit was Rupees 8,661, in Madura Rupees 4,021, and in the Nilgiris Rupees 3,468.

9. Colonel Beddome does not notice the subject of free felling in his report. The quantities removed from the forests on free pass are merely stated in paragraph 63 and Statement No. 6. The Gumsur and Surada forests account for the greater portion so far as the statement exhibits the facts.

10. Under the heading "General Remarks" the Conservator has noticed most of the points of interest in the Forest Officer's reports.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Rules for the Administration of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency.

THE administration of the forests is a branch of the Revenue Administration of the Presidency. Subject to the following restrictions, it is placed under the direction of the Conservator of Forests.

The relative position of the District Forest Officers to the District Collector is analogous to that of the District Police Officer to the District Magistrate. In all forest matters the District Forest Officer is to be subordinate to the Collectors, subject to the following restrictions.

II. All orders of a professional character relating, for example, to felling, planting, and other operations, will emanate from the Conservator, but are to reach the District Forest Officer through the Collector. If the latter sees any reason to object to them, he can do so ; and differences of opinion between him and the Conservator, which cannot otherwise be settled, are to be referred to the Revenue Board and, if necessary, to Government. The Conservator will be held specially responsible for the economical working of the department.

The Conservator will be at liberty to communicate direct with District Forest Officers for the collection and dissemination of scientific or professional knowledge.

III. In like manner, all correspondence between District Forest Officers and the Conservator, including bills for travelling allowance, periodical reports, estimates, &c., are to be sent through the Collector, who will make such comments as he may deem advisable.

IV. The Collector is not, as a rule, to issue orders to the District Forest Officer direct ; but, in the event of his deeming it necessary to order him to proceed to a particular locality, or to take special action in any forest matter, he may do so, taking care to send a copy of such order for the information of the Conservator.

V. The Conservator is to be the controlling authority in all matters of promotion in the subordinate branches and in all matters of departmental discipline.

VI. The control of forest expenditure rests with the Conservator, subject to the approval of the Revenue Board and Government. The Conservator may sanction expenditure on any one work up to Rs. 500, and the Revenue Board up to Rs. 5,000, provided that funds are available in the budget grant. The Conservator may make any transfers of funds sanctioned under major head "A, Conservancy and Works" in the budget, intimating the same to Government through the Revenue Board (or Accountant-General). In all other respects, existing arrangements regarding provision of funds and rendering of accounts will be adhered to.

VII. An annual plan of forest operations is to be prepared by each District Forest Officer, and forwarded, through the Collector, to the Conservator. The Conservator will, in like manner, submit, through the Revenue Board, a sketch of proposed operations in the several forest divisions or districts for the information and orders of Government.

VIII. The Conservator shall submit "tour notes" or "inspection reports" on the forests visited by him. Those tour notes shall be transmitted to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, through the District Collector and Revenue Board for any remarks or suggestions which they may have to offer.

Referred to in the Proceedings of Government, dated 19th November 1875, No. 1,662-A.

No. 62. ORDER THEREON, 2nd March 1877, No. 889.

Forest, No. 1.

THE Board submit with their observations the Conservator's report on the operations of the Forest Department during the year ending 31st March 1876, accompanied by the reports of the various division officers. During the year the department was reconstituted a separate

department in pursuance of the orders of Government, 19th November 1875, No. 1,662.

2. The rules adopted by Government under that order for the regulation of Forest affairs were based on those in force in the Bombay Presidency. For convenience of reference they will be appended to the report. The changes took place so shortly before the close of the official year that small opportunity was afforded of observing their working. Experience may suggest their modification or enlargement, but some time must, in the opinion of His Grace the Governor in Council, elapse before they can be fairly criticised. The retransfer of the management from the Collectors to the Conservator has been generally effected without difficulty.

3. His Grace in Council regrets that most of the Collectors have refrained from expressing their opinions on the working of the department, when forwarding the reports of the forest officers, whose charges fall within their districts. The cause of this reticence is not apparent, but presuming that it is due to the fact, that the rules do not provide for this expression of opinion, His Grace observes that though they contain no distinct provision on the subject, yet from their general tenor it is clear that the Collectors should regard such expression as fully within their province. In future, they will be careful to record their remarks, more especially as respects the relations of the forest officers to the people, before passing on their Administration Reports to the head of the department. The Government observe the absence of any report from the Godavery District. The Collector should have forwarded a review of the year's transaction, there being no forest officer in charge of the forest of his district.

4. The Board in paragraph 3 remark on the increase which has taken place in the quantity of timber felled, as well as of the value of that sold. But it is observed that whilst the *quantity* felled was threefold more than that felled in the previous year, the *quantity* sold was actually less, though the sum realised was higher than in the year previous. The reasons for this extensive felling should have been stated by the Conservator. Nor has he alluded to the large quantity of timber, 26,400 cubic feet, at Annamalai, converted for the Public Works Department on requisition, a small portion, 5,745 cubic feet, only of which was accepted by that department, owing to the scantlings not being of the sizes required. The Board, however, draw special attention to this default, and express a hope that arrangements will be made in future to ascertain exactly what is wanted, so that timber may be prepared accordingly. The Deputy Conservator apparently holds that the fault lies with the Public Works Department, but it is manifest that had the Forest Department insisted on a detailed specification of the timber needed, all difficulty might have been avoided. The matter was one of much importance, and should not have been passed over by the Conservator in silence.

5. The Board remark on the failure to realise the value of some of the fuel supplied to the Coimbatore Jail and to the Railway Company from the North Coimbatore range. The Inspector-General of Jails will explain the cause of the delay in adjusting the charge against his department.

6. The statements of the quantity and value of timber and wood sold or felled call for attention, as exhibiting the operations of the department and the

system of valuation pursued. It is observed that the Conservator speaks of large fellings of Rosewood in North Coimbatore on the ground of the probable demand at Calicut. His Grace in Council, however, remarks that he does not explain how it is that, though 1,200 cubic feet of this timber were felled in 1874, only 7 cubic feet were sold. His Grace considers that some reliable information was necessary before increased felling should have been permitted. Again in regard to junglewood timber, he observes that out of 71,191 cubic feet, besides 1,485 cart-loads of this timber felled in 1874-75, only 13,929 cubic feet were sold, leaving probably at least 80,000 cubic feet on hand at the close of *that year*,—a supply sufficient for six years' sales at the above rate. But in the year past an additional quantity of 64,350 cubic feet was felled, raising the stock on hand to about 150,000 cubic feet. Of this large quantity only 33,167 cubic feet were sold, which although more than double the quantity sold in the preceding year is only two-fifths of the old stock, and but slightly over one-fifth of the entire felling of the two years. Thus *supposing nothing remained* on hand at the close of 1873-74, the fellings were five times as great as necessary to meet the demand. In the opinion of His Grace in Council figures such as these exhibit either much carelessness in bringing to account the quantities of timber felled, or great waste and destruction by fire or otherwise of timber felled, but never sold. There is reason to fear that much valuable junglewood is felled for timber without due consideration as to the demand for the same.

7. His Grace also observes in the case of Sandalwood especially that the system of valuation of stock seems still defective, the stock in 1874-75 being valued at less than a half, and in 1875-76 at less than a one-third of the amount realised. The result of these low valuations, though apparently generally in accordance with the orders of Government, is serious, for besides giving a fictitious importance to any increase in receipts from sale, *e.g.*, junglewood timber just mentioned, it keeps out of sight the excess of stock in proportion to probable demands. Further, referring to the Conservator's remarks in paragraph 8, regarding the charges set against the Anamallay Teak felled, but not converted, it is manifest that a system of lumping together, apparently, the values of converted and unconverted timber must greatly enhance the evil above noticed. His Grace the Governor in Council considers that the subject still requires careful consideration, although the principle of valuation recently recommended by the Board and approved by Government is, in the opinion of His Grace, in the main correct. The Board and the Conservator will accordingly consider how far it may be desirable to modify the system now in force, so that the estimated value of the stock may bear a nearer and more just proportion to its market value, due allowance being made for all possible losses or charges.

G.Os., 22nd June 1872, No. 962; 29th September 1876, No. 1,380.

8. *Fuel Reserves.*—The area of the *fuel reserves* is returned as 134,315 acres, or 20,238 acres above the area given in 1874-75. This increase is more than accounted for by the constitution of the Thenmallai forest in South Arcot, containing 23,040 acres, a reserve. The area taken up in Madura is not included, but the area of the Alagirikovil reserve, relinquished, was upwards of 10,000 acres. It does not appear that the sanction of Government has been obtained either for the relinquishment of the old or the formation of new reserves in Madura, nor for the

constitution of the Thenmallai forest a reserve. The action of the department in effecting these apparently unauthorised changes should be explained. The transfer of so many tank-beds in Madura to the Forest Department, seemingly without special orders, requires explanation. The Board will report whether they have approved such transfer.

9. The expenditure on the reserves up to the close of the year is stated as Rupees 1,46,931 against receipts Rupees 9,685. If the apportioned share of cost of establishment be included, the total charges to date amount to Rupees 1,91,688. During the year under review, however, as remarked by the Conservator, it is satisfactory to observe that while the receipts were more than double the amount realised in 1874-75, the charges had been reduced by more than 20 per cent. The Conservator remarks that "till the fuel reserves have been thoroughly "inspected, it is not possible to state their present and prospective value. It is "feared that many tracts quite unfit for the purpose have been taken up." Considering the very large charge the State has already incurred, and is still incurring on these reserves, His Grace in Council thinks it very desirable that the Conservator should carry out a thorough inspection at an early date, and advise Government regarding the reserves that should be retained. Many of these reserves cannot be of any importance from a climatic point of view, being more or less open park or scrub jungle, consequently their retention is to be deprecated, unless they are likely soon to yield a revenue, as their reservation is a cause, in some cases at least, it is to be feared, of vexation to the ryot and loss to agriculture in general.

10. Colonel Beddome, however, it is noted, promises shortly to submit after completing his tour the report called for in 1874. He expresses an opinion that many of the reserves "will be valuable acquisitions to the State hereafter, as the Railway Companies will be much dependent on these reserves for their future supply of firewood." Many things, however, in the opinion of His Grace in Council may affect the probability of this sanguine view being realised, especially the increasing use of coal by the Railway Companies. The subject, however, is now before Government in connection with Board's Proceedings, 26th April 1875, No. 1,030, upon which orders will be shortly passed.

11. *Plantations.*—The area of the plantations has been doubled during the year. This is in part due to the transfer to the department of the Nilgiri and South Arcot plantations, aggregating about 4,500 acres, but also to the erroneous returns furnished with the last report, viz., 7,900 acres, whilst from the special report, since received, and now under the consideration of Government, it appears that the extent should have been 11,600 acres approximately. The returns now furnished are probably still defective.

12. The plantations are reported to have cost Rupees 4,71,664, of which nearly 50 per cent. has been laid out on the Nellumbur Teak plantations. The expenditure, however, from the return furnished with Board's Proceedings, 12th December 1876, No. 3,148, appears to be Rupees 4,74,303. If to this is added the proportionate cost of establishment, viz., Rupees 1,44,480, the total cost to Government in this department will have been Rupees 6,18,783, exclusive of interest.

13. This, however, does not include expenditure incurred on some of the plantations, *e.g.*, Nilgiris and South Arcot, from Jungle Conservancy, before transfer to the Forest Department. His Grace the Governor in Council desires to have placed before him a complete return of expenditure from all sources as well as of receipts. Some of these plantations give but little promise of remunerative returns. With the exception of the Nellumbur, the Trichinopoly, the Nilgiri, and the South Arcot plantations, few can be regarded as of good promise, and owing to the present drought, it is to be feared that the prospect is still more gloomy now than at the close of the year under review. The condition and prospects of the plantations are receiving the especial attention of Government, and orders have been issued restricting all extensions, except in certain special cases, where the prospects are really encouraging.

14. *License and Voucher System.*—As pointed out by the Conservator the increase in the value of timber removed on license is mainly due to the transfer of the Nilgiri Sholas to the Forest Department.

15. *Financial.*—The Board point out in paragraph 7 that the financial results cannot be properly analysed until a proper system of the valuation of stock is introduced. They further explain that the financial calculations contained in paragraph 74 of the Conservator's report are not accurate. The Board have called for explanation, which should be furnished without delay. His Grace in Council further remarks that Colonel Beddome's explanation in paragraph 76, regarding the causes of the decrease in the valuation of stock being due to more sales than felling, is hardly borne out by the facts. If the Statements I and II are examined, it will be seen that, so far from the quantity sold being in excess of the quantity felled, it is quite the reverse; the quantity sold of timber rendered in cubic measurement being under 100,000 cubic feet, whilst the quantity felled was over 250,000 cubic feet. In the case of sandalwood and bamboos only is the Conservator's view borne out. The probable cause, however, may be the bringing apparently to account a large quantity of timber at Annamallai already alluded to. The matter should be explained.

16. As regards the state of the ranges, now that the division officers' reports will no longer be printed with the report, in consequence of the orders limiting the quantity of matter to be printed in annual reports, His Grace the Governor in Council holds it to be very desirable that the Conservator should, for the future, go at greater length into the operations of each division than he has done. He will also submit his annual report in print to the Board of Revenue. This course will save time and trouble in the Board's Office, especially as in the future the length of the report may well be increased. In the opinion of Government, it should embrace a brief account of the progress that has been made in the scientific and botanic branches of arboriculture and forestry in the Presidency, and not be limited simply to a record of the ordinary financial operations of the year under review. The Conservator will endeavour to supply information in relating the departmental history of the year, which may be of interest or service to the public.

17. The Conservator observes that some progress has been made in forest surveys. He should have reported in detail what work has actually been performed during the year. The Government require that this information be now supplied.

18. Adverting to the subject of Free Passes, the Government observe that the information given in Statement No. 6 is most defective. Considering the enormous quantity of timber and bamboos removed in this way, it may be concluded that the people are dealt liberally with by the department in some districts at least. The Government, however, consider that it would be a far better criterion if a return were submitted of the number of Passes issued, noting the purpose and the quantity of wood granted. This will be done in future reports. The extensive use of these Free Passes in Ganjam is remarkable, for whilst only 7,000 cubic feet of timber were removed departmentally and 63,000 cubic feet on license, no less than 244,000 cubic feet were removed on Free Passes, or about a third of the total quantity of wood felled, either on license or departmentally during the year throughout the Presidency. This should be explained.

19. With regard to the statement of forest offences in paragraph 105, His Grace the Governor observes that it is very defective. From four divisions no returns are given. In the districts from which returns are furnished, about 2,000 persons were prosecuted, 915 of which were in Tinnevelly alone. The Government consider it desirable that the return should give some information as to the punishment inflicted. This will be done in future.

20. His Grace in Council notes that nineteen cases of theft and mischief in South Arcot were decided by the forest officer, and desires to know how they were disposed of, and in what capacity he dealt with them.

21. The Conservator submits the statement of forest acquisitions during the year, but has not been able to forward a complete history of all forest acquisitions. This should be submitted as soon as the information is complete.

22. Referring to the Conservator's remarks regarding the Forest Bill, His Grace in Council observes that the Bill is under consideration, but that owing to the pressure of work caused by the famine, its introduction into the Legislative Council is deferred for the present.

23. His Grace in Council has perused with satisfaction the reports of certain division officers, especially those of Messrs. Wooldridge, Douglas, and Peet; but he regrets to observe that some are far from satisfactory, especially that of the Deputy Conservator, Kurnool. In future, the Conservator will see that the reports submitted to him are complete and satisfactory, and pass such observations thereon in submitting his report as he may deem right. This course is especially called for, now that the division officers' reports will not find place in the printed report.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,

Secretary to Government.

ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT,

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE

OFFICIAL YEAR

1876-77.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY R. HILL, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, FORT ST. GEORGE.
1878.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR 1876-77.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. BEDDOME, Conservator of Forests, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Ootacamund, 1st August 1877 :—

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of the Forest Department in this Presidency for 1876-77.

2. SECTION I.—*Inspection tours of the Conservator of Forests and the Forest Officers in Executive Charge.*—The Conservator was upwards of eight months on tour in the different divisions: in April and May he visited the different plantations and forests on the Nilgiris, the sandal-wood plantations in the Wynaad, and the Nelumbur plantations and forests; in June the Mudumullay and Beni teak plantations and forests; from the 1st to the 18th of July he was on tour in all the different forests of North Coimbatore, and from the 19th of July till the 3rd of August on the Anamullays (South Coimbatore); from the 4th till 15th of August round the different plantations in the Trichinopoly Division; 16th till 27th of August in the forests of the Madura Division; 28th of August till 26th of September in the forests and plantations of the Tinnevelly Division; 27th of September till 11th of October again in the forests and plantations of Madura; November 10th till 15th in the Malabar forests; November 18th till December 7th in the reserves and forests of the Salem Division, and the rest of the latter month in the reserves and forests of North Arcot and Cuddapah; during the whole of January and part of February on special duty in the forests of the Jeypore Zemindari, and the rest of February in portions of the Rakapilly and Badrachellum forests (Godavery District lately handed over from the Central Provinces). Special reports on all these tours except that in the Godavery, and on the forests and plantations of each of these divisions are before Government, and orders have been passed upon all except those of Madura, North Arcot, and Jeypore. The Divisions of Kurnool, South Arcot, Ganjam, and South Canara were not visited. After his trip in the Jeypore Hills the Conservator was attacked with a very severe type of jungle fever which rendered him quite unfit for travelling, otherwise he had intended inspecting the South Arcot Division. Mr. Cherry, the Senior Deputy Conservator, was deputed for inspection duty in South Arcot and Kurnool, but he also fell ill. Inspection in the South Canara Division was not contemplated, as all operations are held in abeyance pending the question of whether the forests are private property or belong to Government.

3. The following statement shows the number of days Divisional Officers were absent from head-quarters on out-door inspection duty and other special work during the year under review:—

Names of Officers.	Divisions.	Number of Days absent from Head-Quarters.	Remarks.
Mr. T. MacCally	Gumsur and Suradah ..	130	
„ E. H. Boileau ..	Budrachellum	365	
„ H. H Yarde	Cuddapah	94	
„ R. Williams	Kurnool	198	
„ T. Sheffield	North Arcot	154	
„ H L. Wooldridge ..	South Arcot	215	
„ G. Hadfield	Trichinopoly	133	
„ J. B. Brougham ..	Madura	120	
„ W. C. Hayne ..	Tinnevelly	257	Engaged in boundary work.
Mr. C. G. Douglas ..	South Coimbatore ..	198	
„ R. W. Morgan ..	North do. ..	204	
Major R. S. Jago ..	Nilgiri	103	
Mr. A. W. C. Stanbrough..	Salem	81	
„ J. W. Cherry ..	South Canara	Not given.	
„ J. Ferguson	Nellambur	75	
„ A. W. Peet	Wynaad	170	
Deputy Collector in charge.	Palghaut	Not given.	Head Assistant Collector visited the forests frequently.

4. SECTION IIA.—*Reserved Forests.*—Nothing can be of greater importance than the speedy demarcation of sufficient tracts of *Reserved Forest* in each Revenue District. Until this is done, alienation of tracts, which it is highly desirable to reserve for timber, fuel, or climatic considerations, will probably go on every year. However, nothing satisfactory can be accomplished in this way until the Forest Act has become law and the press of famine work has prevented Government from giving attention to the introduction of an Act, although the matter was in hand last year.

5. Beyond certain fuel reserves in the railway districts of Cuddapah, Salem, Trichinopoly, and Madura, and some small tracts in Palghaut and South Arcot, we have no forest tracts that can be termed strict reserves, and no real forest from which cattle and fire can be rigorously excluded. In almost every division there are ample tracts which might be set apart as reserves without much interference in the rights of grazing and other communal rights. The introduction of a Forest Act and the formation of these reserves will, of course, be unpopular at first, and there will probably be many complaints; but the longer it is delayed the greater will the difficulty be, and there can be no doubt that the time has arrived when measures of this nature are absolutely necessary: the introduction of railways and the great demand for forest land which has lately arisen for the cultivation of tea, coffee, cinchona, and the Liberian coffee is causing an amount of deforestment that has hitherto been quite unknown, and the formation of reserves is the only safeguard against the drought and disasters which are known to have followed the indiscriminate destruction of forests, especially those of mountains in other countries. With our large area of forest there is of course still much that may with advantage give way to cultivation, but until a proper system of reserves has been brought into play the tracts of forest alienated may often be those which it is most necessary to reserve for climatic considerations, and the formation of these reserves would also save endless trouble and annoyance by clearly defining what tracts are open to the extension of cultivation.

6. The burning of forests for the temporary hill cultivation of the natives, known as Kumari, is a system which causes the greatest amount of injury to our

mountain forests; but this to a certain extent is perhaps necessary, or at any rate cannot suddenly be put a stop to; but it should be confined to restricted areas which can only be done properly by the formation of reserves.

7. Coffee as opened out in Ceylon, some parts of Travancore, and in the Ouchterlony Valley (on the Nilgiris and elsewhere) where proper attention is given to roads and communications may be considered permanent cultivation, but when forest land is taken up for this purpose in the wilder parts of our mountains where there are no proper roads or communications the cultivation is often no more permanent than Kumari, the estates being soon deserted. It is lamentable to see the fine tracts of forests which have been turned into wildernesses in some parts of the Anamullays, Nilgiris, Wynaad, &c., from the want of a little foresight in the matter of the difficulties of carriage and labor in the absence of roads. The best way to guard against this would be for Government not to allow land to be given up until roads have been made and rest-houses built; the land then fetches a much enhanced price, and the estates are not likely to be deserted. This is the plan pursued in Ceylon, hence the high prices the land sells at, and the chief secret that the estates are permanently kept up.

8. *In Ganjam* there is ample room for reserves of sâl forest on the mountains. In the absence of these, alienation is continually occurring as mentioned by the Forest Ranger in his report.

9. *In the Vizagapatam District* considerable reserves might be formed on the Golcondah Hills, and it is most necessary that there should be reservation in the different Zemindari tracts.

10. *In Kurnool* considerable tracts of the Nullamullays might be constituted into reserves.

11. *In Cuddapah* an area of about 26 square miles of forest and jungles have already been reserved for railway fuel, but this is chiefly in the plains and slopes of the mountains. There is still room for more mountain reservation, the forests of the Pullampett, Sidhout, Budwail, and Proddatur Taluqs have been estimated at about 1,150 square miles, and there is also considerable tract of mountain forests on the western side of the Pollacondah Range, *i.e.*, in the taluqs of Peeliar, Royachotah, and Cuddapah, but the area of these latter is not known.

12. *In North Arcot* the only reserved tract is the Maumundoor Railway Reserve on the north-west railway line about four miles in extent; the Government forests are estimated at about 650 square miles, and the private forests at 400. So there is room for much strict reservation. Reserves should be formed in the hill tracts of the Javadis, both in the Vellore and Polur Taluqs, and also in the hill tracts of the Chendragiri, Gurriattam, Chittoor, and Palmanair Taluqs.

13. *In South Arcot* there have been reserves formed in the plains, but hill reserves are still required.

14. *In Trichinopoly* extensive reservations along the banks of the Cauvery and Coleroon have already taken place, and planting (here greatly favored by nature) has been very successful, but reservation on the Pachamullays is necessary.

15. *In Madura* small reserves to the extent of about 22 square miles were constituted in 1875-76 chiefly to meet a demand for railway fuel should it arise, but for climatic considerations and the protection of the water-supply, considerable reserves are necessary on almost all the mountains whether belonging to Government or to Zemindars, and there is now ample room for these; but if the question is long delayed it may become a difficult matter in the face of the railway and the great increase of the cultivation of coffee, plantains, &c. The area of Government forests is not known, but probably not less than 400 or 500 square miles, and the Deputy Conservator estimates the Zemindari tracts at about 650 square miles.

16. *In Tinnevelly* there are no reserves, and the question is most pressing both in the ghaut forests belonging to Government and those belonging to Zemindars,

and if it be long delayed the cultivation in the valley of the Tambrapurni may be seriously affected. The area of Government and Zemindari forests is not known, but it is very extensive.

17. *In South Coimbatore* a great portion of the Anamullays might be formed into reserves.

18. *In North Coimbatore* reserves are necessary on the south-east slopes of the Nilgiris on the Bolamputty Hills and some parts of the hills north-east of the Nilgiris, and in the vicinity of the Cauvery, the slopes of the Balarangums, &c.

19. *In Salem* small reserves for railway fuel to the extent of about 30 square miles have been formed in the jungles through which the railway passes, but there is ample room for much further reservation in the mountainous country on the banks of the Cauvery, west of Pennagara, and between that place and Denkinacottah where there are tracts of "Acha" and sandal wood. Reservation is also necessary on the Shevaroy Hills, and the hill country to the east of Salem, and also on the Javadi Hills. The total area of Government forests has been estimated at about 2,000 square miles.

20. *South Canara.*—It is at present undecided whether Government are to give up their title to the forests in this district; in any case there should be strict reservation of considerable portions of the ghaut forests.

21. *Wynaad.*—All the teak forests, *i.e.*, the belt which lies on the east of the road from Ootacamund to Manantoddy should be a strict reserve. Reserves are also necessary in the ghaut forests.

22. *Nilgiris.*—The formation of reserves on the plateau and slopes of these hills is very pressing, planting operations (tea, coffee, and cinchona), have much extended of late, and are likely to continue extending, but the sources of streams must be protected; the absence of demarcation of what is to be reserved is a subject of much annoyance to planters, as no one can tell what land is available. It will probably be necessary to reserve most of the remaining forest on the northern and eastern slopes and some of the larger woods or sholahs on the plateau, but large tracts on the western water-shed might be made available for planting operations; roads, however, are required.

23. The subjoined abstract statement shows the quantity and value of timber, &c., felled and sold by departmental agency during the year under report in comparison with the figures of the previous year.

—		Timber, &c., felled.				Timber, &c., sold.			
		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
				RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.
Teakwood in	Cubic Feet..	150,769	132,462	37,247	84,777	65,463	55,672	87,818	75,503
	Logs ..	..	40			..	..		
	Sleepers ..	..	..			..	..		
Ebony or blackwood	Cubic Feet..	899	979	755	418	230	1,604	237	979
Rosewood	,, ..	6,156	3,935	4,217	3,673	147	1,066	204	1,189
Sandalwood	Maunds ..	12,381	8,832	22,377	19,554	13,887	8,669	71,774	44,568
Red Sander roots or posts	Cubic Feet..	12	1,687	3,555	2,754	..	578	..	5,609
	Maunds ..	29,824	13,952			..	31,255		
	Posts ..	..	..			..	42		
Other junglewood used as timber	Cubic Feet..	64,350	61,009	21,503	23,112	33,167	66,073	20,805	24,640
	Posts ..	..	200			..	..		
Railway fuel, firewood	Tons ..	2,226	2,404	3,838	4,146	1,370	15,657	5,051	11,718
	Cart loads ..	Lots 66	..			..	..		
Charcoal	Tons ..	229	145	852	486	229	520	852	2,739
Bamboos	Cart loads ..	892½	677	3,680	4,039	1,535	442	5,770	4,717
	Head loads..	..	1,903			..	13		
	Number ..	8,144	17,520			11,533	20,318		
Saplings	Number ..	21,250	36,314	8,920	13,261	19,346	18,331	10,228	13,162
Forest produce	Maunds ..	3,870	2,019	2,686	4,864	4,852	2,357	3,965	9,039
	Tholams ..	..	and 4 lbs.			41	and 4 lbs.		
	Total ..	..	..	1,09,630	1,61,084	..	..	2,06,704	1,93,863

24. From the above it will be observed that the total value of timber felled during the past year compared with that of 1875-76 shows an increase of Rs. 51,554 which is chiefly under teakwood and saplings.

25. Although the total quantity of teakwood felled during the year under review is less than that of the previous year, yet the value thereof is more than double that of 1875-76.

26. A large stock of about 110,000 cubic feet of teak having been included in the accounts of the South Coimbatore Division for 1875-76 with only a very small value put thereon, the total valuation of teak felled during the year under report cannot, therefore, be well compared with the results of 1875-76.

27. There is also a large increase in the quantity of teak felled in the Nilgiri Division, due to the large indents of the Public Works Department for timber required for building purposes in that district. Only 35,000 cubic feet were indented for, but the Deputy Conservator thought it necessary to prepare an additional stock and allow it to season in the forests for the future requirements of the Public Works Department, and hence the increased felling was permitted in this division.

28. A large quantity of the old stock in this division is not fit for the use of the Public Works Department, and it is being disposed of to merchants.

29. The increase in the quantity and valuation of saplings is not explained.

30. The total quantity of sandalwood prepared during the year compared with that of the previous year shows a decrease of 3,549 maunds, but the absence of a corresponding decrease in the valuation of this article is attributable to the higher rates paid for felling and removing it to the Market Depôt, as sandalwood trees fit for felling are available only in the remoter parts of the jungles.

31. The rates of valuation are very different for junglewood: some are estimated as high as fine teak, while others are valued at comparatively low rates.

32. The subjoined abstract shows the value of timber supplied to the Department Public Works &c., during the year in comparison with the results of 1875-76.

Years.	Supplied to Public Works and other Departments.	Sold to Public.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1875-76 ..	59,598	1,47,106	2,06,704
1876-77 ..	47,054	1,46,809	1,93,863

Divisions.	Value of wood Supplied to D. P. W.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.
	RS.	RS.
Gumsur and Surada	1,054	378
Baddrachellum	..	15
North Arcot	604	844
Madura	25	..
North Coimbatore	465	2,700
South do.	15,762	128
Nilgiris	38,128	40,282
Salem	253	62
South Canara	952	383
Wynaad	1,628	1,233
Nellambur	727	187
Palghaut	..	842
Total ..	59,598	47,054

33. The most important differences are under teak and sandalwood. The decrease in the value of teak supplied to the Public Works Department is chiefly in the South Coimbatore Division, where the Public Works Department has not taken the quantity indented for. The decrease under sandalwood is attributable to mature trees becoming scarce.

34. SECTION IIB.—*Fuel Reserves.*—The accompanying statement No 3. shows the area, expenditure, and receipts of each reserve. The following is an abstract of it:—

No.	Divisions.	Ranges.	Area in Acres.		Cost.		Receipts.	
			1875-76.	1876-77.	1876-77.		1876-77.	
					During the Year.	Up to the end of the Year.	During the Year.	Up to the end of the Year.
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah	16,830	16,830	2,971	27,991	..	..
2	North Arcot ..	North Arcot ..	6,400	6,400	304	6,217	..	..
3	South Arcot ..	South Arcot ..	65,140	65,140	3,150	16,422	4,621	6,898
4	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	3,877	3,877	1,520	9,089	540	2,307
5	Madura ..	Madura	..	17,440	1,961	2,411	2,318	2,318
6	Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly.. ..	5,527	5,526	1,507	9,974	1,873	3,730
7	N. Coimbatore.	Mettapolliam ..	12,160	12,160	109	2,347	..	70
		Bolamputty ..	1,010	1,010	128	14,066	983	2,088
8	Salem	Salem	19,369	*12,542	2,656	24,659	1,759	3,920
9	Palghaut ..	Walliar	4,002¼	4,002¼	541	48,602	885	2,488
		Total ..	134,315¼	144,927¼	14,847	1,61,778	12,979	23,819

* Correct area ascertained on Survey.

35. All the reserves except those in South Arcot and Palghaut were carefully inspected by the Conservator during the year, and separate reports were submitted to Government.

36. *Cuddapah.*—There are seven Fuel Reserves* covering an area of 16,830 acres. The principal species of trees standing in the reserves are Pterocarpus santalinus, and marsupium, Conocarpus latifolia, Chloroxylon Swietenia, Terminalia glabra belerica, and chebula, Acacia arabica, catechu and leucophlæa, Albizzia lebbek, odoratisima, stipulata and amara, Diospyros capitellata and melanoxylon, Strychnos nux vomica, Emblica officinalis, Eugenia jambolana and alternifolia, Hardwickia binata, Vatica tumbugaia, and lacifera, Pongamia glabra, Vitex altissima, Zizyphus jujuba, Mimusops hexandra and elengi, Alangium lamarckii, Briedelia spinosa, Buchanania latifolia, Nauclea parvifolia, Butea frondosa, Dichrostachys cinerea. Lebidieropsis orbicularis, Prosopis spicigera, Cassia fistula, Lagerstrœmia parviflora, Memecylon tinctorium, Melia azedarach, Stereospermum chelonoides, Tamarindus Indica, Bassia latifolia, Sapindus Sp., Dalbergia paniculata, Bamboos, and many worthless trees, such as Ficus several species, Bombax, Protium, Sterculia, &c., and scrub, such as Dodonœa, Hugonia, Pavetta, &c.

* Formerly eight, but the Sullagoontachainoo Reserve has been incorporated into the Codoor Reserve.

37. The cost incurred on account of these reserves during the year under report was Rupees 2,971, and up to the year Rupees 27,991.

38. The principal items of expenditure were survey, demarcation, fencing, and up-keep generally.

39. The total estimated value of all the reserves is Rupees 5,64,877.

40. The Conservator has reported fully on all the Reserves—*vide* G.O., No. 1,974, dated 13th June 1877. Provided a demand for the timber for railway fuel continues (which it must do in an inland district like this) the revenue from those reserves will be very considerable, as yet there has been little or no revenue, as felling has not commenced in any of them, but during the last six years there has been a railway fuel revenue of upwards of two lakhs of Rupees from the jungles of which these reserves are enclosed portions, the chief object in forming them may be said to be a

provision for the future or to ensure the reservation of a certain area against the encroachments of cultivation.

41. The late Acting Collector threw these reserves open to grazing early in the year without consulting this department. There was little occasion for this, as the area of open forests is very great, the privilege was much abused, and great damage was done to the trees and fences, and the reserves were eventually again closed, the fences are now being repaired as a famine relief work.

42. *North Arcot.*—There is but one reserve aggregating an area of 2,560 acres and it is in good order. More reserves are much required in this district.

43. With the sanction of Government a contract was entered into with the Napier Foundry Company for the manufacture of charcoal. The deed was executed with the advice and approval of the Government Solicitor. For this purpose a tract of jungle was surveyed, demarcated, and handed over to the Company.

44. The Company have since found out that most of the timbers are not suited to turn out the quality of charcoal they require, so they applied to Government to be allowed to cancel their agreement, which was sanctioned—*vide* G.O., No. 2,332, dated 17th July 1877.

45. *South Arcot.*—Four acres of ordinary growth were felled in the Cottamangalum Reserve and this yielded 40 tons and 100 lbs. of wood. Of this 26¾ were found fit as engine fuel and the rest for ordinary purposes.

46. The Conservator has not yet visited the reserves in this district.

47. *Trichinopoly.*—The usual work, such as clearing brushwood, forming beds, transplanting, constructing permanent fences, digging wells, &c., was carried out in the Lalapettai and Streepurandum Reserves.

48. No work was carried out in the Trinomalai, Minnacaradu, and Punjuntanghee Reserves during the year; but these were watched at a cost of Rupees 339 against Rupees 417 in the previous year. The services of the Maistry in charge have been dispensed with. Hence the decrease.

49. *Madura.*—The number of reserves is the same as in the previous year; no new forest acquisitions have taken place. The Deputy Conservator now gives the estimated area and the expenditure and receipts of each of the reserves which were omitted in the previous year's report.

50. It does not appear likely that there will be any immediate demand for railway fuel in this district, but in the face of extending cultivation the reservation of these tracts is very desirable as a provision for the future. The Conservator inspected all these reserves during the year and submitted a report on them to Government—*vide* Proceedings of Revenue Board, No. 1,620, of 12th April 1877, not yet reviewed by Government.

51. By an oversight the Deputy Conservator in his report for 1875-76 stated 55 tank beds instead of 105 in the Terumungalam Taluq. The estimated area of which is 4,000 acres said to contain 46,204 trees in all.

52. During the year under report the trees in 6 of the tank beds, viz., Sathangudy, Ooranda, Oorappanore, Achanery, Kappalur and Thirally were felled as an experiment with a view to test whether the Railway Company could or could not be supplied with fuel at their own rates, viz. Rupees 6 per ton.

53. The number of trees felled was 1,934 which yielded 277 tons, and the revenue realized was Rupees 1,665. against an expenditure of Rupees 1,031. The profit was, therefore, Rupees 634, or Rupees 2-4-7 per ton, but by the sale of what was rejected by the railway a further sum of Rupees 370-12-0 was realized, making the total net profits Rupees 1,004-12-0, and some of the refuse timber still remains unsold.

54. *Tinnevelly.*—Four hundred and forty-five bandy loads, or 198 tons of fuel have been removed from the reserves, the timber was disposed of locally to a better profit than the railway would give. The Deputy Conservator reports that there will be a considerable removal in 1877-78.

55. The cultivable area of these reserves is given at 3,634 acres. Reboisement by seed proved generally a failure as the season was one of great drought.

Reboisement from coppice proved a failure to an extent of 77 per cent., but the reason of this was simply that the trees were too old and had been left too long and it shows that scientific treatment and systematic management are required to get a full return, the trees here require to be felled before they attain an age of ten years or certainly not later, otherwise they will not reproduce properly from the stool, and replanting from seed at considerable expense becomes necessary. Seeds were collected and some trees had to be cut or trimmed as they prevented egress or obstructed the flow of water. The total expenditure for the year was Rupees 1,507, and the receipts Rupees 1873; it is doubtful if these reserves will be able to supply fuel to the railway at any profit unless there should be a dearth of coal, or that the railway is likely to indent on us just at present whilst coal is being delivered at cheap rates at Tuticorin, but there can be little doubt that their up-keep will be of much value to the district. The Conservator visited these reserves during the year and submitted a report to Government—*vide* G.O., No. 759, of 21st February 1877.

56. *North Coimbatore.*—The three Mettapolicm Reserves were inspected by the Conservator, and a full report on their condition submitted to Government (*vide* G.O., No. 298, of the 23rd January 1877). They aggregate 12,160 acres, but it is a mistake calling them "Reserves" since the Collector has thrown them open to indiscriminate grazing, and they are overrun by cattle and goats. They should never have been constituted as such if the possibility of this was contemplated, the growth is almost entirely *Acacia amara*, and with proper enclosures, fire traces and the exclusion of goats they would soon become a valuable property, but with the presence of large herds of goats they must ever remain the wretched looking tracts they now are. They were regularly selected by the Revenue and Forest Officials in conjunction, sanctioned by Government, demarcated by the Survey Department, and partly fenced in, but all the money and trouble has been thrown away.

57. The area of the Sholakarray Reserve is 1,010 acres. The Conservator has not yet visited this, but is just about to proceed there.

58. *Salem.*—There are 11 Fuel Reserves in this division with an estimated area of about 12,000 acres. Felling for railway fuel was carried out in A or Vadagamputty and Poodoor Reserves, and 594 tons were felled in the former and 111 tons in the latter. No fire-traces were cut, as there was no undergrowth and grass owing to the excessive drought. The reserves contiguous to the railway line were in a great measure protected by the clearings made before.

59. All the reserves with the exception of Singarapett are surveyed, the plans have not yet been furnished to the Deputy Conservator, but we have the correct area of each of the ten already surveyed.

60. All these reserves are capable of much improvement, and if broadcast sowing is persevered with in good seasons this can easily be effected at little cost. Any attempt of this nature during years of excessive drought like the last two is simply throwing money away.

61. *Palghaut.*—There is only one firewood reserve in this range called the "Walliar Reserve" with an estimated area of 4,002¼ acres purchased from private individuals for a sum of Rupees 45,000 on two occasions.

62. The first block was bought in 1873 for Rupees 24,000, and the second in 1874 for Rupees 21,000 (*vide* G.O., No. 1,445, dated 18th October 1872, and Miscellaneous G.O., No. 53, of 8th October 1874, and Board's Miscellaneous No. 120-1,786, —Forests—of 16th June 1875, respectively).

63. They consist of trees fit for firewood, and also a few kinds of valuable timber trees.

64. The Officer in charge of these reserves shows the Chenat Nair Forests under the head of B "Fuel Reserves" in his Administration Report instead of under Section A "Reserved Forests."

65. The Conservator was not able to visit this range during the year, but he is proceeding there in a few days.

66. The Conservator has fully explained his views regarding the yield per acre and stocking in his letter recorded in the Board's Proceedings, No. 1,529, dated the

4th April 1877. He considers that 30 tons per acre should represent "fully stocked," but none of the reserves can yield this at present, but they are capable of doing it when fire and cattle are excluded, and broad cast sowing and the eradication of scrub have received more attention.

67. Several officers have tried experimental felling during the year under review in their respective Fuel Reserves, but the yield differs considerably, upwards of 19 tons to the acre was the yield in some of the best reserves in the Cuddapah Division, and this was the highest yield, but these tracts have not yet received any thing like the intensive management they might, and the period they have been under reservation has not been long enough to give fair results on the extra growth from seed.

68. SECTION II C.—*Plantations.*—The accompanying Statement No. 4 shows in detail the acreage, approximate number of trees, charges, and receipts of each plantation; the following is its abstract:—

Divisions	Description of Trees	Number of Plantations 1875-76.	Number of Plantations 1876-77	Area in Acres 1875-76 Planted	Area in Acres 1875-76 Unplanted.	Area in Acres 1875-76 Total.	Area in Acres 1876-77 Planted	Area in Acres 1876-77 Unplanted	Area in Acres 1876-77 Total	Cost. 1876-77. During the year	Cost. 1876-77. Up to the end of the year	Receipts 1876-77. During the year	Receipts 1876-77. Up to the end of the year.
										RS.	RS	RS	RS
Ganjam—Gumsur and Surada	Teak, &c	1	1	3⅛	..	3⅛	3⅛	..	3⅛	36	273	..	.
Cuddapah	Babul, Albizzia Lebbek, &c	5	5	976	752	1,728	976	752	1,728	880	42,133	.	25
Bellary—Gooty	Do do	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	9,168		.
Kurnool-Wonkorum and Mutticondah	Do do.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	1,728		..
North Arcot	Casuarina, &c.	9	9	995	556	1,551	995	556	1,551	3,896	44,451	4,557	12,132
South Arcot	Twenty-eight different kinds of trees	12	12	569¼	2,980½	3,549¾	576¼	2,973½	3,549¾	4,298	13,356	377	476
Trichinopoly	Casuarina, Babul, and Melia Azaderachta, &c	13	16	667½	1,084¾	1,752¼	783¾	968½	1,752¼	6,165	41,094	1,020	4,113
Madura	Teak, Babul, &c.	4	3	80⅜	283	363⅞	80⅜	283	363⅜	96	5,410	..	15
North Coimbatore — Suthiamangalam	Sandalwood	1	1	80	489	569	80	489	569	1,391	16,094	..	..
North Coimbatore — Bhowany	Firewood	1	..	Sq yds 64	..	Sq yds 64	Sq yds. *16,430	..	Sq yds *16,430	..	768	..	..
North Coimbatore — Collegal	Sandalwood	1	1	Acres 64	..	Acres 64	Acres 74	..	Acres 74	2,622	19,340	.	..
North Coimbatore — Mettapolliem	Mahogany	1	1	6		6		..		..	177	.	..
South Coimbatore—Anamallays	Teak, &c	3	3	17	2	19	17	2	19	64	3,823	..	..
Nilgiris — Mudumallai	Teak	2	2	101	977	1,078	101	962	1,063	1,603	24,352	.	
Nilgiris — Seegur	Sandalwood	1	1	23	..	23	23	..	23	1,115	8,492		..
Nilgiris — Ootacamund and Coonoor.	Australian Eucalyptus and Acacias	20	22	1,039	..	1,039	1,067	.	1,067	2,492	19,110	7,699	24,036
Salem	Teak, sandalwood, &c.	1	1	5	4½	9½	5	4½	9½	409	1,587	..	..
	Add expenditure on Shevaroy Hills, Goondoor, and Pachoor plantations	..	..	29	.	29	..	..	..	..	3,984		..
South Canara	Teak	1	1	109	..	109	109	..	109	450	10,201	.	..
Malabar — Nellambur	Do	2	2	3,188	302	3,490	3,368	235	3,603	13,794	†2,41,565	13,162	1,24,776
Malabar — Palghaut	Do.	..	.		.		..	..			3,908	.	.
	Add expenditure on Nochipally and Pulliampully which were merged in the Chenat Nair Forests	..	..	..	..	..		..					
	Total	78	81	7,952⅝ and Sq yds 64	7,430¾	15,383⅜ & Sq yds 64	8,258⅞ & Sq yds 16,430	7,225½	15,484⅜ & Sq. yds 16,430	39,311	5 11,014	26,815	1,65,573

* *Vide* G O , No 1,552, dated 25th April 1877

† Exclusive of Rupees 80,000 paid in 1872-73 for land purchased

69. *Ganjam.*—There is a small experimental plantation or rather garden in this division with an area of 3½ acres consisting of about 163 teak and 194 other trees. During the year under review 6 teak and 51 of other trees were added, which make a total of 414 trees. Out of these 68 casualties are said to have occurred by white-ants, &c., leaving a balance of 346 trees in the plantation on the 31st March 1877 as noted in the margin.

	NO.
Teak	169
Acacia Arabica	33
Pomciana regia	4
Sapindus emarginatus	10
Sunniah	8
Inga dulcis	4
Mangifera Indica	30
Acacia Asoka	73
Cordia myxa	2
Cedrus Deodara	7
Bignonia suberosa	6
Total ..	346

70. It is reported that these trees are in a thriving condition, especially the teak for which the soil is well suited.

71. This plantation will not be extended nor will any further expense be incurrred except a small outlay of Rupees 3 per mensem for a mallee who will perform all the work connected with it.

72. *Cuddupah.*—There are five plantations with an estimated area of 1,728 acres, of which 976 are planted.

73. The cost incurred in maintaining the plantations during the year was Rupees 880 and the receipts were Rupees 25. Four of the plantations are for fuel, and one for the cultivation of the red sanders tree. The red sanders plantation is a decided success as far as growth goes, and there are 10 to 15,000 promising trees of straight growth over an area of about 50 acres. It is not proposed to extend it as the conservation of the tree in its natural forest tracts can be carried out at less expense than any artificial planting, and it is doubtful how far the plantation trees will yield heartwood.

74. The four fuel plantations do not promise well, but it is perhaps too early to pronounce them decided failures; the trees planted are Babul (*Acacia Arabica*), Sandra (*Acacia Catechu*), Vaghe (*Albizzia Lebbek*), Kurkapilli (*Inga dulcis*), Nim (Melia), *Cassia fiorida*, *Strychnos nux vomica*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Pongamia glabra*, *Anogeissus latifolius*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, Alanji (*Alangium Lamarkii*), Casuarina, Tella tuma, (*Acacia leucophlœa*), and Jumboo (*Prosopis spicigera*); the two last-mentioned trees promise a decided success, but these have unfortunately only been planted to a very small extent; babul is useless except near channel banks or low swampy places; the growth of most of the other trees will scarcely pay as firewood; more experience and careful data are necessary, but in the meantime expenditure is reduced to a minimum and extension is stopped. There were heavy casualties during the year under report owing to the excessive drought and intense heat.

75. Among the casualties casuarina suffered most.

76. All these plantations were inspected during the year by the Conservator and full report submitted to Government—*vide* G.O., No. 1,974, of the 13th June 1877.

77. An experiment to plant carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*) and the misquith (*Prosopis juliflora*), two foreign trees, was attempted; the former does not appear to answer but the latter promises to be a success. The carob is indigenous to the Levant and was not likely to answer in the plains at this latitude though it grows between 3,000 and 5,000 feet elevation; the latter is from tropical America, and is said to be a drought-loving tree, the timber of which is valuable as first-class firewood, and the pods as forage.

78. *North Arcot.*—There are nine plantations aggregating an area of 1,551 acres; they are almost entirely composed of casuarina planted in sandy tracts in the vicinity of river beds; they promised exceedingly well till about two years ago when excessive drought set in, and this year as well as last both monsoons proved failures and the trees have been dying out by the thousands. Notwithstanding this some of the older planting has more than recouped all expenditure; the Collector and the Conservator both think that it would be a pity to condemn the scheme altogether as it must be very profitable with anything like ordinary seasons; a similar drought has not been known

in the district certainly during the last eighteen years. The Conservator inspected all the plantations during the year, and his report dated 30th December 1876 is before Government (not yet reviewed). The Collector lately obtained the sanction of Government to utilize Rupees 3,000 from the famine grant for the up-keep by watering of some of these casuarina tracts.

79. The total expenditure on these plantations has been Rupees 44,451, and the total receipts Rupees 12,132.

80. *South Arcot.*—There are twelve plantations in this division with an estimated area of 3,549¾ acres. There was no addition to the area of the plantations during the year under report.

81. The details of receipts and expenditure and the principal operations carried out in each plantation will be given in full in the Conservator's special report on plantations for 1876-77 now under preparation.

82. There were a large number of casualties during the year owing to the excessive drought and the failure of rain. Seeds of different kinds were collected. The total number of casualties that occurred was 83,500. Among these 63,105 of two and over three years' old were rooted out and sold as fuel, and the remainder were not fit even for firewood. The weight of the firewood yielded by these 63,105 casualties was 112½ tons. It is now reported that these plantations are looking healthy. The Conservator was not able to visit this division during the year.

83. *Tinnevelly.*—There were three new plantations added to the list during the year 1876-77 known as the Advathur, Valakkurichi, and Anagaram pettae.

84. Mr. Hadfield states that the land on which two of the plantations stand is under dispute, and has not been regularly handed over to the department.

85. The Conservator has submitted a full and detailed report on the plantations in this division in his inspection report recorded in G.O., No. 1,605, dated the 1st May 1877.

86. The tracts planted are all padagay lands along the banks of the Cauvery and Coleroon, and as they are often flooded during the monsoon by the rising of the rivers the ground is seldom very dry and planting is easy, casualties few and growth rapid, and the plantations a decided success. The tree grown is almost entirely babul, but there is a mixture of kurkapilli (Inga Dulcis), Cassia florida, Casuarina, Albizzia Lebbek, Sissu, Nim, Catechu and Jaman (Eugenia jambolana); it is anticipated that they can be felled over every five or six years, but the oldest are now only a little more than four years' growth, so that it is too early to commence experimental fellings.

87. *Madura.*—There are at present three plantations in the division all on a very small scale—No. I Vanathiparai, No. II Kodaikanal, and No. III Velamcombai. They were visited by the Conservator during the year, and his report has been published in the Proceedings of the Revenue Board, No. 1,620, dated 12th April 1877 (not yet reviewed by Government).

88. The Deputy Conservator reports that none of these were extended during the year, nor does he think it advisable to extend them hereafter.

89. During the year under review the Sathangoody plantation was abandoned in October 1876 as it was useless to maintain it any longer; it was intended for fuel but the soil was quite unsuited.

90. The condition of the other plantations is on the whole said to be fair although they suffered from excessive drought.

91. Nos. I and III are small teak plantations in situations not very favorable to the growth of this tree, and although the young trees have grown fairly up to date no great success is anticipated, as both sites are almost without the influence of the south-west monsoon. Teak grows well up to a certain age in many dry localities, but to produce fair timber it should be well within the zone of the south-west monsoon. No. II

are small patches of Australian eucalyptus and acacias on the Pulney hills in the vicinity of Kodaikanal, the European station; there is no room for their extension nor is extension advisable as there is ample timber and firewood available to meet all demands likely to arise for many a year

92. *North Coimbatore.*—There are two sandalwood plantations in this division. A small site selected in a ravine below the Nilgiris for the growth of Mahogony is called the Mahogany plantation, but seed has not yet been procured.

The two sandalwood plantations were visited by the Conservator during the year and his report on these is published in G.O., No. 298, of the 23rd January 1877.

93. The Tallay Mallay Sandalwood plantation has an area of 80 acres and an elevation of nearly 3,000 feet above sea level; it was commenced in 1863-64; the growth is generally poor, and the trees want more shade than has hitherto been given to them. The growth is very unequal; some trees favored by shade are 30 feet high with a girth of 30 inches, whilst many trees quite in the open are only five or six feet high.

94. The Bylur sandalwood plantation is at the eastern base of the Balarangums, 28 miles south of Collegal, elevation rather over 3,000 feet, commenced in 1870, area 64 acres: it is a complete success; in the older portions the trees quite cover the ground and are 10 to 15 feet high and eight to eleven inches in girth.

95. The chief work done during the year was at Bylur and consisted of digging and preparing 25,100 pits, planting 9,400 plants, clearing 4,000 square yards of brushwood, repairing fences, &c. No work was done in the Tallaimallai plantation except ploughing 13 acres of land.

96. The Deputy Conservator proposes clearing and planting ten acres of land at Bylur next year.

97. *South Coimbatore.*—There are three very small experimental teak plantations in this division on the Anamallays; operations have, as in the previous years, been confined to their up-keep and every effort made to keep down the expenditure; they were visited by the Conservator during the year.

98. The work done during the year under review was principally cutting grass and clearing and maintaining fire belts at a cost of Rupees 64 against Rupees 223 in the previous year.

99. Mr. Douglas reports that the appearance of these plantations is encouraging, but on account of the difficulty of procuring labor and supervision no extension is contemplated; besides the conservation of the indigenous tree in the forests is far more important and can be accomplished at a much less expenditure than artificial planting.

100. *Nilgiris—Mudumallai and Beni.*—The further extension to both of these plantations has been suspended; the growth is not very favorable; planting is too expensive and precarious in these wild tracts and the conservation of the indigenous teak is far more important and would give much more favorable results.

101. The Conservator visited both these plantations during the year and his special report is published in G.O., dated 20th September 1876, No. 1,301.

102. The Mudumallai teak plantation is 20 acres planted between 1868 and 1870; the growth is not very promising, the locality being too much without the influence of the south-west monsoon; the larger trees are 35 to 40 feet high with a girth of 13 to 20 inches.

103. The Beni teak plantation is 8 or 9 miles north-west of Mudumallai and well within the influence of the south-west monsoon; it was commenced in 1871-72, and having been increased every year now covers 80 acres; the growth is better than at Mudumallai but the trees do not appear as healthy and vigorous as those in the surrounding forest.

104. *Segoor.*—There is a small experimental sandalwood plantation in this range situated a little to the E.N.E. of Goodalore below the Pykarah falls at an

elevation of about 3,000 feet; it was commenced in 1872-73, and now consists of 23 acres; the growth is rapid and the trees are very healthy, but further extension is stopped at present, as it is doubtful how far the trees will produce heartwood; it is an interesting experiment that should be carefully watched year by year; the Conservator visited this plantation during the year and reported on it specially—*vide* G.O., 20th September 1876, No. 1,301.

105. *Ootacamund and Coonoor.*—There are 22 plantations of Australian trees on the Nilgiri plateau with a planted area of 1,039 acres. These consist almost entirely of Australian Eucalyptus and acacias.

They were all inspected by the Conservator during the year and his report is published in G.O., No. 1,763, of the 23rd November 1876; the growth is splendid and all that could be desired, but unless a railroad is made up to the plateau of the Nilgiris the Conservator does not anticipate a sufficient demand for the produce of these plantations, and the policy of further extension is a doubtful one; it is now before Government.

106. *Salem.*—There is only one in this division—a small experimental sandal-wood plantation of nine acres (five only planted)—on the Mailgherry hills near Denkincottah (called the Kanavanagasamudrum plantation), elevation about 3000 feet; it was visited and reported on by the Conservator (*vide* G.O., No. 1,172, dated 21st March 1877); at the time of the Conservator's visit there were some 6,000 trees, but they are reported to have suffered much from the excessive drought and 189 casualties have occurred; it is an interesting experiment but its extension at present is not contemplated.

107. About the timber depôt at Denkincottah 154 trees have been planted on an area of half an acre, and the Deputy Conservator enters this as a plantation; it should not, however, come under the head of "Plantations."

108. *South Canara—Parappa Teak Plantations.*—The Government right to these plantations as well as to all the forests of this division is now disputed, and it appears that we shall have to give them up; pending a settlement the expenditure is much restricted. The Conservator did not visit this division during the year.

109. *Nellumbur.*—The Conservator visited these plantations during the year and his report is published in G.O., No. 1,300, dated 20th September 1876.

110. Mr. Athol MacGregor, late Collector of Malabar, who took a great interest in these plantations, after visiting them, has published an interesting memorandum on their history and condition illustrated with maps.

111. The area now planted with teak is 3,368 acres—a very extensive tract to keep up; and further extension just at present is a doubtful policy and has been stopped.

112. During the year under review 147 acres were cleared and planted and the up-keep of the existing plantations received attention.

113. The general results of the plantations in this Presidency have not been very satisfactory during the year under review owing to two successive unfavorable seasons and the consequent excessive drought and scarcity of labor on account of the famine and pestilence, cholera and small-pox being very prevalent everywhere.

114. The total expenditure during the year under review is more than that of last year. The cause of this increase will be explained in full detail in the Conservator's special report now under preparation.

115. The receipts are less than the previous year owing to the long continued drought, famine, and pestilence.

116. SECTION III—*License and Voucher System.*—The revenue realized under the license and voucher system during the year under report was Rupees 2,14,187, and the particulars thereof are shown below in comparison with the results of the preceding year:—

Description of Timber.	Measurement.	Quantity. 1875-76.	Quantity. 1876-77.	Amount realized. 1875-76.	Amount realized. 1876-77.
				RS.	RS.
Teak wood	Trees ..	..	13	535	265
	Cubic feet..	2,140	..		
	Cart loads ..	..	100		
Ebony or blackwood	Trees ..	..	4	..	20
Rosewood	Cubic feet ..	120	..	30	..
Other jungle wood ..	Cubic feet ..	463,715	394,378	62,170	61,258
	Trees ..	550	393		
	Sleepers ..	..	126		
	Posts ..	..	862		
Firewood and Railway fuel ..	Tons ..	52,341	56,598	84,213	86,740
Charcoal	Tons ..	4,690	6,534	9,673	11,740
	Parahs ..	368	1,528		
	Cart loads ..	..	43		
	Head loads.	..	1,307		
Bamboos	Cart loads..	41,730	37,863	28,219	28,894
	Number ..	92,800	56,748		
	Ass load ..	..	39		
	Head loads.	.	52		
Forest produce .. .	Maunds ..	111,662	107,692	5,998	* 25,270
	Cart loads..	Canes 42	Canes 100		
	Head loads.	..	„ 194		
Total ..	..	..	..	1,90,838	2,14,187

* Note —Tamarind rents, &c., collected in Salem are included in this

117. The cause of the increase of Rupees 23,349 over the actuals of the preceding year is noted below.

118. *Cuddapah.*—A large quantity of fuel was supplied for the engines of the Railway owing to the heavy grain traffic caused by the famine.

119. *North Arcot.*—The license system was formerly conducted through the agency of the Monegars of the Revenue Department, but observing that there was much room for fraud it was discontinued and the system was exclusively worked departmentally.

120. The increase of revenue under "Charcoal" is due to the sum of Rs. 3,039 having been realized in the North Arcot range, from which 1,350 tons of charcoal were burned and removed for the Madras Harbour Works.

121. *Madura.*—The bamboo jungles on the northern slopes of the lower Pulneys were closed to the public in consequence of the establishment of a bamboo depôt at Veeroopatchi under departmental agency; hence the decrease.

122. *Tinnevelly.*—The system was not worked for a portion of the year under report, the license holders having committed damage to young plants and valuable timber trees.

123. *Trichinopoly.*—The Pachamullay hills, the only license forest in this division, were worked by the Jungle Conservancy Department and the proceeds thereof were credited to that department; hence the decrease.

124. *South Coimbatore.*—A larger revenue than formerly was realized by the introduction of the license and voucher system into this division.

125. *South Canara.*—The control that was exercised over all forests except private forests for past years was withdrawn, and the Deputy Conservator limited the grant of license to bamboos and charcoal.

126. *Palghaut.*—The revenue realized was partly from license-holders and partly from the Jail Department for materials supplied for the construction of sheds, &c., in the Palghaut Fort Jail.

127. *Salem.*—A sum of Rupees 20,113 was realized under minor produce in this range. The cause of the increase is attributable to the favorable rates obtained in the farming out of forest products such as tamarind, &c.

128. The license system is not true conservancy in any sense of the wording, but departmental working can only be carried on at a considerable loss in districts where there are considerable tracts of private forests; when the Forest Act becomes law and reserves are demarcated in each forest division it will be necessary to introduce departmental working for all such reserves even though it entails a loss at first; at present, however, it would be premature.

129. SECTION IV—*Yield of Forests.*—The accompanying statement No. 6 shows the total yield of forests, *i.e.*, the quantity of timber, &c., felled departmentally and that removed on paid and free licenses.

The subjoined is its abstract:—

Description of Timber, &c.	Measurement	Quantity removed: By Departmental Agency 1875-76	By Departmental Agency 1876-77	On License. 1875-76.	On License. 1876-77	On Free Pass. 1875-76.	On Free Pass. 1876-77
Timber	Cubic feet ..	222,174	200,072	465,975	394,378	312,924	349,333
	Posts ..	....	200	Trees 550	862	Pieces 3,389	Pieces 1,257
	Logs ..	....	40	....	Trees 410	Trees 136	Trees 52
	Sleepers ..	....	....	....	126	Yokes 2,989	....
	Cart loads ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Maunds ..	42,204½ & cubic ft. 12	22,784	....	....	....	....
Firewood and Railway fuel	Cart loads ..	2,226	....	....	....	....	....
	Tons ..	Lots 66	2,404	52,341	56,598	69,812	65,535
Saplings	Nos. ..	21,250	36,314	....	Cart loads 100	....	Branches 10
Bamboos	Cart loads ..	8,986½	677	41,730	37,863	3,362¾	1,479
	Head loads ..	....	1,903	....	Heads load 374	Head loads 243	
	Nos. ..	50	17,520	92,800	56,748	Bandy loads 10	
Charcoal	Tons ..	229	145	4,672	Ass load 39 6,534	....	....
				Parahs 368	Parahs 1,528		
Forest Produce	Maunds ..	3,870	2,019 and 4 lbs	11,662	Cart loads 43 + 1,307 Head loads 107,692	....	....
				Canes 42	Canes 100	....	28
Palmirahs	Nos. ..	....	....	....	Head loads 194 (Free 28 maunds)	....	....

130. SECTION V.—*Financial Results.*—Although during the year under review the drought and famine which continue up to date have largely affected the revenue of this department, yet the total receipts are on the whole satisfactory as compared with the figures of the three preceding years.

	Revenue RS.
1873-74	4,49,541
1874-75	3,64,326
1875-76	4,26,359
1876-77	4,15,312

131. The charges under A, "Conservancy and Works," are also moderate. The Government of India having curtailed a sum of Rupees 36,000 from the total estimate of the past official year under B, "Establishment and Contingencies," a circular was issued to all forest officers asking them to propose temporary reductions and to withhold batta to all forest subordinates. On receipt of their replies, the Conservator revised the subordinate establishments according to present requirements and the financial status of the department.

132. As the Government look to the Conservator to control forest expenditure, the temporary reductions were carried out, and a report submitted to Government (*vide* G.O., dated the 19th December 1876, No. 2,094, Revenue Department.)

133. The subjoined statement shows the receipts and charges of the department for the year under review:—

Head	Receipts	Amount.
		RS.
I	Revenue from Wood—	
	1. Brought to Depôt by Departmental Agency—	
	(a) Timber and Bamboos... .	1,26,947
	(b) Firewood and Charcoal ..	13,309
	(c) Sandalwood....	44,568
	2 Removed from the Forests by Purchasers, License-holders, and Permit-holders—	
	(a) Timber and Bamboos.. ..	89,998
	(b) Firewood and Charcoal. ..	98,918
	3. Confiscated Drift and Waif Wood.....	3,105
II	Revenue from Minor Produce—	
	1 Grazing Dues and Sale of Grass	1,579
	2. Other Minor Produce.....	33,335
III.	Duty on Produce of Foreign or Private Forests imported into British Territory—	
	1 On Wood	....
	2 On other Forest Produce ..	....
IV	Miscellaneous—	
	1 From Fines and Forfeitures..	728
	2 From Refunds to the Department	708
	3. From other Sources...	2,117
	Total Receipts..	4,15,312

Head	Charges.	Amount
		RS
I	Cost of Timber Operations—	
	1 On Wood brought to Depôt by Departmental Agency—	
	(a) Timber and Bamboos . ..	80,038
	(b). Firewood and Charcoal ..	2,777
	(c). Sandalwood	8,499
	2. On Wood removed from the Forests by Purchasers, License-holders, and Permit-holders—	
	(a) Timber and Bamboos ...	2,326
	(b) Firewood and Charcoal....	4,772
	3 Confiscated Drift and Waif Wood..	525
II.	Cost of Collecting Minor Produce—	
	1 Grazing dues and Sale of Grass	....
	2. Other Forest Produce.....	2,851
III	Cost of Forest Organization—	
	1 Demarcation Lines and Boundary Pillars or Marks..... ..	2,892
	2 Working Plans	....
	3. Surveys	905
IV.	Cost of Treatment and Creation of Forests—	
	1. Natural Forests—	
	(a) Protection from Fire.....	2,090
	(b) Fencing and Enclosing	3,279
	(c) Improvement and Conservation	8,600
	(d) Reboisement or Restoration of denuded areas.....	....
	2. Artificial Forests—	
	(a) Formation.....	5,231
	(b) Protection from Fire.....	479
	(c) Improvement and Conservation.....	26,460
	(d) Fencing and Enclosing....	646
V.	Rent of Leased Forests.....	3,680
VI.	Cost of collecting Duty on Produce of Foreign or Private Forests imported into British Territory ..	....
VII.	Works of Utility for the Development of Forests—	
	1 Roads and Bridges	4,796
	2 Buildings and Offices	4,490
	3. Compensation for Land taken up for Forest purposes and for extinction of Forest rights	25
	4. Other Works..	391
VIII.	Cost of Departmental Cattle—	
	1 Purchase of Stock..	10,595
	2 Hire of Stock....	2,686
	3. Feed and Keep of Cattle	8,972
IX	Cost of Departmental Plant and Tools—	
	1. For Timber Wood Operations.	309
	2 For Other Purposes	477
X	Miscellaneous—	
	1. Refunds..	2,723
	2. Law Charges..	170
	3. Other Charges.....	2,359
	Total A, Conservancy and Works..	1,94,943
	Total B, Establishments..	2,19,027
	Grand Total of all Charges..	4,13,970

		RS.
I. 1 (a)	Timber and Bamboos.	1,26,947
1 (b)	Firewood and Charcoal	13,309
1 (c)	Sandalwood	44,568
	Total ..	1,84,824

134. From the preceding statement it will be observed that the total revenue from departmental working has been Rupees 1,84,824 as shown in the margin, and the working expenses amount to Rupees 1,07,861 as shown below :—

		RS.
I. 1	(a). Timber and Bamboos	80,938
	(b). Firewood and Charcoal	2,777
	(c). Sandalwood	8,499
VIII. 2.	Hire of Stock	2,686
3.	Feed and Keep of Cattle	8,972
IX. 1.	For Timber and Wood Operations	309
V.	Rent of Leased Forest	3,680
	Total ..	1,07,861

As it is difficult to state how much of the expenditure for roads and bridges, buildings and offices, and purchase of stock, which are nearly all extraordinary outlay, could be debited to the departmental working, the Conservator has omitted these items in calculating the working expenses.

135. The subjoined statement shows the net financial results of the forest department for the past year taking into account the increase or decrease in the value of stock :—

Divisions.	Working Charges.	Establishment and Contingencies.	Total Cost.	Receipts	Difference.	Add or deduct the Increase or Decrease of Stock.	Net Results.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Central Office	..	28,919	28,919	..	— 28,919	..	— 28,919
Gumsur and Surada	419	2,715	3,134	4,467	+ 1,333	— 239	+ 1,094
Golcondah	..	399	399	62	— 337	..	— 337
Bhadrachellum	..	4,003	4,003	20,985	+ 16,982	..	+ 16,982
Cuddapah	6,788	13,391	20,179	47,610	+ 27,431	— 295	+ 27,136
Kurnool	489	13,968	14,457	9,513	— 4,944	— 142	— 5,086
North Arcot	6,820	13,113	19,933	22,842	+ 2,909	+ 10	+ 2,919
South Arcot	15,460	8,491	23,951	11,291	— 12,660	+ 143	— 12,517
Trichinopoly	7,685	5,093	12,778	1,560	— 11,218	..	— 11,218
Madura	3,895	12,210	16,105	18,908	+ 2,803	— 2,407	+ 396
Tinnevelly	9,077	12,832	21,909	22,469	+ 560	— 2,835	— 2,275
North Coimbatore	17,094	17,267	34,361	60,894	+ 26,533	— 2,625	+ 23,908
South Coimbatore	30,658	16,875	47,533	8,491	— 39,042	+ 17,316	— 21,726
Nilgiris	45,355	19,280	64,635	67,087	+ 2,452	+ 18,000	+ 20,452
Salem	12,089	15,441	27,530	59,921	+ 32,391	+ 6,607	+ 38,998
South Canara	8,945	13,467	22,412	6,237	— 16,175	— 1,562	— 17,737
Wynaad	11,125	9,812	20,937	14,731	— 6,206	— 11,787	— 17,993
Nelambur	17,844	10,127	27,971	33,182	+ 5,211	+ 3,017	+ 8,228
Palghaut	1,200	1,624	2,824	5,062	+ 2,238	— 153	+ 2,085
Total ..	1,94,943	2,19,027	4,13,970	4,15,312	+ 1,342	+ 23,048	+ 24,390

136. From the foregoing return it will be observed that, although the total receipts compared with the total charges under A, "Conservancy and Works," and B, "Establishment and Contingencies," leave only a small surplus, yet, taking the total valuation of stock in favor of the department into consideration, the net result is satisfactory.

South Arcot.	South Canara.
Trichinopoly.	Wynaad.
South Coimbatore.	

137. The largest deficit occurs in the divisions noted in the margin.

138. In South Arcot and Trichinopoly, in which there are large fuel reserves and plantations without large forests containing valuable timber trees, the revenue has not been such as to cover the large outlay incurred on plantations and fuel reserves although in South Arcot the receipts have been very satisfactory in comparison with preceding years.

139. In South Coimbatore the revenue during the past year is not satisfactory; owing to a most unusual drought the Deputy Conservator was obliged to stop all operations in December, and the timber was not slipped; but, even if the season had been favorable and the timber had been disposed of, there would still have been a deficit, and it is very clear that it will not pay to go on working the teak forests of the Anamallays with an expensive establishment. A special report will shortly be submitted to Government on this subject as the Conservator will be shortly visiting this division.

140. The cause of the diminution in revenue in Wynaad is attributable to the prevalence of famine, and in South Canara to the dull state of the market.

141. The subjoined statement shows the apportionment of the fixed establishment charges to the several important items of forest working :—

J.

Receipts.	Amount.	Charges.	Amount
	RS.		RS
1 From Departmental working (exclusive of the receipts derived from Plantations and Fuel Reserves)	1,54,069	Working Charges	1,36,827
		Establishments	76,956
2 From Plantations and Fuel Reserves	39,794	Working Charges (exclusive of fixed establishment included in Statements No. 3 and 4) ..	45,351
		Establishments	31,459
3. From working under the License and Voucher System	2,14,186	Do.	1,06,984
		Other Charges	7,098
4. Miscellaneous	7,263	Working Charges	5,667
		Establishments	3,628
Total ..	4,15,312	Total ..	4,13,970

142. The apportionment of the cost of the General Establishment entered in the above return is upon the principle suggested in paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Board's Proceedings on the Administration Report of the Forest Department for 1873-74, but the work appears to be too tedious. It is desirable, therefore, that the establishment charges should be debited to the four heads by a percentage as indicated below. Should Government concur in this view, it will in future be adopted.

Heads of Item	Percentage
	RS.
1 Receipts by Sale of Timber by Departmental Agency	35
2. Working Charges on Fuel Reserves and Plantations	15
3. Receipts from License and Voucher System	48
4 Miscellaneous Receipts	2
Total ..	100

143. The above is calculated in proportion to the rate of supervision bestowed upon each head. The method seems to be simple, the adoption of which is considered very desirable in place of the principle hitherto observed. The result comes to very nearly that arrived at under the Board's principle as given hereunder :—

Heads of Item	Apportionment as per Board's Proceedings given in the preceding Statement.	Apportionment as Percentage suggested by the Conservator of Forest 3.
	RS.	RS.
Receipts from Departmental Felling, &c.	76,956	76,659
Working Charges on Fuel Reserves and Plantations	31,459	32,855
Receipts under License and Voucher System	1,06,984	1,05,132
Miscellaneous Receipts	3,628	4,381
Total ..	2,19,027	2,19,027

144. The foregoing statement embodied in paragraph 135 shows a surplus of Rupees 24,390, but, after excluding the outlay and receipts on account of plantations and fuel reserves, as well as the proportionate establishment charges debitable to the above items of expenditure, the transactions of the year show a net surplus of Rupees 61,406 as will be observed from the following return :—

Divisions.	Working Charges (exclusive of Charges on account of Plantation and Fuel Reserves).	Establishment and Contingencies (exclusive of Proportionate Charges on account of Plantation and Reserves.)	Total Cost.	Receipts exclusive of those derived from Plantations and Fuel Reserves.	Difference.	Add or deduct Increase or Decrease of Stock.	Net Results.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Central Office	..	26,615	26,615	..	— 26,615	..	— 26,615
Gumsur and Surada	383	2,694	3,077	4,467	+ 1,390	— 239	+ 1,151
Golcondah	.	399	399	62	— 337	..	— 337
Badrachellum	..	4,003	4,003	20,985	+ 16,982	..	+ 16,982
Cuddapah	2,937	12,389	15,326	47,610	+ 32,284	— 295	+ 31,989
Kurnool	489	13,968	14,457	9,513	— 4,944	— 142	— 5,086
North Arcot..	2,620	10,664	13,284	18,285	+ 5,001	+ 10	+ 5,011
South Arcot..	8,012	3,889	11,901	6,293	— 5,608	+ 143	— 5,465
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura..	1,838	10,864	12,702	16,590	+ 3,888	— 2,407	+ 1,481
Tinnevelly	7,570	11,958	19,528	20,596	+ 1,068	— 2,835	— 1,767
North Coimbatore	14,154	15,211	29,365	59,911	+ 30,546	— 2,625	+ 27,921
South Coimbatore	30,594	16,749	47,343	8,491	— 38,852	+ 17,316	— 21,536
Nilgiris..	40,145	17,726	57,871	59,388	+ 1,517	+ 18,000	+ 19,517
Salem	9,772	14,130	23,902	58,162	+ 34,260	+ 6,607	+ 40,867
South Canara	8,495	12,560	21,055	6,237	— 14,818	— 1,562	— 16,380
Wynaad	11,125	9,812	20,937	14,731	— 6,206	— 11,787	— 17,993
Nelambur	10,799	2,499	13,298	20,020	+ 6,722	+ 3,017	+ 9,739
Palghaut	659	1,438	2,097	4,177	+ 2,080	— 153	+ 1,927
Total..	1,49,592	1,87,568	3,37,160	3,75,518	+ 38,358	+ 23,048	+ 61,406

145. The value of stock on hand at the commencement and close of the year is shown in Statement No. 8; its abstract is exhibited below:—

Divisions.	At the Commencement of the Year.	At the Close of the Year.	Difference In Favor of the Year.	Difference Against the Year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gumsur and Surada	1,365	1,126	..	239
Golcondah	..	..	..	..
Badrachellum	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	3,907	3,612	..	295
Kurnool..	142	..	..	142
North Arcot	358	368	10	..
South Arcot	2,207	2,350	143	..
Trichinopoly	610	610	..	..
Madura..	17,300	14,893	..	2,407
Tinnevelly	8,723	5,888	..	2,835
North Coimbatore	17,805	15,180	..	2,625
South Coimbatore	1,19,700	1,37,016	17,316	..
Nilgiris	56,513	74,512	17,999	..
Salem	1,798	8,405	6,607	..
South Canara	22,506	20,944	..	1,562
Wynaad	19,722	7,935	..	11,787
Nelambur	52,392	55,409	3,017	..
Palghaut	1,600	1,447	..	153
Total ..	3,26,648	3,49,695	45,092	22,045
Add value of timber felled as per Statement No. 1 .. .. .. (RS. 1,61,084)				
Add increase in the valuation of timber .. .. (4,780)	1,65,864			
	4,92,512			
Deduct valuation of timber, &c., sold during the year .. .. (1,41,716)				
Wastage, &c. .. .. .. (1,101)	1,42,817			
Balance of Stock at the close of year 1876-77..	3,49,695			

146. From the preceding return it will be seen that there is a net surplus in the valuation of stock over that at the commencement of the past official year. The increase is attributable to more felling of timber required to meet the indents of the Public Works Department.

147. SECTION VI.—*General Remarks.*—Famine has been very bad in many of our divisions during the year; cholera and small-pox have also been unusually prevalent; owing to these causes our operations and revenue have been much interfered with.

148. A Forest Act, followed by demarcation and the formation of reserves, is what is most needed, and conservancy can never be placed on a proper footing until these questions receive attention; it is believed that the Forest Act would have been proceeded with only that the Government have been fully occupied with famine matters.

149. *Gumsur.*—A very small amount of timber was felled in this division as there was no demand.

150. *Badrachellum and Rakapilly.*—The forests of these two taluqs on the Godavery are being explored by Mr. E. H. Boileau; he has nearly completed this work, and has submitted several very good reports and maps. The Conservator visited these tracts in February and went over portions of the forests with Mr. Boileau. The Badrachellum Taluq contains about 210 square miles, of which 160 square miles are Government forests, 50 square miles forests belonging to Zemindars, and 60 square miles cultivation. The Rakapilly Taluq, which is very hilly, contains about 620 square miles, 420 being Government forests, 120, zemindary forests, and 80, cultivation. Almost every acre of these forests have been cut over and burnt at some time or other for hill cultivation (called here podu), so that it is all second growth and no really virgin forest. Reserves are very necessary to keep this ruinous system in check and ensure the growth of some good forests, and there is ample room for such reserves; when Mr. Boileau has completed his work a condensed report will be submitted to Government with proposals for reserves, &c.

151. *Cuddapah.*—Mr. Yarde, the Deputy Conservator, sends in a very good report; notwithstanding the prevalence of famine, the revenue was very good owing to a larger demand for railway fuel, but the receipts from timber were affected considerably. All the plantations, except the Red Sanders, suffered considerably from the prolonged drought. On the 1st of January the western slopes of the Palcondah hills were placed under this department; this is a good move towards conservancy as there are valuable tracts of Red Sanders on this side of these hills, which have hitherto suffered much from the reckless treatment they receive at the hands of the cattle-drivers, and, now that we have a control over both sides of these hills, it will be much easier to check smuggling.

152. The fences of our reserves suffered much from cattle having been allowed inside, but they are being repaired as a famine relief work.

153. *Kurnool.*—The Deputy Conservator sends in a very poor report, and submits it so late that this report has been detained in consequence; he states, however, that he has been very unwell, and on his recovery he was placed in charge of famine relief works, so that he had not the time to prepare his report.

154. The famine has been very severe in this division and has almost put a stop to all revenue (which used to be so considerable), there being scarcely any demand for timber.

155. Cholera and small-pox were also very prevalent and the Deputy Conservator suffered from the latter.

156. The Revenue Survey have been at work on the Nullay Mullay Hills.

157. The placing of forest officers on famine relief works at a time when forest theft is probably unusually rife is a doubtful policy, and must lead to considerable loss in forest revenue.

158. *North Arcot.*—Mr. Sheffield, the Deputy Conservator, sends in a good report.

159. The year has been one of extreme drought and following two dry seasons; the level of the water in our casuarina plantations has sunk far below what it was ever known before, and the consequences have been very disastrous.

160. A tract of firewood jungle was demarcated and surveyed for the Napier Foundry Company to manufacture charcoal in, but since the close of the year they have thrown up their contract as it was found that the charcoal they required could not be prepared from the sorts of timber available, and it has been annulled by Government.

161. A large portion of the forests of this division still remains under Local Funds, the revenue from these portions being 18,994 with an expenditure of Rupees 3,745, whilst the revenue from forests under this department was 22,842, with an expenditure of Rupees 19,933; the total net revenue was, therefore, Rupees 18,158.

162. This division is much in want of regular reserves, and, until such have been demarcated and declared, alienation may at any time go on.

163. *South Arcot.*—Mr. Wooldridge, the Deputy Conservator, sends in a careful report, but rather too elaborate; it might well be condensed.

164. *Madura.*—Mr. Brougham, the Deputy Conservator, sends in a very good report.

165. He has lately sent in a report on all the zemindari forests in his division together with a valuation of the same, and this, with the Conservator's remarks, is now before the Board; these private hill forests are very considerable, and the future welfare of the district will much depend on their careful management; a Forest Act may be able to secure this, but it would be wise on the part of the State to get entire control of them by purchasing outright if anything like reasonable prices can be agreed upon.

166. *Tinnevelly.*—This division also contains large tracts of hill forests, the property of native zemindars, the proper upkeep of which is of the greatest importance to the irrigation of the district in the plains. Considerable tracts are already disappearing before the demand for land for coffee, and, unless the State interferes and insists upon the formation of reserves where necessary, the results will very soon become apparent.

167. The Deputy Conservator was employed from December till the close of the year in settling and marking out the boundary between Tinnevelly and Travancore; a special report has been submitted on this work (*vide* Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 3,302, dated 16th July 1877); 16 miles and 955 feet were accomplished against 24 miles and 3,465 feet last year.

168. The hill forests were thrown open to indiscriminate grazing in February last, and the Deputy Conservator fears that the result will be great damage to the forests.

169. The forests of this division are exceedingly rich in valuable timbers and forest products, and the forest officer might enter more fully into these subjects in his future reports.

170. *South Coimbatore.*—An unprecedented drought occurred in the Annamallay forests; there was scarcely any south-west monsoon, and the north-east monsoon entirely failed; operations had to be abandoned in December as there was no water, and the timber was all left in the forests.

171. The teak timber worked up was chiefly from the trees felled in 1875-76, and the quality is reported below par; this was to be expected as old timber will not work up with the axe nearly so well as that quite freshly felled.

172. The Deputy Conservator was employed on boundary work from the 1st January till the 8th of April; the boundaries between Travancore and Cochin will now shortly be settled when the division of the forests into blocks should commence.

173. The working of these forests is not at all satisfactory, and the expenditure is too large; there was again a very large deficit; the timber was not disposed of, but,

even if it had all been sold, there would still have been a considerable deficit, which proves that these forests cannot be worked under the present system to a profit.

174. The expenditure exceeded the receipts by upwards of 39,000 Rupees, and the value of additional stock was only about Rupees 21,000.

175. A quantity of curved teak was prepared for the English Admiralty.

176. *North Coimbatore.*—This division shows a good return. Much drought prevailed, which was very detrimental to the sandalwood plantations and prevented any attempts at improving the Tallay Mullay plantation by the introduction of shade.

177. The Deputy Conservator suffered much from fever, and was compelled to go on leave after the close of the year.

178. *Salem.*—Mr. Stanbrough, a Probationary Assistant, only took charge of the division on the 17th of September; he has had a good training in several other divisions and well understands his work, and is a very efficient forest officer.

179. Clandestine felling is reported to be still very prevalent in this division, and it probably always will be until there is a Forest Act followed by demarcation.

180. Mr. Stanbrough submits a fair report, but does not enter into the expenditure and working of his fuel reserves.

181. There has been great drought in this division and sickness very prevalent.

182. The Pennagara ghaut road and a road from Denkenicottah to Erdookottah were in progress under the Sub-Collector, and will be of value to this department when finished; the former work was retarded for want of water.

183. *Nilgiris.*—The Deputy Conservator was on leave during January and February, and Mr. Gass (trained Assistant) acted in charge of the division.

184. The Beni forests (which properly belongs to Wynaad) should be demarcated into blocks; this cannot be done unless the forest officer spends a considerable portion of his time down in the forests, which he reports he could not do this year owing to the want of accommodation and the unhealthiness of the season.

185. *South Canara.*—Throughout the year the establishment was entirely engaged in matters connected with the inquiry into private claims to the forests which have hitherto been supposed to belong to Government.

186. The officer does not give the number of days he was in camp.

187. All forest operations are quite at a standstill, and this division shows a large deficit; there are 48,000 cubic feet of timber in the various depôts but, as it has all been cut in forests, which will now probably be declared private property, it cannot well be sold.

188. Up to date it has only been decided that one small forest tract of about 340 acres (called the Pillarkhan) belongs to Government, and it appears that there are several private claims within this that may have to be allowed.

189. Kumari clearings are reported to be denuding the ghauts of their forests.

190. *Wynaad.*—The question of the Mysore boundary is still before the two Governments, and it is hoped that it is now in a fair way to be settled, as Revenue and Forest Officers from both Governments have inspected the disputed lines, and reports have been submitted; little can be done towards blocking out the teak forests until this is settled.

191. No felling took place during the year, but a considerable amount of carting of timber was carried out.

192. The Pambry teak forest was handed over to this department during the year; this tract was supposed to belong to Government some ten years ago, but, being subsequently claimed by a Nair, the forest remained unworked either by this department or by the claimant; the claim was lately disallowed, and, the Nair dying intestate, the Collector has handed the forest over to this department.

193. Cholera, dysentery, and fever were very prevalent during the year.

194. *Nellumbur.*—The south-west monsoon was a failure, and there was no north-east monsoon; this told upon the area planted in June and July and caused a great amount of casualties.

195. Mr. Ferguson states that the unusually small amount of rain caused the teak plantations to winter (*i.e.*, shed their leaves) in October instead of during January and February.

196. Land was prepared at Nelumbur and on the ghaut slopes in its vicinity for the Castilloa plants expected from Kew, but the plants have not yet been received.

197. The cultivation of the Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*) and the Misquith (*Prosopis juliflora*) has also been receiving attention in Cuddapah and North Arcot.

198. Seed of the giant bamboo (*Bambusa gigantea*) was received from Burma, and its cultivation is receiving attention at Nelumbur and on the Anamallays.

199. The Red Cedar (*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*) was introduced to Nelumbur and the seeds germinated freely.

200. The Mahogany grows so well at Nelumbur that it is a pity large supplies of its seeds cannot be procured. Mr. Jamieson, at the Government Gardens at Ootacamund, raised twelve plants from seeds, and six of these he gave for the Nelumbur plantations, and they are thriving.

201. The year was one of such extreme drought that it was useless to attempt much in the way of artificial reboisement in our reserves, and beyond the above no attempts in the scientific or botanic branches of Arboriculture have been attempted.

202. The following statement shows the forest offences prosecuted and convicted during the year under review. It will be perceived that the number of prosecutions and convictions in the Tinnevelly Division is very much greater than in the other divisions:—

Divisions.	Number of Cases prosecuted.	Nature of Charge.	Number of Cases convicted.	Number of Persons prosecuted	Number of Persons convicted	Remarks.
Gumsur & Surada.	..	Theft and mischief ..	..	10	10	
Golcondah ..	..	....	..	..	..	
Badrachellum ..	..	....	..	..	..	
Cuddapah ..	32	Theft..	19	174	141	
	1	Trespass	1	5	5	
Kurnool	..	Theft..	..	383	291	
North Arcot ..	10	Theft 7, assault 1, forgery 2 ..	8	16	10	2 cases are pending
South Arcot ..	4	Theft 3 and trespass 1	4	14	4	
Trichinopoly ..	2	Theft 1 and trespass 1	2	7	5	
Madura	71	Theft and mischief ..	62	278	209	
Tinnevelly ..	211	Theft 20, mischief 191	117	999	469	24 cases pending.
North Coimbatore.	20	Theft 8, mischief 12..	19	57	45	
South Coimbatore.	..	....	..	..	..	
Nilgiris	19	Theft	16	70	57	
Salem	34	Theft and mischief ..	20	82	57	
South Canara ..	..	....	..	..	..	
Nelambur ..	..	....	..	..	..	
Wynaad.. ..	2	Theft and receiving stolen property ..	2	6	6	
Palghaut ..	..	....	..	..	..	

203. Statements are annexed showing in detail what progress has been made during the year in forest surveys, and what forest acquisitions have been made during the year—and from the commencement as far as information is now available.

204. Mr. Gass (trained Assistant) has not yet qualified in the language; he was employed part of the year in the Salem Division, and for some two months he was surveying a tract of hill forests in Tinnevelly, and he has lately been in temporary charge of the North Coimbatore Division, so that he has gained much experience and been of much use.

Forwarded to Government through the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

(Signed) R. H. BEDDOME, Lt.-Col.,
Conservator of Forests.

No. 1.—STATEMENT showing the quantity of Timber, &c., felled Departmentally in the several Forests for 1876-77.

Divisions	Teakwood.		Ebony or Blackwood.		Rosewood		Sandalwood		Red Saunder Roots or Posts.		Other Junglewood used as Timber.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	C FT.	RS. A P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C FT.	RS. A P.	MDS	RS A. P.	C FT MDS	RS. A. P.	C FT	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Suradah	....	.. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	. .. .	....	.. .. ..	926	231 9 4
Golcondah	. ..	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Badrachellum, &c	....	.. .. ..	....	. .. ..	. ..	.. .. ..	. ..	.. . ..	. .	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Cuddapah	91	122 4 2	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	mds 13,952 + c. ft 1,657	2,701 7 4	Posts 200	400 0 0
Kurnool	....	.. . ..	....	.. .. .	....	.. .. .	.. .	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..
North Arcot	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	168	168 0 0	c ft 30	52 8 0	. .	.. ..
South Arcot	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	...	. .. ..	547	1,914 8 0	...	.. .. ..	4,664	3,176 11 3
Trichinopoly	....	.. . ..	...	.. .. ..	...	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Madura	. .	.. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	. .. ..	....	. .. ..
Tinnevelly	592	407 3 7	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	...	. . ..	....	.. ..	5,844	3,377 9 6
North Coimbatore . ..	....	.. .. ..	. ..	. .. ..	3,935	3,673 2 7	4,592	7,035 2 0	..	. .. ..	1,395	1,169 8 6
South Coimbatore	49,752 + Logs 40	19,940 2 4	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	. ..	. .. ..
Nilgiri	70,026	52,519 14 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	1,545	4,250 0 0	....	.. .. ..	. ..	.. .. ..
Salem	. .	. .. ..	. .	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	1,980	6,186 11 0	. .	.. .. ..	4,093	3,070 4 8
South Canara	....	.. .. ..	785	272 2 9	...	.. .. .	....	.. .. .	....	.. .	5,544	1,921 1 1
Wynaad..	. ..	.. .. ..	....	. .. ..	. .	.. .. ..	.. .	. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .	.. .. ..
Nelambore	11,401	11,401 0 0	194	145 8 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	. ..	.. . ..	37,993	9,498 4 0
Palghaut	60 Candies or 600	386 4 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. .	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. .	550	267 2 6
	1,32,462 + Logs 40		979		3,935		8,832		mds 13.952 c ft. 1,687		61,009 + posts 200	
Total..		84,776 12 1		417 10 9		3,673 2 7		19.554 5 0		2,753 15 4		23,112 2 10

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Timber, &c., felled Departmentally in the several Forests for 1876-77—(*Continued*).

Divisions	Bamboos.		Railway Fuel and Fire-wood.		Charcoal.		Minor Produce		Saplings.		Total
	Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	C. L.	RS A. P.	TONS	RS A. P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.	MDS	RS A P.	No.	RS A. P	RS A. P.
Gumsur and Suradah	....	.. .. ..	12	146 14 10	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	378 8 2
Golcondah	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Badrachellum, &c ..	....	.. .. ..	...	. . ..	..	. . ..	...	.. .. ..	....	.. . ..	.. .. ..
Cuddapah	No 2,000	120 0 0	269	346 5 0	....	.. . .	84	43 13 1	....	.. .. ..	3,733 13 7
Kurnool .. .	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	. .	. .. .	.. .	. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
North Arcot	..	. ..	585	1,312 0 0	.	.. . ..	.. .	. . ..	.. .	.. .. ..	1,532 8 0
South Arcot	H. L. 1,884	421 14 0	885	1,136 6 9	145	486 0 0	272 + lbs 4	189 14 11	....	.. .. ..	7,325 6 11
Trichinopoly . ..	....	.. . .	....	. ..	. .	.. ..	..	.. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Madura	30	105 0 0	416	1,140 8 4	..	.. .	1,663	500 0 0	....	.. .. ..	1,745 8 4
Tinnevelly	17	220 5 3	237	63 9 5	.. .	. . ..	....	4,130 3 2	.. .	.. .. ..	8,198 14 11
North Coimbatore ..	213	1,221 3 0	....	.. .. ..	...	.. .. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. .. ..	13,099 0 1
South Coimbatore ..	....	.. . ..	....	.. .. ..	.	.. .. ..	....	. .. .	. ..	.. .. ..	19,940 2 4
Nilgiri	....	. ..	....	. .. ..	. ..	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. . ..	56,769 14 0
Salem	417 H. L. 19 No 15,520	1,951 0 10		.. .. .	.. .	.. .. ..	.. .	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	11,208 0 6
South Canara	....	.. .. ..	....	. .. ..	. .	.. .. ..	.. .	.. .. ..	....	.. . ..	2,193 3 10
Wynaad	....	.. ..	. .	. .. ..	. ..	. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Nelambore	. .	. .. .	....	.. .. ..	..	.. .. ..	...	. . ..	36,314	13,261 1 0	34,305 13 0
Palghaut	.	.. .. ..	.. .	.. .. ..	.. .	.. .. ..	....	.. .. .	....	.. .. ..	653 6 6
Total..	C L 677 H L 1,903 No. 17,520	4,039 7 1	2,404	4,145 12 4	145	486 0 0	2,019 + lbs 4	4,863 15 2	36,314	13,261 1 0	1,61,084 4 2

No. 2.—Statement showing the Quantity of Timber, &c., sold Departmentally in the several Forests during 1876-77.

Divisions.	Teakwood.		Ebony or Blackwood.		Rosewood.		Sandalwood.		Red Saunder Roots or Posts.		Other Junglewood.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	MDS. C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Suradah	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	1,876	469 0 6
Golcondah	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Badrachellum, &c.	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Cuddapah	122	122 4 2	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	mds. 29,600 + C. ft. 578	5,345 11 9	....	.. .. ..
Kurnool	93	54 4 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
North Arcot	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	mds. 1,655 + posts 42	263 0 0	....	.. .. ..
South Arcot	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	545	1,783 0 0	....	.. .. ..	4,577	3,043 0 9
Trichinopoly	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Madura	168	228 2 10	95	71 7 8	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	2,643	1,590 1 8
Tinnevelly	393	460 4 3	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	5,329	4,519 9 0
North Coimbatore	193	152 11 3	....	.. .. ..	878	1,000 11 1	6,579	34,560 0 0	....	.. .. ..	3,286	1,434 0 11
South Coimbatore	3,003	2,470 3 10	....	.. .. ..	188	188 4 7	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Nilgiri	30,416	47,716 4 5	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	1,545	8,225 2 8	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..
Salem	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	3,912	2,792 9 0
South Canara	....	.. .. ..	779	413 13 6	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	7,480	3,979 12 7
Wynaad	9,544	11,219 10 9 +835 8 0	59	29 6 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	5,210	260 7 7
Nelambore	11,448	11,946 15 11	671	464 11 3	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	30,259	6,065 1 8
Palghaut	292	296 4 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	1,501	486 6 11
	55,672	75,502 9 5	1,604	979 6 5	1,066	1,188 15 8	8,669	44,568 2 8	31,255 + C. ft. 578 + p 1t 42	5,608 11 9	66,073	24,640 2 7

No. 2.—Statement showing the Quantity of Timber, &c, sold Departmentally in the several Forests during 1876-77—(*Continued*).

Divisions.	Firewood and Railway Fuel.		Charcoal.		Bamboos.		Saplings.		Minor Forest Produce.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	TONS.	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.	C. L.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Suradah ..	12	146 14 10	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	615 15 4
Godavery	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Golcondah	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Cuddapah	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	5,467 15 11
Kurnool	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	54 4 0
North Arcot	585	4,556 13 1	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	4,819 13 1
South Arcot	955	1,209 6 8	145	486 0 0	....	90 14 0	....	.. .. ..	694 + lbs. 4	415 11 3	7,028 0 8
Trichinopoly	....	8 0 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	8 0 0
Madura	....	.. .. ..	375	2,252 15 6	8	76 0 0	....	.. .. ..	1,663	945 9 11	5,164 5 7
Tinnevelly	237	1,429 0 7	....	.. .. ..	17	257 1 0	....	.. .. ..	....	6,028 7 1	12,694 5 11
North Coimbatore	421	3,228 5 6	....	.. .. ..	No. 263	1,487 1 5	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	41,862 14 2
South Coimbatore	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	2,658 8 5
Nilgiri	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	185 1 8	56,126 8 9
Salem	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	417 H. L. 13 No. 19,855	2,691 14 6	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	5,484 7 6
South Canara	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	4,393 10 1
Wynaad	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	Not given.	89 11 2	....	.. .. ..	....	1,463 9 10	13,898 5 4
Nelambore	13,447	1,139 11 4	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	18,331	13,162 2 8	....	.. .. ..	32,778 10 10
Palghaut	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	No. 200	24 0 0	....	.. .. ..	....	.. .. ..	806 10 11
	15,657	11,718 4 0	520	2,738 15 6	442 H. L. 13 No. 20,318	4,716 10 1	18,331	13,162 2 8	2,357 + lbs. 4	9,038 7 9	1,93,862 8 6

No. 3.—Statement of the existing Fuel Reserves.

Name of Division.	Name of Reserve.	Year in which the Reserve was formed.	Area in Acres	Charges: During the Year.			Charges: Up to the Year			Receipts: During the Year.			Receipts: Up to the Year.			Remarks
				RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	
Gumsur and Surada.	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	
Golcondah	....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Godavery	... .	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	
Cuddapah	Balapalli, No. I	1867 ...	2,000	222	9	0	5,136	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. „ II	1871 ..	1,730	291	15	0	5,022	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sullaguntachanoo, No. III ...	do. ...	3,500	1,626	15	0	4,381	10	10	..	...	...	..	...	...	
	Yerraguntah Cottah, No. IV...	1873 ...	3,000	217	9	0	2,896	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Thunacondah, No. V	1874 ...	600	90	12	0	1,396	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Vacatecondah, No. VI	do. ...	3,000	225	6	0	3,026	9	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	
	Gathala Nakanahpalli, No. VII.	do. ...	3,000	295	14	0	6,131	5	6	...	...	.	...	...	...	
	Total ..	.....	16,830	2,971	0	0	27,990	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kurnool	.....	... .	.....	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	
North Arcot ...	Amboor	1873 ...	3,840	...	...	...	1,346	0	0	.	.		...	...	...	The enclosure of this tract was not yet sanctioned.
	Mamandoor	1871 ..	2,560	304	0	0	4,871	0	0	...			...	...	...	
	Total ...	... . .	6,400	304	0	0	6,217	0	0	...	.	...	..	...	...	
South Arcot... ..	Mutacadu	1869 ...	2,500	829	3	1	3,933	2	3	213	12	10	966	14	5	
	Siruvadu	1872 ...	710	319	6	2	1,821	2	11	15	1	4	17	5	4	
	Cottamungalum	1869 ...	2,000	203	7	2	1,160	3	0	135	8	6	389	11	9	
	Padypalum	do. ...	2,500	257	11	3	1,594	2	10	122	9	1	166	13	1	
	Periamoor	do. ...	8,840	315	4	2	1,934	13	3	176	0	8	275	11	4	
	Gungaveram	1872 ...	8,000	131	6	8	314	5	7	22	8	0	22	8	0	
	Muthenai	1869 ...	4,000	468	6	9	1,679	15	10	4	14	0	41	9	0	
	Chinnasamoodrum	do. ...	6,400	342	9	10	2,524	4	11	46	13	0	98	13	6	
	Peringolathur	do. ...	4,800	54	0	0	213	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	

No. 3.—Statement of the existing Fuel Reserves.

Name of Division.	Name of Reserve.	Year in which the Reserve was formed.	Area in Acres.	Charges: During the Year.			Charges: Up to the Year.			Receipts: During the Year.			Receipts: Up to the Year.			Remarks.
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
South Arcot—(*Contd.*)	Cusba (Trinomalai)	1872 ...	2,350	165	14	0	1,072	5	1	.	...	...	5	0	0	
	Thenmallai	1875 ...	23,040	63	4	0	175	1	11	3,884	0	0	4,913	14	10	
	Total ..	.....	65,140	3,150	9	1	16,422	11	6	4,621	3	5	6,898	5	3	
Trichinopoly ...	Laulapettah	1871 ...	106	508	0	0	4,620	0	0	263	0	0	1,968	0	0	
	Stripurandam	1874 ..	463	545	0	0	1,723	0	0	277	0	0	331	0	0	
	Tainmallai	1871 ...	153	89	0	0	1,027	0	0	..	...	...	...	..	...	
	Punjanthanghee	do. ..	1,000	161	0	0	1,142	0	0	...	...	...	8	0	0	
	Minnakaradu	do. ...	1,000	89	0	0	433	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tuvagudi	1876 ..	1,155	127	0	0	144	1	6	...	...	...	...	..	..	
	Total ..	.....	3,877	1,519	0	0	9,089	0	6	540	0	0	2,307	0	0	
Madura	Reserve No. I	1875-76 ..	1,920	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	
	Do. „ II-A	do. ...	1,600	433	0	0	433	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. „ II-B	do. ...	2,560	260	0	0	710	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. „ III-A	do. ...	2,240	35	0	0	35	0	0	...	...	...	...	..	.	
	Do. „ III-B	do. ...	1,920	34	0	0	34	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. „ IV	do. ...	3,200	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	105 Tank beds	do. ...	4,000	1,199	0	0	1,199	0	0	2,317	9	2	2,317	9	2	
	Total ...	.. ..	17,440	1,961	0	0	2,411	0	0	2,317	9	2	2,317	9	2	
	SIVALAPERI CIRCLE.															
Tinnevelly	Kaliavoor	1872 ...	322	50	0	0	1,475	0	0	71	0	0	278	0	0	
	Kalankarai	do. ...	187	49	0	0	873	0	0	179	0	0	426	0	0	
	Rajankolum	do. ...	150	37	0	0	408	0	0	107	0	0	144	0	0	
	Muthurkolum	do. ...	241	47	0	0	733	0	0	622	0	0	645	0	0	

	Kuthukulcolum	1872	...	133	16	0	0	335	0	0	5	0	0	9	0	0
	Naraginaroo	1873	...	106	21	0	0	152	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kongaroyakurichy	1874	...	66	109	0	0	217	0	0	119	0	0	367	0	0
	Total ...	.....		1,205	329	0	0	4,193	0	0	1,103	0	0	1,869	0	0
	MANUR CIRCLE.															
	Manurkolum	1873	...	1,133	195	0	0	848	0	0	23	0	0	113	0	0
	Rustacolum	do.	...	20	3	0	0	63	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0
	Ramasawmypuram	do.	...	18	3	0	0	54	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0
	Sirucolum	do.	...	5	...	...	...	13	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalakudycolum	do.	...	127	18	0	0	133	0	0	18	0	0	48	0	0
	Puthucolum	do.	...	100	13	0	0	100	0	0	...	...	...	10	0	0
	Sedakurichycolum	do.	...	53	6	0	0	70	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0
Tinnevelly—(*Continued*).	Total ...	.....		1,456	238	0	0	1,281	0	0	47	0	0	187	0	0
	KYTAR CIRCLE.															
	Agilandapuram	1872	...	124	20	0	0	476	0	0	12	0	0	34	0	0
	Kuttycolum	do.	...	18	4	0	0	71	0	0	8	0	0	22	0	0
	Parachikolum	do.	...	105	24	0	0	322	0	0	22	0	0	58	0	0
	Singalamudyarkolum	do.	...	45	10	0	0	207	0	0	14	0	0	39	0	0
	Karisalkolum	do.	...	148	25	0	0	493	0	0	117	0	0	252	0	0
	Nummeny	1873	...	486	115	0	0	389	0	0	40	0	0	51	0	0
	Mudithalai	do.	...	200	61	0	0	194	0	0	31	0	0	112	0	0
	Total ...	.....		1,126	259	0	0	2,152	0	0	244	0	0	568	0	0
	SATTUR CIRCLE.															
	Peria Perali	1873	...	109	13	0	0	78	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sinna Perali	do.	...	40	5	0	0	43	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ondipulinaikanore	do.	...	103	12	0	0	73	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
	Total ...	.....		252	30	0	0	194	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0

No. 3.—Statement of the existing Fuel Reserves.

Name of Division.	Name of Reserve.	Year in which the Reserve was formed.	Area in Acres.	Charges		Receipts		Remarks.
				During the Year.	Up to the Year.	During the Year.	Up to the Year.	
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Tinnevelly—(*Continued.*)	TUTICORIN BLOCK.							
	Pudukolum	1873	244	65 0 0	312 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0	
	Tuticorin block	1874	605	290 0 0	1,187 0 0	68 0 0	465 0 0	
	Total ...	.....	849	355 0 0	1,499 0 0	73 0 0	490 0 0	
	TACHANULLUR CIRCLE.							
	Sendimungalum	1874	32	8 0 0	43 0 0	3 0 0	19 0 0	
	Aruvangolum	do.	56	59 0 0	78 0 0	265 0 0	277 0 0	
	Naranummalpuram	do.	213	81 0 0	135 0 0	93 0 0	173 0 0	
	Rajavullipuram	do.	255	73 0 0	129 0 0	10 0 0	41 0 0	
	Peerancolum	do.	31	9 0 0	41 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Alaganery	do.	39	13 0 0	41 0 0	11 0 0	44 0 0	
	Aruvancolum tope	do.	2	7 0 0	71 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	
	Anuntakristnapuram	do.	10	46 0 0	117 0 0	8 0 0	29 0 0	
	Total ...	.....	638	296 0 0	655 0 0	402 0 0	612 0 0	
	Grand Total ...	.....	5,526	1,507 0 0	9,974 0 0	1,873 0 0	3,730 0 0	
North Coimbatore. Mettapoliem.	H Reserve, No. I.	1872	8 sq. miles. 5,120	28 0 0	739 0 0	.....	.....	
	K do. „ II.	do.	6 sq. miles. 3,840	27 0 0	65 0 0	.....	.....	
	M do. „ III.	do.	5 sq. miles. 3,200	54 0 0	1,543 0 0	.....	70 0 0	
	Total ...	.....	12,160	109 0 0	2,347 0 0	.....	70 0 0	
Bolumputty ...	Sholakurray formerly called Walliar.	1868	1,010	128 0 0	14,066 0 0	983 0 0	2,088 0 0	

Salem...	A Reserve	1866	1,976	454	8	11	3,645	13	11	1,253	13	11	2,987	0	1
	B do.	do.	799	228	2	3	2,806	15	5	31	4	0	68	9	4
	C do.	do.	587	135	2	11	7,023	10	4	31	4	0	305	1	4
	D do.	1867	221	138	2	5	1,975	11	6	20	8	0	41	0	0
	E do.	do.	1,070	261	13	7	2,772	12	0	269	1	6	289	9	6
	Ummanary	1872	252	176	14	11	1,283	10	1	10	13	4	21	10	8
	Pellapully	1873	981	216	3	11	794	10	0	10	13	4	21	10	8
	Koriapoo Comba	do.	531	151	4	3	555	0	10	31	4	0	38	4	0
	Uttengherry	1874	469	268	10	11	876	7	1	25	0	0	25	0	0
	Singarapett	do.	about 4,480	479	4	3	1,819	14	5	25	0	0	72	0	0
	Hurroor	1875	1,176	146	10	11	1,104	8	10	50	0	0	50	0	0
	Total ...	.....	12,542	2,656	15	3	24,659	2	5	1,758	14	1	3,919	13	7
South Canara. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....			.....			.....		
Nelumbur	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....			.....			.....		
Wynaad...	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....			.....			.....		
Palghaut	Poolamparay. Varalapathy. } or Walliar ...	1873 1874	4,002¼	541	0	0	48,601	9	3	885	0	0	2,488	7	0
	Total of all the Reserves ...	.....	1,44,927¼	14,847	8	4	1,61,778	3	11	12,978	10	8	23,819	3	0

No. 4.—Statement of the existing Plantations.

Name of the *Division.	Name of the Plantations.	Year in which the Plantation was formed.	Area in Acres.	Description of Trees.	Number of Trees.	Cost. During the year. RS. A. P.	Cost. Up to the year. RS. A. P.	Receipts. During the year. RS. A. P.	Receipts. Up to the year. RS. A. P.	Remarks.
Ganjam... ...	Gumsur and Surada ...	1869-70 ...	8½	Teak, &c.	346	36 0 0	273 0 0	... ...	[illegible]	
Vizagapatam.	.....	.....	...	....	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
Cuddapah ...	Codoor Experimental...	1865 ...	50	Pterocarpus, Santalinus, Albizzia Lebbek, &c.	17,000	146 0 0	5,878 0 0	... ...	... ...	
	Ooperapully Railway Fuel.	1868 ...	85	Albizzia Lebbek, Melia azadirachta, Eugenia jambolana.	50,000	179 0 0	7,512 0 0	... ...	... ...	
	Reddypully do. ...	1869 ...	450	Casuarina equestifolia, Acacia Arabica, &c.	25,000	171 0 0	12,287 0 0	... ...	... ...	
	Pullampett do. ...	1871 ...	169	Albizzia Lebbek, Melia azadirachta, Cassia florida, &c.	25,000	178 0 0	7,126 0 0	... ...	... ...	
	Camalapore do. ...	1869 ...	222	Casuarina Equestifolia, Acacia Arabica, Albizzia Lebbek, &c.	60,000	206 0 0	9,330 0 0	... ...	25 0 0	
			976	.....	177,000	880 0 0	42,133 0 0	... ...	25 0 0	
Bellary ...	Ghooty	1869 ...	...	.....	...	... ...	9,168 1 8	.. ..	... ...	Transferred—*Vide* G.O., No. 693, of 5th May 1875.
Kurnool ...	Woncarrum and Mutticondah.	1866 and 1870.	...	.....	...	... ..	1,728 7 5	... ...	... ...	Abandoned—*Vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 33-5·8, dated 10th Mar. 1875.
N. Arcot ...	Trivellum	1868 ...	434¾	Casuarina Equestifolia... ...	80,000	1,120 0 0	14,689 0 0	4,102 0 0	11,645 0 0	
	Verinjeepooram	1870 ...	210¼	Do. do. ...	80,000	889 0 0	10,994 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	
	Thengal	1872 ...	9	Do. do. ...	Not given.	127 0 0	930 0 0	407 0 0	407 0 0	
	Keelminnel	1873 ...	150	Do do.	40,000	555 0 0	3,598 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	
	Cheynoor	1871 ...	81	Albizzia Lebbek, Cassia florida, Azadirachta Indica, &c.	20,000	159 0 0	5,097 0 0	... ...	... ...	
	Gazerlamandum	1871 ...	44¾	Casuarina Equestifolia ...	20,600	186 0 0	2,983 0 0	... ...	... ...	
	Vanavadoo	1873 ...	30	Do. do ...	10,000	216 0 0	1,110 0 0	... ...	32 0 0	
	Ammoondy	1873 ...	10	Do. do. ...	6,000	541 0 0	2,053 0 0	... ...	... ...	
	Ammerdy	1867 ..	25	Experimental plantation containing different species of timber and firewood.	8,250	103 0 0	2,997 0 0	... ...	... ...	
			995		264,850	3,896 0 0	44,451 0 0	4,557 0 0	12,132 0 0	

	Trikalur Taluq									
S. Arcot	Chengum Experimental and Trinomally plantation.	1871	11¼	Mixed timber and ornamental principally Katvalai.	8,603	79 0 0	836 0 0	... ...	... ...	
	Trivanellur	1872	172½	Casuarina and a few Katvalai.	17,247	421 0 0	2,523 0 0	367 0 0	327 0 0	
	Yedayar	1873	30¼	Do. do.	2,715	88 0 0	403 0 0	31 0 0	33 0 0	
	Andrayanur	1873	24¼	Do. do.	1,580	48 0 0	147 0 0	5 0 0	19 0 0	
	Gramum	1873	62¼	Do. do.	24,147	488 0 0	1,881 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	
	Kunnarambett	1873	69	Do. do.	34,425	636 0 0	2,309 0 0	27 0 0	32 0 0	
	Arasùr	1873		.....	...	... ...	.. ..	.. ..	... .	
	Valoor	1873	26½	Velum, Katvalai, Vemboo, &c.	6,527	411 0 0	923 0 0	.. ..	... .	
	Poniar Anicut	1873	49½	Casuarina, &c	10,435	262 0 0	815 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	
	Thindivanum Taluq									
	Merkanum	1867 / 1873	28¼	Do. do	11,682	424 0 0	671 0 0	3 0 0	14 0 0	
	Agaram	1873	79¼	Do. do.	54,576	915 0 0	1,838 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	
	Achicadoo	1873	22¼	Do. do.	16,175	536 0 0	1,015 0 0	... ...	... ...	
			576¼		138,112	4,298 0 0	13,356 0 0	377 0 0	476 0 0	
Trichinopoly.	Elamanoor	1871	84	Casuarina, &c., for Railway fuel supply.	137,700	375 0 0	9,657 0 0	239 0 0	1,549 0 0	
	Kulitallai	1871	62	Do. do.	69,600	653 0 0	7,390 0 0	57 0 0	308 0 0	
	Manatallai	1874	10	Do. do.	12,000	482 0 0	1,993 0 0	8 0 0	101 0 0	
	Siitalavai	1871	110	Do. do.	128,400	576 0 0	6,119 0 0	60 0 0	387 0 0	
	Sekkanum	1874	92½	Acacia Arabica, &c., for Railway fuel	84,000	430 0 0	1,961 0 0	22 0 0	585 0 0	
	Kuttalai	1871	52	Casuarina, &c., for Railway fuel.	45,240	1,372 0 0	6,041 0 0	30 0 0	151 0 0	
	Kolamanikkum	1874	84½	Do. do.	73,515	1,130 0 0	2,894 0 0	121 0 0	221 0 0	
	Aramanaikurchi	1874	32¾	Do. do.	28,492	266 0 0	1,278 0 0	131 0 0	176 0 0	
	Karraipakkum	1874	29¾	Do. do.	25,882	259 0 0	897 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	
	Tiruvenganore	1874	14	Do do.	12,180	73 0 0	575 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	
	Varappakurchi	1874	95½	Acacia Arabica, &c., for Railway fuel.	83,085	154 0 0	972 0 0	84 0 0	93 0 0	
	Sattambadi	1874	30¾	Casuarina, &c., for Railway fuel.	26,752	249 0 0	951 0 0	30 0 0	47 0 0	
	Pùdùr	1874	86	Acacia Arabica, &c., for Railway fuel.	149,640	94 0 0	276 0 0	18 0 0	[illegible] 0 0	
	Valakkurichi	1876-77	...	.....	...	... ...	... ...	65 0 0	65 0 0	
	Annagarempettai	1876-77	...	.....	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
	Adavathore	1876-77	...	.....	..	52 0 0	90 0 0	... ...	... ...	
			783¼		776,486	6,165 0 0	41,094 0 0	1,020 0 0	4,113 0 0	
Madura	Vanathyparai	1869-70	4	Teak	4,315	34 0 0	1,351 0 0	... ...	... ...	
	Kodakanal	1870-71	9¼	Eucalyptus species	5,229	... ...	2,437 0 0	... ...	15 0 0	
			4	Acacias, do.	4,196					
	Velamcombai	1870-71	4⅞	Teak	4,433	33 0 0	833 0 0	... ...	... ...	
	Sathangudy	1873-74	58	Babul Neem, &c.,	...	29 0 0	789 0 0	... ...	... ...	Abandoned in October 1876.
			80¾		18,173	96 0 0	5,410 0 0	... ...	15 0 0	

Statement of the existing Plantations —(*Continued*).

Name of the Division.	Name of the Plantations.	Year in which the Plantation was formed.	Area in Acres.	Description of Trees.	Number of Trees.	Cost. During the year.	Cost. Up to the year.	Receipts. During the year.	Receipts. Up to the year.	Remarks.
						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Tinnevelly ...	.....	...	...	.....	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
North Coimbatore—										
Suthiamungalum.	Tallamallai	1863... ... 1873... ...	80	Sandalwood and Arnotto...	73,745 5,700	1,391 0 0	16,094 0 0	... ...	... ...	
Bhowany ...	Bhowany	1871... ...	Sq yards. 16,430	Firewood	...	... ...	768 5 10	... ...	... ...	
Mettapolliem.	Ghandy	1874... ...	Acres. ...	Mahogany	...	... ...	177 0 0	... ...	... ...	
Bolamputty...	.....	...	...	.....	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
Collegal	Bylore	1870... ...	74	Sandalwood	68,000	2,622 0 0	19,340 0 0	... ...	... ...	
			154 Sq. yards. 16,430		147,445	4,013 0 0	36,379 0 0	... .	... ...	
South Coimbatore.	Plantations. No. I...	1870... ...	7	Teak...	8,680	64 0 0	3,822 8 0	... ...	... ...	
	No. II...	1873... ...	7		8,180					
	No III...	1874	3		7,276					
			17		24,136	64 0 0	3,822 8 0	... ...	... ...	
Nilgiris—										
Seegùr	Mudumallai	1863... ...	101	Tectona grandis	101,000	792 0 0	24,352 0 0	... ...		
	Benni	1869... ...				811 0 0				
	Chembrageddy	1873... ...	23	Sandalwood	23,000	1,115 0 0	8,492 0 0	... ...		
Ootacamund.	Aramby	1863—65...	38	Eucalyptus globulus	15,000	404 0 0	19,110 0 0	685 0 0	24,036 0 0	
	Governor's Sholah Plantation.	1863—70...	80	Acacias, E. globulus	45,000	100 0 0		781 0 0		
	Snowdon	1860	7	Do Melanoxylon	9,000					
	Marlymund	1860... ..	7	Do. and Eucalyptus globulus.	7,000	118 0 0		396 0 0 94 0 0		
	Sheffield	1862	15	Acacia Melanoxylon	8,000	100 0 0		... ...		
	Madana	1863... ...	8	Acacias						
	Brooklands	1862... ...	10	Acacia Melanoxylon	8,000	124 0 0		418 0 0		
	Norwood	1872... ...	26	Eucalyptus globulus	14,000	12 0 0		... ...		
	Buttery Shola Plantation.	...	...	.....	...	25 0 0		... ...		
	Cully	1870... ...	13	Eucalyptus globulus	...	19 0 0		... ...		
	Annical...	1873... ...	11	Do do. ...	6,000	19 0 0		... ...		
	Hooputty	...	...	.....	...	19 0 0		... ...		
	Andy	1873	60	Eucalyptus globulus	5,000	19 0 0		... ...		

Nilgiris—(*Continued*).										
Ootacamund—(*Contd.*)	Bukie	1874... ...	33	Eucalyptus globulus	39,000	199 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	
	Chowghatcully	1871... ..	30	Do. do.	32,000	12 0 0	... ...	... .	... ...	
	Koolie	1875... ...	58	Do. do.	...	633 0 0	... ...	... ...	... .	
Wellington.	Bleakhouse	1857... ...	235	Acacia Melanoxylon	...	823 0 0	... ...	4,797 0 0	... .	
	Newman...	1870... ..	35	Eucalyptus globulus	40,000	108 0 0	... ...	523 0 0	... .	
	Rallai	1872... ...	60	Do. and Acacias ...	...	... ...	... .	... ...	... ...	
	The old Forest plantation.	1872-73 ..	200	Do. globulus	107,400	... .	... .	... ...	... .	
	Blackbridge...	1874... ...	48	Do. do. ...	...	169 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	
	Rock plantation	1875... ...	8	Do. do. ...	...	... .	... ...	... ...	... .	
	Tippeachy	...	35	Do. do. ...	...	88 0 0	... ...	... ...	... .	
	Both planted and unplanted acres.	...	1,191		459,400	5 209 0 0	51,954 0 0	7,699 0 0	24,036 0 0	
Salem... ...	Shervaroy Hills	1867... ...	...	.....	...	. ...	3,867 12 1	... ...	... ...	Abandoned. by order of the Collector of Salem in 1874-75.
	Goondoor	1874... ..	...	.....	...	... ...	181 13 0	... ...	... ...	
	Kannavengasoondrum and Denkenecottah.	1873... ...	5	Sandalwood	6,017	409 5 7	1,587 1 0	... ...	.. ..	
				Add amount spent in Pachoor plantation that was abandoned in 1873.	...	... .	433 11 2	... ...	... ...	
			5		6,017	409 5 7	5,570 5 3	... ...	.. ... .	
South Canara.	Parappa ... ... / Cassergode Taluq ...	1864-65 ...	109	Teak	109,000	449 9 0	10,200 9 0	.. . ...	... ...	
			109		109,000	449 9 0	10,200 9 0	... .	... .	
Malabar ...	Nellumbur ... ... / Amarapoliem	1841-42 ... / 1873-74 ...	3,368	Teak	3,368,000	13,794 4 3	2,41,565 10 9	13,162 0 0	1,24,776 0 0	
			3,368		3,368,000	13,794 4 3	2,41,565 10 9	13,162 2 0	1,24,776 0 0	
	Total of planted acres...	...	8,258¾	.....	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
	Add unplanted acres except Ootacamund and Coonoor	...	7,225¼	Add expenditure on Noochipully and Pooliampully Plantations	...	... ...	3,908 0 0	... ...	... ...	
				.....	...	... ...	... .	... ...	... ...	
	Grand Total ...	... and square yards 0	15,484¾ 16,430	Total...	2,456,965	39,311 2 10	5,11,014 1 6	26,815 0 0	1,65,573 0 0	

No. 5.—Statement showing the Quantity of Timber, &c., disposed of under the License and Voucher System in the several Forests for the Official Year 1876-77.

Divisions.	Teakwood.				Ebony or Black-wood.				Rosewood.				Other Junglewood.				Firewood and Railway Fuel.			
	Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.		
	C. FT.	RS.	A.	P.	C. FT.	RS.	A.	P	C. FT.	RS.	A.	P.	C. FT.	RS.	A.	P.	TONS.	RS.	A.	P.
Gumsur and Suradah.	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,700	3,715	15	0	258	90	7	6
Golcondah	.....	...	...	...	... ..	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	42	0	0	.. ...	...	.	...
Badrachellum, &c. ...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.. ...	20,035	15	8	... ..	41	14	0
Cuddapah	.....	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	.....	...	...	..	58,120	.6,706	0	0	15,687	33,662	1	8
Kurnool	.....	...	...	...	... ..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	54,810	5,810	8	0	198	73	12	0
North Arcot	.....	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	. ....	...	...	...	73,900	4,518	0	0	3,986	3,081	10	7
South Arcot	.. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	30,699	1,780	1	0	492	413	0	0
Trichinopoly	... ..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	. ....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	727	14	1
Madura	... ..	...	...	...	.. ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	39,863	3,166	6	0	7,983	6,898	6	10
Tinnevelly	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	40,644	2,921	3	3	4,331	3,894	12	6
North Coimbatore ...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	21,815	4,400	4	0	7,085	6,702	2	0
South Coimbatore ...	.....	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	457	2,506	8	0	1,649	1,385	0	6
	Trees.				Trees.								Trees.							
Nilgiris	13	65	0	0	4	20	0	0	.....	.	...	...	156	544	0	0	2,743	9,992	3	2
Salem	. ....	..	...	...	... ..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	14,336	4,130	6	10	9,196	17,369	7	4
South Canara	... ..	...	...	...	.....	. .	...	....	.....	...	...	...	34	16	14	8	.....	...	...	..
Wynaad	... ..	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.. ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	.....	...	...	.
Nelambore	... ..	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..
Palghaut	Saplings C. Loads. 100	200	0	0	.....	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	Trees 237 Sleepers 126 and Posts 862	964	2	0	2,990	2,407	4	8
Total ...	13 Trees and 100 C. L.	265	0	0	Trees. 4	20	0	0	.....	...	...	..	... .. 3,94,378 Trees 393 Sleepers 126 Posts 862	61,258	4	5	56,598	86,740	0	10

No. 5.—Statement showing the Quantity of Timber, &c., disposed of under the License and Voucher System, &c.—(*Continued*).

Divisions.	Charcoal. Quantity.	Charcoal. Value.	Bamboos. Quantity.	Bamboos. Value.	Forest Produce. Quantity.	Forest Produce. Value.	Total	Remarks.
	TONS.	RS. A. P.	C. L.	RS. A. P.	MDS	RS. A. P	RS. A. P.	
Gumsur and Suradah ...	... .	... ...	.. ..	... ...	. . . ...	6 0 0	3,812 6 6	
Golcondah	.....	... .	.....	... ...	....	... ...	42 0 0	
Badrachellum, &c.	.....	... ...	.. ..	... ...	.....	735 13 10	20,813 11 6	
Cuddapah	Parahs 1,528	95 8 0	240 Ass Loads 39 H. L. 52	128 2 0	29,680	1,022 0 0	41,613 11 8	
Kurnool	640	1,409 13 0	3,508	1,252 7 5	.....	... .	8,546 8 5	
North Arcot	1,350	3,039 0 0	12,000	6,639 1 2	.. ... .	576 10 0	17,854 5 9	
South Arcot	18	50 8 0	1,525	1,211 5 6	32,440	608 4 0	4,063 2 6	
Trichinopoly	.....	.. ..	No. 48	4 12 10	.....	22 0 0	754 10 11	
Madura	294	676 2 0	990	1,071 8 6	12	251 7 0	12,063 14 4	
Tinnevelly	1,123	2,515 9 9	214	157 10 0	....	. . ...	9,489 3 6	
North Coimbatore	C. L. 43	64 12 6	5,940	6,787 5 0	12,720	875 3 2	18,829 10 8	
South Coimbatore	21	148 2 0	1,448	1,514 13 0	Canes 100 H. L. Canes.	1 0 0	5,555 7 6	
Nilgiris	H. L. 1,307	326 12 0	.....	... ...	194	12 2 0	10,960 1 2	
Salem	3,074	3,343 7 0	11,791	8,841 4 0	32,840	20,113 4 8	53,797 13 10	
South Canara	14	70 0 0	No. 56,700	850 8 0	.....	805 12 0	1,743 2 8	
Wynaad	.....	... ...	.....	....	.....	... ...	... ...	
Nelambore	....	... ...	... .	.....	.....	. . ..	... .	
Palghaut	....	... ...	207 H. L 322	435 0 7	... .	240 0 0	4,246 7 3	
Total ...	6,534 Parahs 1,528 C. L. 43 H. L. 1,307	11,739 10 3	37,863 No. 56,748 Ass Loads 39 H. L. 52	28,893 14 0	107,692 Canes 100 H. L. 194	25,269 8 8	2,14,186 6 2	

No. 6.—Yield of Forests.

Divisions.	Timber. Departmentally.		Timber. On License.	Timber. Free.	Fuel and Saplings for Railway and other purposes. Departmentally.	Fuel. On License.	Fuel. Free.	Bamboos. Departmentally.	Bamboos. On License.	Bamboos. Free.	Forest Produce. On License.	Forest Produce. Departmentally.	Charcoal. Departmentally	Charcoal. On License.	Charcoal. Free.	Palmirahs.
	C. FT.	MDS	C. FT.	C. FT.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	C. LDS.	C. LDS.	C. LDS.	MDS.	MDS.	TONS.	TONS.	C. LS	C. LS.
Gumsur and Suradah	1,876	....	59,700	2,37,220	12	258	61,532	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Golcondah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Badrachellum, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cuddapah	122	Redwood 29,600 + c. ft. 578	58,120	28,900	....	15,687	270	....	240 Ass Loads 39 H. L. 52	109	29,680	....	...	Parahs 1,528	....	....
Kurnool	93	...	54,810	13,540	....	198	622	....	3,508	162	....	....	....	640	....	....
North Arcot ..	....	Redwood 1,655 + posts 42	73,900	24,720	585	3,986	1,585	....	12,000	697	....	.. .	....	1,350	....	...
South Arcot ..	4,577	Sandalwood 545	30,699	4,564	955	492	429	....	1,525	57	32,440 (Free 28 Mds.)	694 and 4 lbs.	145	18	....	....
Trichinopoly ..	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	No. 48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Madura	2,906	....	39,863	29,215	....	7,983	827	8	990	13	12	1,663	375	294	....	....
Tinnevelly ..	5,722	....	40,644	2,862	237	4,331	...	17	214	...	.. .	....	....	1,123	....	....
North Coimbatore.	4,357	Sandalwood 6,579	21,815	120 and 1,257 pieces.	421	7,085	250	No. 263	5,940	61	12,720	....	....	Cart Loads 43	....	....
South Coimbatore.	3,191	....	457	....	....	1,649	....	....	1,448	....	Canes 100	....	....	21	....	....
Nilgiris	30,416	Sandalwood 1,545	Trees 173	52 Trees	....	2,743	10 and 10 branches	....	....	....	Do. H. L. 194	....	....	HeadLoads 1,307	....	....
Salem	3,912	....	14,336	8,192	....	9,196	10	417 H. L 13 No. 19,855	11,791	321	32,840	....	....	3,074	....	....
South Canara ..	8,259	....	34	....	....	....	...	....	No. 56,700	....	....	....	....	14	....	....
Wynaad	14,313	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	59	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nelambore ..	42,378	....	....	....	13,447	...	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Palghaut	1,703	...	Saplings 100 C. L. Trees 237 Sleepers 126 Posts 862	....	....	2,990	....	No. 200	207 H. L. 322	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	1,24,415	Redwood 31,255 C. ft. 578 Posts 42 Sandalwood 8,669	3,94,378 Saplings 100 C. L Trees 410 Sleepers 126 Posts 862	349,333 1,257 pieces 52 trees.	15,657	56,598	65,535 10 branches	442 H L 13 No. 20,318	37,863 No. 56,748 Ass L. 39 H. L. 374	1,479	107,692 Canes 100 Do. H. L 194 (Free 28 Mds.)	2,357 and 4 lbs.	520	6,534 P. 1,528 C. L. 43 H.L. 1,307	....	....

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure under A, Conservancy and Works of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency for 1876-77—(*Continued*).

Districts.	Divisions.	V. Rent of leased Forests.	VI. Cost of collecting duty on produce of foreign or private Forests imported into British Territory.	VII. WORKS OF UTILITY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTS. 1. Roads and Bridges.	2. Buildings and Offices.	3. Compensation for land taken up for forest purposes or for extension of forest rights	4. Other Works.	VIII. COST OF DEPARTMENTAL CATTLE. 1. Purchase of Stock.	2. Hire of Stock	3. Food and keep of Cattle.	IX COST OF DEPARTMENTAL PLANT AND TOOLS. 1. For Timber and Wood operations.	2. For other purposes.	X MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES. 1. Refunds	2. Law Charges.	3. Other Charges.	Total of Expenditure under A, Conservancy and Works.
		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras	Central Office	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ganjam..	Gumsur and Suradah ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	137	23	....	....	....	....	415
Vizagapatam ..	Golcondah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Godavery	Badrachellum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cuddapah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,788
	Kurnool	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	93	....	....	485
	North Arcot	....	....	....	150	....	....	....	....	....	6	39	....	....	93	6,820
	South Arcot	....	....	....	424	....	....	....	....	....	13	24	2,602	....	108	15,460
	Trichinopoly	....	....	....	112	....	....	....	46	....	....	96	....	....	19	7,685
	Madura..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	....	....	....	12	3,895
	Tinnevelly	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	313	9,077
	North Coimbatore	....	....	500	....	....	102	....	4	396	91	8	26	....	497	17,094
	South Coimbatore	....	....	2,182	723	....	....	....	2,236	4,690	102	....	....	....	283	30,658
	Nilgiri	3,500	....	809	185	....	....	745	....	2,588	50	....	....	....	34	45,355
	Salem	....	....	1,050	1,976	....	185	....	....	....	1	....	....	30	32	12,089
	South Canara	....	....	....	256	....	....	4,300	400	228	....	....	....	....	....	8,945
	Wynaad	....	....	29	354	25	....	5,550	....	933	....	....	....	140	968	11,125
Malabar	Nelumbur	180	....	97	310	....	104	....	....	....	....	303	....	....	....	17,844
	Palghaut	....	....	127	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,200
	Total ..	3,680	....	4,796	4,490	25	391	10,595	2,686	8,972	309	477	2,723	170	2,359	1,94,943

DETAILED Statement of Expenditure under B, Establishment of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1876-77.

Districts.	Divisions.	I. SALARIES.						II. TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.					III. CONTINGENCIES.					Total of B, Establishment.	Total of A, Conservancy and Works.	Grand Total of all Expenditure.
		1. Pay of Conservator of Forests.	2. Pay of Control and Executive Officers.	Uncovenanted Assistant.	3. Protective Establishment.	4. Office Establishment.	5. Deputation and Special Allowances.	1. Conservator of Forests.	2. Control and Executive Officers.	3. Protective Establishment.	4. Office Establishment.	Famine batta.	1. Stationery.	2. Carriage of Tents and Office Records.	3. Pay of Police Guards.	4. Sundries.	5. Official Postage.			
Madras	Central Office	14,400	....	3,600	....	5,633	600	2,400	229	....	438	20	....	139	....	1,010	450	28,919	....	28,919
Ganjam	Gumsur and Suradah ..	....	....	....	1,870	403	....	....	....	423	....	....	....	....	....	9	10	2,715	419	3,134
Vizagapatam ..	Golcondah	....	....	....	399	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	399	....	399
Godavery	Badrachellum	....	900	....	1,176	217	540	....	1,017	....	....	22	1	....	....	107	23	4,003	....	4,003
	Cuddapah	....	3,000	....	4,951	1,238	1,200	....	1,824	801	85	208	....	....	....	22	62	13,391	6,788	20,179
	Kurnool	....	5,382	....	4,694	1,090	....	....	2,082	300	....	272	....	79	....	28	41	13,968	489	14,457
	North Arcot	....	3,000	....	4,302	1,249	1,200	....	1,915	385	485	122	1	4	....	319	131	13,113	6,820	19,933
	South Arcot	....	3,000	....	2,063	1,175	....	....	1,800	128	107	51	11	24	....	40	92	8,491	15,460	23,951
	Trichinopoly	....	1,577	....	1,000	683	90	....	1,436	187	52	....	4	....	....	1	63	5,093	7,685	12,778
	Madura	....	3,600	....	4,178	1,134	105	....	2,339	355	53	109	....	48	....	132	157	12,210	3,895	16,105
	Tinnevelly	....	4,200	....	4,055	1,177	....	....	2,353	375	221	153	6	62	....	48	182	12,532	9,077	21,909
Coimbatore ..	North Coimbatore	....	4,200	....	6,839	2,419	....	....	1,800	1,519	166	105	....	21	....	81	117	17,267	17,094	34,361
	South Coimbatore	....	6,715	....	4,409	1,428	249	....	3,079	600	10	....	12	53	....	185	135	16,875	30,658	47,533
	Nilgiri	....	8,341	....	5,860	1,399	36	....	1,984	1,129	....	65	....	....	....	436	30	19,280	45,355	64,635
	Salem	....	3,000	....	6,767	2,020	29	....	2,173	810	75	213	32	73	....	74	175	15,441	12,089	27,530
	South Canara..	....	6,000	....	3,020	1,418	....	....	1,800	605	156	....	....	216	....	127	125	13,467	8,945	22,412
Malabar	Wynaad	....	4,200	....	2,461	1,091	....	....	1,914	72	38	....	....	8	....	8	20	9,812	11,125	20,937
	Nelambore	....	3,000	....	2,607	1,209	1,800	....	1,200	76	129	44	....	....	....	32	30	10,127	17,844	27,971
	Palghaut	....	....	....	1,152	247	....	....	....	211	5	....	....	1	....	1	7	1,624	1,200	2,824
	Total ..	14,400	60,115	3,600	61,803	25,230	5,849	2,400	28,945	7,976	2,020	1,384	67	728	....	2,660	1,850	2,19,027	1,94,943	4,13,970

No. 7.—Detailed Statement of Receipts of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency for the Official Year 1876-77.

Districts	Divisions	I Revenue from Wood: 1 Brought to Depôt by Departmental Agency: (a) Timber and Bamboos	(b) Firewood and Charcoal	(c) Sandal-wood	2 Removed from the Forests by Purchasers, License and Permit-holders: (a) Timber and Bamboos	(b) Firewood and Charcoal	3 Confiscated Drift and Waif-wood	II Revenue from other Minor Produce: 1 Grazing Dues and sale of Grass	2 Other Minor Produce	III Duty on Produce of Foreign or Private Forests imported into the British Territory	IV Miscellaneous: 1 From Fines and Forfeitures	2 From Refunds to the Department.	3 From other sources	Grand Total
		RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
Madras	Central Office	....	....	..			....	....	..	..	....	....	..	
Ganjam	Gumsur and Suradah.	469	147	.	3,716	90	39	...	6	..	..	..	.	4,467
Vizagapatam	Golcondah	....	....	..	42	....	20	....	.	.	.	....	..	62
Godavery	Badrachellum	....	....	....	20,035	42	155	....	736	...	16	...	1	20,985
	Cuddapah	5,468	....	...	6,8[illegible]3	33,757	528	...	1,022	..	..	...	..	47,610
	Kurnool	54	..	..	7,063	1,484	742	101		....	..	24	45	9,513
	North Arcot	263	4,557	..	11,157	6,121	94	.	576	.	25	3	46	22,842
	South Arcot	3,134	1,695	1,783	2,991	463	163		1,024	..	..	...	38	11,291
	Trichinopoly	8	..	..	5	728	..	771	8	..	..	12	28	1,560
	Madura	1,966	2,253	..	4,238	7,575	542	..	1,196	....	557	38	543	18,908
	Tinnevelly	5,237	1,429	.	3,079	6,410	286	..	5,575	....	1	..	452	22,469
Coimbatore	North Coimbatore	4,074	3,228	34,560	11,187	6,767	173	364	512	....	....	28	1	60,894
	South do	2,659	..	.	4,021	1,533	23	158	21	...	..	....	76	8,491
	Nilgiri	47,716	....	8,225	190	10,758	1	..	197	....	....	....	....	67,087
	Salem	5,485	..	..	12,972	20,713	304	25	20,113	..	.	251	58	59,921
	South Canara	4,394	....	...	868	70	35	..	805	....	50	...	15	6,237
Malabar	Wynaad	12,435	....	..	.	.	..	.	1,464	.	79	40	713	14,731
	Nelambore	32,778	....	....	.		....	....	....	..	..	303	101	33,182
	Palghaut	807	....	..	1,599	2,407	..	160	80	....	....	9	....	5,062
	Total	1,26,947	13,309	44,568	89,998	98,918	3,105	1,579	33,335	..	728	708	2,117	4,15,312

No. 7.—Detailed Statement of Expenditure under A, Conservancy and Works of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency for 1876-77.

Districts.	Divisions.	I. Cost of Timber Operations. 1. On wood brought to Depot by Departmental Agency. (a.) Timber and Bamboos.	(b.) Firewood and Charcoal.	(c.) Sandalwood.	2. On wood removed from the Forests by Purchasers, License or Permit holders. (a.) Timber and Bamboos.	(b.) Firewood and Charcoal.	3. Confiscated drift and waif Wood.	II. Cost of Collecting Minor Produce. 1. Grazing Dues and sale of Grass.	2. Other Minor Produce	III. Cost of Forest Organization. 1. Demarcation lines, Boundary pillars and marks.	2. Working Plans.	3. Surveys	IV. Cost of the Treatment and Creation of Forests. 1. Natural Forests. (a.) Protection from Fire.	(b.) Fencing and enclosing.	(c.) Improvement and Conservation.	(d.) Reboisment or Restoration of denuded areas.	2. Artificial Forests. (a.) Formation.	(b.) Protection from fire.	(c.) Improvement and Conservation.	(d.) Fencing and Enclosing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras	Central Office	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ganjam	Gumsur and Suradah	179	....	....	....	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	36	....
Vizagapatam	Golcondah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Godavery	Badrachellum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cuddapah	2,290	....	....	....	....	149	....	42	448	....	....	1,602	1,361	....	....	....	....	896	....
	Kurnool	....	....	....	....	95	301	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Arcot	86	931	113	599	353	1	....	....	....	....	248	194	....	110	....	....	....	3,897	....
	South Arcot	2,541	647	593	109	19	34	....	155	72	....	239	....	130	3,160	....	200	....	4,131	259
	Trichinopoly	11	....	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	66	1,399	....	741	....	4,991	185
	Madura	334	1,135	..	334	410	....	....	500	....	....	....	....	611	408	....	....	....	128	....
	Tinnevelly	4,005	64	...	238	640	....	....	1,880	....	....	....	....	....	1,923	....	5	....	....	....
	North Coimbatore	4,611	....	4,722	932	932	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	251	....	417	76	3,315	202
	South Coimbatore	20,171	....	..	55	92	....	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	43	....
	Nilgiri	27,791	....	2,228	4	2,211	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,333	....	3,877	....
	Salem	5,026	....	843	55	1	1	....	....	....	....	238	....	1,076	1,114	....	1	....	460	....
	South Canara	1,793	....	....	....	....	8	....	80	1,437	....	....	23	....	....	....	408	12	....	....
Malabar	Wynaad	1,925	....	....	....	....	....	....	134	877	....	21	35	....	....	....	134	....	....	....
	Nelumbur	9,805	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,992	370	4,683	....
	Palghaut	370	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	58	....	159	236	35	215	..	....	....	....	....
	Total	80,938	2,777	8,499	2,326	4,772	525	....	2,851	2,892	....	905	2,090	3,279	8,600	...	5,231	479	26,460	646

No. 8.—Statement showing the particulars of Stock in hand at the commencement and close of the Official Year 1876-77.

Divisions	Teakwood.		Ebony or Blackwood.		Rosewood.		Sandalwood.		Red Saunder Roots or Posts.	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Surada	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	... ...	... ...
Golcondah	.....	... .	.....	... .	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...
Badrachelum, &c.	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... .	.....	... ...
Cuddapah	.....	... ...	.....	... .	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	29,600 + 578 c. ft.	3,907 4 10
Kurnool	93	142 0 0	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...
North Arcot	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	200	200 0 0	1,665½ + 12 c. ft.	157 12 8
South Arcot	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...
Trichinopoly	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...
Madura	1,104	1,025 6 8	676	627 14 1	.....	... ...	.....	.. ..	.....	... ...
Tinnevelly	15	11 1 9	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...
North Coimbatore	4,721	1,068 6 7	.....	... ...	8,736	7,700 11 3	1,987	3,145 12 0	.....	... .
South Coimbatore	67,856	89,112 4 10	.....	... ...	22,791	28,029 1 1	.....	... ...	.....	... ...
Nilgiris	65,276	55,853 8 10	396	297 4 6	.....	... ...	.....	... .	.....	... ...
Salem	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	5	15 10 0	.....	... ...
South Canara	126	51 8 1	4,041	1,652 2 10	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...
Wynaad	23,631	19,342 9 9	168	77 8 0	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...
Nelambur	8,217	8,217 0 0 + 26,164 0 0 (a)	671	503 4 0	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... .
Palghaut	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...
	171,039	2,00,987 14 6	5,952	3,158 1 5	31,527	35,729 12 4	2,192	3.361 6 0	31,265½ + 590 c. ft.	4,065 1 6

No. 8.—Statement showing the particulars of Stock in hand at the commencement and close of the Official Year 1876-77—(*Continued*).

Divisions	Other Junglewood.		Bamboos		Railway Fuel.		Forest Produce.		Saplings.		Total.
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	C. FT	RS. A P		RS. A P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Surada	5,865	1,363 6 10 + 2 0 0 (a)	... ..	... .	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	1,365 6 10
Golcondah	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... .	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	... ...
Badrachellum, &c.	.....	.. . ...	... ..	.. ..	.....	... ...	.....	... .	.....	... ...	... ...
Cuddapah	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... .	.....	... .	.....	... ...	3,907 4 10
Kurnool	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... .	.....	... ...	.....	... .	142 0 0
North Arcot	.....	... .	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	.. ..	.....	... ...	357 12 8
South Arcot	636	454 7 7 + 1,070 0 0 (a)	47 h loads	23 8 0	247	428 10 10	442	230 10 8	.....	... ...	2,207 5 1
Trichinopoly	... .	. ...	.....	... ...	.....	610 0 0(a)	... ..	... .	.....	... ...	610 0 0
Madura	16,846	15,647 2 9	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	17,300 7 6
Tinnevelly	2,116	2,063 9 9 + 6,648 0 0 (a)	.....	... .	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	8,722 11 6
North Coimbatore	6,381	3,364 12 11	50 No.	9 0 6	888	2,516 6 1	... ..	... ...	.....	... ...	17,805 1 4
South Coimbatore	5,948	2,558 5 8	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	1,19,699 11 7
Nilgiris	963	361 4 3	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	56,512 1 7
Salem	2,363	1,782 10 5	.....	... ...	.....	... .	.....	... ...	.....	... .	1,798 4 5
South Canara	50,793	20,801 12 8	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... .	22,505 7 7
Wynaad	569	301 12 11	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	.. ..	19,721 14 8
Nelambur	30,455	9,517 3 0	.. ...	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	21,157	7,990 10 0	52,392 1 0
Palghaut	.....	1,600 0 0 (a)	.....	... ...	.....	... ...	.....	.. ..	.....	... ...	1,600 0 0
	122,935	67,536 8 9	47 h loads. 50 No	32 8 6	1,135	3,555 0 11	442	230 10 8	21,157	7,990 10 0	3,26,647 10 7

Add increase in the valuation of timber	4,780 1 9
Add valuation of timber felled as per Statement No. 1 ..	1,61,084 4 2
Total Stock ...	4,92,512 0 6
Deduct total valuation of timber sold during the year ...	1,41,716 10 3
	3,50,795 6 3
Deduct Wastage	1,100 14 6
Balance of stock at the close of the year	3,49,694 7 9

No. 9.—Statement showing the Quantity of Timber, &c., removed on Free Pass and the purposes for which Free Passes were issued in the several Forests during the Year 1876-77.

Description of Wood, purpose for which granted, Number and Quantity.	Timber.			Firewood.		Bamboos.	
	No.	Building purpose.	Agricultural purpose.	Agricultural and Domestic use and for the manufacture of Jaggery.	Burning Corpse and erecting Cadoo shed, &c.	Building purposes.	Agricultural purposes.
		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
		CART LOADS.	CART LOADS.	CART LOADS.	CART LOADS.	CART LOADS.	CART LOADS.
Gumsur and Suradah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badrachellam and Rakapully ...	295	Cross beams. 421 Posts ... 1,290 Rafters ... 10,054 Small do. 4,973 Braist summers ... 606 Reapers ... 725	...	Tons. 30	...	No. 11,816	...
Cuddapah	1,099	1,487	49	1,002	...	144	36
Kurnool	...	C. feet 11,520	C. feet 2,020	Tons. 622	...	162	...
North Arcot	..	1,236	...	3,550	...	697	...
South Arcot	523	C. L. 228	...	962	...	57	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	527	C. feet 20,878	C. feet 8,337	Tons. 827	...	13	...
Tinnevelly	66	..	75	Tons. 1,523½	...	...	...
North Coimbatore	1,257	..	...	Tons. 249 5/11	...	61½	...
South Coimbatore	...	...	Ploughs ... 848 Shafts ... 855 Yokes ... 847 Handles ... 847 Posts .. 600	Tons. 22 11/112	...	240	...
Nilgiri	...	Trees ... ... 52 Branches ... 10 H. loads ... 161	...	...	Hd. Lds. 268	...	...
Salem	...	C. feet ... 944 + C. loads ... 104	C. feet 7,248 + C. loads 217	203	...	...	..
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wynaad	91	...	...	Hd. Lds. 1,180	...	...	..
Nelumbur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palghaut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the List of Forest Acquisitions made in the different

Division.	Name and description of the Tract acquired.	Area in Acres	When acquired.	Position and Boundary of the Tract acquired with its distance to the Market or Railway.	Process by which the Acquisition was made.
Ganjam ...	Gumsur and Surada.	.			Return not received
Godavery ...	Buddrachellum & Rakapilly.	...	..		Do.
Cuddapah ...	Balapully, No. I.	2,000	1867	This tract lies to the west of the railway line and is about 11 miles from the Codoor Railway Station	When Fuel Reserves were proposed to be established in this Division, this tract, containing about 450 acres, was selected and handed over to this Department by the Revenue authorities. It was further extended by Mr. Horsley, the Collector of Cuddapah, who handed over other tracts, which were taken charge of and enclosed.
	Balapully, No. II	1,730	1871	This tract lies east of the railway line and faces Balapully No. I, from which it is separated by the line of railway. It is about 11 miles from the Codoor Railway Station.	When this tract was selected by this Department for the formation of a Railway Fuel Reserve, about 2,500 acres were held under cowle by one Kristnamah Naidoo, an inhabitant of Thottiagoontah, who, after long negotiation, consented to give up all the forest land, containing about 1,730 acres, on our Department paying him the sum of Rupees 692-4-0 by way of compensation for the expenses he had incurred in demarcation, &c., and creating a pathway by the side of the fencing. After the proper execution of the deeds of transfer through the Revenue Department, the land was taken up and enclosed
	Sullagoonta-chanoo and Codoor Hill.	2,000 1,500	1871 1874	These two tracts lie about 7 miles east of the Codoor Railway Station.	Sullagoonta-chanoo was selected by the Forest Department for the formation of a Fuel Reserve Objections were raised by the villagers on the ground that the transfer of the tract will impede the grazing of their cattle. The then Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Hardinge, was directed to inquire into the complaint after personally inspecting the jungles Mr. Hardinge reported that the complaints of the ryots were groundless as they had plenty of jungle land to pasture their cattle, and that there was no necessity to give them any limited portion of the tract selected by the Forest Department. On this report the Board directed the transfer of the tract by the Revenue Department; about 1,433 acres were handed over and a few more acres of low lands were also taken up and enclosed. The Codoor Hill lies contiguous to Sallagoonta-chanoo and this tract was selected and handed over to this Department by Mr. Horsley for a Fuel Reserve. It was subsequently incorporated with Sallagoonta-chanoo, and forms an extension of that Reserve.

Forest Divisions since the commencement of Conservancy in the Madras Presidency.

Nature of inquiry into Rights and the proof of their non-existence or otherwise	Estimated Value of the Property acquired	Description of important Trees in each Tract	Total Cost from period of Acquisition up to the 31st March 1877	Remarks.
	RS. A. P		RS. A. P.	
though called for.				
do.				
No claims seem to have been preferred in respect to this tract	71,720 0 0	Pterocarpus santalinus, Conocarpus latifolia, Chloroxylon Swietenia, Acacia amara, Terminalia glabra, Albizzia lebbek, Diospyros species, Strychnos nux-vomica, Emblica officinalis, Eugenia jambolana, Terminalia tomentosa, Hardwickia binata, Vatica Thumbagaia, Tandra, Pongamia glabra, Vitex arborea, Ficus species and bamboos.	5,186 6 6	
With the exception of Kistnamah Naidoo, none appeared to set up any right to the tract	60,619 0 0	Do ..	5,022 12 6	
Beyond the claims of the villagers to a limited portion of the tract selected for grazing their cattle, which was refused by the Revenue Department, no other claims seem to have been advanced.	*1,24,420 0 0	Do .	† 4,381 10 10	* This sum is the total estimated value of the Sullagoontachanoo and Codoor Hill, viz., Sullagoontachanoo Rupees 71 720, Codoor Hill Rs 52,700 † This amount is the total cost of the two tracts viz, 3,169-8-10 for Sullaguntachanoo and Rs. 1,212-2-0 expended on Codoor Hill

Statement showing the List of Forest Acquisitions made in the different Forest

Division.	Name and description of the Tract acquired.	Area in Acres.	When acquired.	Position and Boundary of the Tract acquired with its distance to the Market or Railway.	Process by which the Acquisition was made.
Cuddapah—(*Continued*).	Yerragunta-cottah.	3,000	1873	This tract lies about 5 miles west of the Codoor Railway Station.	Mr. Horsley, the Collector, after personal inquiries, handed over this tract to the Forest Department, which has been enclosed and formed into a Fuel Reserve.
	Vacateeconah.	3,000	1874	This tract lies about 7 miles in a southerly direction of the Codoor Railway Station.	This tract was handed over to the Forest Department for a Fuel Reserve by Mr. Horsley.
	Gathala Nookanapully.	3,000	1874	This tract lies about 8 miles south-west of the Reddipully Railway Station.	Mr. Horsley, after inquiries, being satisfied that there were no claims to this tract, handed it over to the Forest Department for a Fuel Reserve.
	Thunacondah...	600	1874	This tract is situated about 2 miles west of the Codoor Railway Station.	This is the smallest tract handed over by the Revenue Department for the purpose of a Fuel Reserve.
	Codoor ...	50	1865	This piece of land lies on the left bank of the Goonjana river and north of the Codoor Railway Station.	This tract was selected for the purpose of an experimental Red Sanders plantation and was handed over to this Department by the Revenue authorities; but meeting with success, operations were extended and different species of trees were planted.
	Ooperapully ...	105	1868	This tract is situated about 6 miles south of the Codoor Railway Station and adjoining the railway line on the north of it.	This tract was handed over by the Revenue Department for a Railway Fuel Plantation after the necessary inquiries having been instituted.
	Reddipully ...	924	1869	This tract lies about a mile and a half from the Reddipully Railway Station and bordering on the west of the line.	This tract was handed over to this Department by the Revenue authorities for a Railway Fuel Plantation. At first an area of 424 acres was transferred, but subsequently 500 acres were added to this; only 450 acres have been planted.
	Pullumpett ..	402	1871	This tract is divided into two plots lying north and west of the railway line and midway between the Reddipully and Rajampett station, about 4 miles each way.	This tract, which was selected for fuel plantation, consists of two plots of waste lands, 317 acres belonging to the Pullumpett village and 85 to that of Ootkoor, which were handed over to this Department by the Revenue authorities; 169 acres have been planted.
	Camalapore ..	247	1869	This tract is situated about a mile from the Railway Station of Camalapore and on the south bank of the Papugnee river.	This site was selected for a Railway Fuel Plantation on the N.-W. Line. All the unoccupied portion had been previously planted under orders of the Collector of Cuddapah, but the Government, in their order dated 29th Jany. 1869, directed its transfer to the Forest Department.

Divisions since the commencement of Conservancy in the Madras Presidency—(*Contd.*).

Nature of inquiry into Rights and the proof of their non-existence or otherwise.	Estimated Value of the Property acquired.	Description of important Trees in each Tract.	Total Cost from period of Acquisition up to the 31st March 1877.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
No claims seem to have been put forward in respect to this tract.	79,178 0 0	Pterocarpus santalinus, Conocarpus latifolia, Chloroxylon Swietenia, Acacia amara, Terminalia glabra, Albizzia lebbek, Diospyros species, Strychnos-nux-vomica, Emblica officinalis, Eugenia jambolana, Terminalia tomentosa, Hardwickia binata, Vatica thumbagaia, Tandra, Pongamia glabra, Vitex arborea, Ficus species and bamboos	2,896 4 5	
Do.	1,06,905 0 0	Do.	3,026 9 6	
Do.	1,06,905 0 0	Do.	6,131 5 6	
Do.	16,200 0 0	Conocarpus latifolia, Pterocarpus santalinus, Hardwickia binata, Strychnos-nux-vomica, Tamarindus Indica, Acacia amara and Emblica officinalis.	1,896 1 6	
No claims seem to have been put forth ...	*	Pterocarpus santalinus, Albizzia lebbek, Tectona grandis, Cassia florida, Melia azaderachta, Emblica officinalis, Mangifera Indica, Acacia amara, Pongamia glabra and Strychnos nux-vomica.	5,877 8 4	* Owing to the considerable losses sustained in all the plantations, it is difficult to give the estimated value at present.
Do.	.....	Pterocarpus santalinus, Acacia Arabica Albizzia lebbek, Acacia amara, Melia azaderachta, Eugenia jambolana, Casuarina equestifolia, Muddy, Tandra, Santalum album, Chloroxylon Swietenia & Pongamia glabra.	7,511 15 7	
The villagers raised some objections, but the Revenue officials, after inquiring into their complaints, handed over the tract to this Department.	...	Acacia Arabica, Albizzia lebbek, Melia azaderachta, Acacia amara, Cassia florida, Muddy, Tandra, Eugenia jambolana, Pongamia glabra, Casuarina equestifolia, Poinciana regia and Mangifera Indica.	12,288 0 11	
Do.	...	Do do Inga saman and Tamarindus Indica.	7,126 2 6	
No claims as to rights seem to have been advanced in respect to this tract.	.....	Acacia Arabica, Albizzia lebbek, Casuarina equestifolia, Cassia florida, Acacia amara, Inga saman, Inga dulcis and Pongamia glabra.	9,329 4 6	

Statement showing the List of Forest Acquisitions made in the different Forest

Division.	Name and description of the Tract acquired.	Area in Acres.	When acquired	Position and Boundary of the Tract acquired with its distance to the Market or Railway.	Process by which the Acquisition was made.
Cuddapah—(*Continued*).	Rollamadugu...	Between 8,000 and 9,000 acres.	1876	This tract lies about 12 miles west of the Rajampett Railway Station.	These jungles attracted the attention of the Collector, Mr. Horsley, who recommended that they may be utilized as Fuel Reserves as they are connected with the Rajampett Railway Station by a good road, and called upon this Department to inspect and report on them with a view of commencing operations. On inspection these jungles were found suitable only for a Timber Reserve, chiefly of the Red Sanders description. The tract was handed over by the Revenue Department for this purpose in May 1876. All fencing work having been suspended by orders of the Conservator of Forests till such time he makes a personal inspection of the Reserves, this tract has been left unenclosed.
	Vellalavarikhandrikai Shrotriem Jungle.	Not known.	1876	This tract is situated to the east of the Shrotriem village of Vellalavarikhandrikai.	This tract, consisting of hill and jungle, was the subject of a dispute between Shrotriemdars and this Department; the matter was adjudicated by the Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, who decided in favor of the Forest Department.
	Nettivaripully Jungles.	Not known.	1876	This is a large extent of hill and jungle, situated to the east of the Shrotriem Village of Nettivaripully.	Do.

Divisions since the commencement of Conservancy in the Madras Presidency—(*Contd.*).

Nature of inquiry into Rights and the proof of their non-existence or otherwise	Estimated Value of the Property acquired.	Description of important Trees in each Tract	Total Cost from period of Acquisition up to the 31st March 1877.	Remarks
	RS A. P.		RS A P.	
No claims seem to have been advanced in respect to this tract		Mostly Red Sanders..		
The Shrotriemdars claimed this tract of hill and jungle on the ground that their boundary extended right up to the border line of the Cuddapah and Nellore Districts on the summit of the Vellikondahs; but the Forest Department contended that the Shrotriemdars had no right to the jungles on the western slopes of the range of hills, and that their eastern boundary should run along the western side of the hills, taking in only the low ground. The evidence produced by the Shrotriemdars were their Sunnud, Pymash account, an order from the Pullampett Tahsildar requiring them to attend the laying out of the boundary line between the Cuddapah District and the Venkatagherri Zemindary in the Nellore District, and also an order of the then Acting Head Assistant Collector permitting them to utilize their jungles belonging to their village; but as none of the documentary evidence supported their claims, the Deputy Director upheld the rights of this Department		Pterocarpus santalinus, Chloroxylon Swietenia, and Conocarpus latifolia.		
The Shrotriemdars contended that their boundary should run right up to the borders of the district on the top of the main range of the Vellicondahs, and the Forest Department and the Bommaveram and Nagripund Government villages claimed all from the foot of the hills for Government. The evidence produced in support of the claims of the Shrotriemdars were only the Pymash accounts, from which it was gathered that these hills were not included in these accounts The evidence on behalf of Government showed that licenses were issued in 1864-65 to fell wood in the Nettivaripully jungles, which rightfully belonged to Government, and which was proved by entries in the books of the Deputy Conservator of Forests. The Shrotriemdars attempted to question the truth of wood having been felled in the tract claimed by them, but failed to do so. The Deputy Director decided that in the absence of any documentary evidence to show that the boundaries of the shrotriem extend beyond the limits of the land entered in the Pymash account, the hills cannot be considered to belong to the Shrotriem village, and the boundary must be marked out at the foot of the range and the hills in dispute included in the Bommevaram Government village to which the Shrotriem lands originally belonged.	.....	Pterocarpus santalinus, Chloroxylon Swietenia, and Conocarpus latifolia.	...	

Statement showing the List of Forest Acquisitions made in the different Forest

Division.	Name and description of the Tract acquired.	Area in Acres.	When acquired.	Position and Boundary of the Tract acquired with its distance to the Market or Railway.	Process by which the Acquisition was made.
Cuddapah—(*Continued*).	Streenivasa-puram Shro-triem.	Not known.	1876	The hill jungle is situated west of the Shrotriem Village of Streenivasa-puram in the Pullumpett Taluq.	This tract, consisting of hill and jungle, was the subject of a dispute between Shrotriemdars and this Department. The matter was adjudicated by the Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, who decided in favor of the Forest Department.
	Chintaguntah.	Not known.	1876	Hill and jungle, situated to the west and north of the Shrotriem Village of Chin-taguntah in the Pullumpett Taluq.	This tract was the subject of a dispute between this Department and the Shrotriemdars The Deputy Director decided in favor of the latter so far as the boundary is concerned, but leaving the conservancy of the valuable trees the hill may contain to the Forest Department.

Divisions since the commencement of Conservancy in the Madras Presidency—(*Contd.*).

Nature of inquiry into Rights and the proof of their non existence or otherwise	Estimated Value of the Property acquired	Description of important Trees in each Tract	Total Cost from period of Acquisition up to the 31st March 1877	Remarks
	RS A P.		RS A P	
The Forest Department and the villagers of Settigunta claimed a small but thickly wooded hill known as the Munukudagutta, lying on the western side of the shrotriem and demarcated within its boundary The Shrotriemdars in support of their case produced no sunnud, which they alleged had been burnt before the Inam inquiry took place; they only produced the Pymash accounts of their village to prove that the hill in question was included in it, and to show that its possession had been confirmed to them, they produced an agreement of the Settigunta villagers admitting the correctness of the boundary, and also the orders of the Head Assistant Collector allowing them full possession of all the jungles and to prosecute unauthorized felling within those limits Subsequently the Tahsildar disallowed the felling of wood, but on appeal they were again put in possession of the privilege and had been issued licenses With such strong evidence in their favor, their right was again disputed by the Forest Department On behalf of Government it was proved that the Pymash account was not a true translation of the Mahratta original, and that the entries were wrongly given, and there were discrepancies in the boundaries, and that licenses had been issued by the Forest Department for felling the disputed hill which belonged to Government The evidence produced by the Shrotriemdars not being conclusive, the Deputy Director decided in favor of Government	...	Pterocarpus santalinus, Chloroxylon Swietenia, and Conocarpus latifolia		
The Deputy Conservator of Forests claimed the whole of the hill range with all its timber, on behalf of Government In support of the Shrotriemdars' right they produced as evidence a deed of gift and the Pymash accounts of their village In these documents the boundaries did not agree The Deputy Conservator on behalf of Government repudiated the genuineness of the "Dhanapatram" or deed of gift, as it bore no proper seal and was not produced at the time of the Inam Commissioners' inquiry, that no part of the hill range can be claimed by the shrotriem; the land entered in the accounts is the only portion they could claim, and as there were some timber trees on the hills he wished to conserve for Government The Shrotriemdars endeavored to prove that the deed having been mislaid they could not produce it during the Inam inquiry The Deputy Director, considering that the watershed was the acknowledged natural boundary, declined to alter the limits of the shrotriem as hitherto demarcated, but for the conservation of valuable forest trees that the hill may contain, he referred the Deputy Conservator to the Inam Commissioner's letter to the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 10th April 1867, where it is stated that "Shrotriemdars have no right whatever to appropriate the proceeds of any forest land," which exclusively belong to Government, nor have they got a prescriptive right to collect any rents on their own account on forest products	.....	Do ...	.....	

Statement showing the List of Forest Acquisitions made in the different Forest

Division.	Name and description of the Tract acquired.	Area in Acres.	When acquired.	Position and Boundary of the Tract acquired with its distance to the Market or Railway.	Process by which the Acquisition was made.
Cuddapah—(*Continued*).	Maharazpuram.	...		This tract lies about 8 miles in a northerly direction of Codoor.	The dispute regarding the jungles was partially decided in favor of the Shrotriemdars and the Forest Department.
	Palcondah Jungles.	About 450 square miles.	1877	This range of hills run between the Pullumpett and Cuddapah taluqs on one side and Voilpaud and Royachoty taluqs on the other.	The portion of the hills which have been transferred to the Forest Department for conservancy consist of the western slopes of the Palcondah range which run through the taluqs of Voilpaud and Royachoty and the opposite slopes of the Goovulcheruvu hills in the Cuddapah Taluq. The transfer was strongly advocated by the Conservator of Forests and the Collector of the District, as they contain much valuable timber and were left uncared for and exposed to great abuse and waste from reckless felling, and the revenues realized under jungle conservancy was far less than what it ought to have been. On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue the Government sanctioned the transfer and a separate establishment for protecting these jungles from further ravages as an experimental measure.
Kurnool ...	Acheyah's Durkhast lands.	1516·19 acres.	1873	They are situated on the north-east side of Nundial, which is the market-place, at a distance of 15 miles.	They were bought for Rupees 1,500 in September 1873.
	Jamaul Sahib's and Nundireddy's Durkhast lands.	121	1874	They are situated on the north-east side of Nundial, which is the market-place, at a distance of 10 miles.	They were bought for Rupees 726 in May 1874.
North Arcot ...	Javadi Hill Forests.	25,600	1875	Bounded on the west by Salem, north by Salem and North Arcot, east by North Arcot and south by South Arcot.	By order of Government, dated 14th April 1875, No. 592, Forest No. 14

Divisions since the commencement of Conservancy in the Madras Presidency—(*Contd.*).

Nature of inquiry into Rights and the proof of their non-existence or otherwise.	Estimated Value of the Property acquired.	Description of important Trees in each Tract.	Total Cost from period of Acquisition up to the 31st March 1877.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
The Shrotriemdars who claimed the jungles produced their Pymash accounts in support of their claims. After examining their accounts the Deputy Director decided that the portion of the jungles entered in the Shrotriemdars' accounts should be allowed them, and the remaining portion transferred to the Forest Department.	.....	Pterocarpus santalinus, Chloroxylon Swietenia, and Conocarpus latifolia.	.....	*N.B.*—There are several claims of Agraharamdars which have to be inquired into owing to the opinion of the Inam Commissioner quoted by the Deputy Director in one of his decisions, that Agraharamdars have no right to appropriate the proceeds of forest lands which exclusively belong to Government, or collect rent on their own account on forest products. *Vide* Board'P'sproceedings, No. 1,100, dated 9th March 1877, referred to the Collector for report; further action appeared unnecessary.
After instituting the necessary inquiries as to the rights of the villagers by the Revenue Department, this tract was given up to the Forest Department.	..	Red Sanders, various kinds of Blackwood, Yepi, Muddy, &c.	363 0 0	
There is not any claim for them ...	2,000 0 0	Teak and all kinds of reserved and unreserved wood.	.....	
Do. ...	1,000 0 0	All kinds of reserved and unreserved timbers.	.....	
No rights interfered with and no inquiry into rights made.	Gives a Revenue of about Rupees 200 monthly.	A little sandalwood, and ordinary jungle trees of small size.	.....	

Statement showing the List of Forest Acquisitions made in the different Forest

Division.	Name and description of the Tract acquired	Area in Acres	When acquired	Position and Boundary of the Tract acquired with its distance to the Market or Railway	Process by which the Acquisition was made
North Arcot—(*Continued*)	Mamundore Reserve	2,560	1871	Situated close to the railways, from 90½ to 92½ mile, on the North-West Line, 8 miles north of Triputty Station	By order of Government, dated 1st June 1871, No 971, Forest No. 1.
	Trivellam Plantation	434¾		Situated about 8 miles east of Vellore Station at the junction of the Poiney and Palar rivers, about a mile from the railway	By order of Government ...
	Veerinjeepuram	260 48	1871	Situated about 1 mile south of the Railway Station of that name in the old bed of the Palar river.	By order of Government, dated 1st June 1871, No. 971, Forest No. 1.
	Thengal ..	110		Situated about 1½ miles south of the Poiney Railway bridge and opposite to the Trivellum plantation	By order of Collector ..
	Keelminnel	150		Situated south of the Palar river, opposite to the Trivellum Plantation and about 1 mile from Trivellum Railway Station	By order of Government
	Chaynoor	129 98	1871	Situated close to the railway and 2 miles west of Vellore Station	By order of Government, dated 1st June 1871, No 971, Forest No 1
	Gazerlamundum	250 67	1871	Situated close to the railway and 2 miles south of the Triputty Station	Do
	Vanovedu	30		Situated north of the Palar river near Wallajah, and about 1½ miles from Arcot Station	By order of Collector ..
	Ammoondy	160		Situated in Palar river about 6 miles west of Vellore and about 3 miles from railway	By order of Government
	Ammerdy	25		Situated near Culput and about 12 miles from Vellore	By order of Government .
South Arcot ..					Return not received
Trichinopoly ..	Elamanore Plantation	84	...	East by Puttah land, south by Cauvery bank, west by Puttah, and north by the Cauvrey	Handed over by the Revenue Department
	Kulittalai Plantation	58	..	East and west by Puttah lands, north by the Cauvery, and south by Cauvery bank	Do ...
	Manattalai Plantation	33½	.	East by pathway, south and west by Puttah lands, and north by the Cauvery.	Do. ..
	Sittalavai Plantation	107	..	East by Puttah land, south by Cauvery bank, west by Department Public Works land, and north by the Cauvery	Do. ...
	Sekkanum Plantation	122	.	Bounded on all sides by Puttah lands	Do ...
	Kattalai Plantation	73	.	East and west by Puttah lands, north by the Amravati, and south by Cauvery bank	Do .

Divisions since the commencement of Conservancy in the Madras Presidency—(*Contd.*).

Nature of inquiry into Rights and the proof of their non-existence or otherwise.	Estimated Value of the Property acquired.	Description of important Trees in each Tract.	Total Cost from period of Acquisition up to the 31st March 1877.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
No rights interfered with and no inquiry into rights made.	About Rupees 30 per acre.	Ordinary fuel, wood, and a good deal of redwood.	.....	
No private rights; part purchased, part Government waste.	About 30 tons per acre, at Rupees 3 when planted up and fit for felling 8 years hence.	Casuarina trees planted.	.....	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	
No private rights; all Government waste...	Nil ...	Nil	.....	It is not intended to plant this land at present, and the Forest Officer suggests its being excluded from future reports.
No private rights; part purchased, part Government waste	About 30 tons, at Rupees 3 per acre, when planted up and fit for felling 8 years hence.	Casuarina trees planted.	.....	
All Government waste ...	Nil ...	Mixed hard woods, but has succumbed to the present drought.	.....	This plantation will not be replanted and should be excluded in future reports.
Do. ...	Nil ..	Casuarina, but nearly all dead from the drought.		Do.
No private rights; all Government waste .	About Rupees 50 per acre 4 years hence	Casuarina trees planted.	....	
Do. ...	About 30 tons per acre, at Rupees 3, when planted up and fit for felling 8 years hence.	Do.	.	
No private rights; all Government waste .	An experimental plantation, but its present value is about Rupees 3,000.	Many kinds of indigenous and exotic trees, and about 2,000 sandal.	.....	
though called for.				
Government Padugai	. .	Casuarina trees ...	. ....	
Do	.....	Palmyrahs .	.....	
Do.	.....	Dalbergia sissoo	.....	
Do.	.....	Do. ..	.....	
Government waste	... .	Acacia Arabica ...	.....	
Government Padugai	.. ...	Casuarina trees ..	. .	

Statement showing the List of Forest Acquisitions made in the different Fores

Division.	Name and description of the Tract acquired	Area in Acres.	When acquired.	Position and Boundary of the Tract acquired with its distance to the Market or Railway.	Process by which the Acquisition was made.
Trichinopoly—(*Continued*).	Pudur Plantation.	100	...	Bounded on all sides by Puttah lands.	Handed over by the Revenue Department.
	Kolamanikkam Plantation.	242	...	North by Coleroon bank, south by Coleroon river, east and west by Puttah lands.	Do. ...
	Aramanaikkurichi Plantation.	126	.	South and west by Puttah, north by Puttah and bank, and east by river bank.	Do. ...
	Karaipakkum Plantation.	240		North by Coleroon bank, south by river Coleroon, east by Government waste, and west by jungle stream.	Do. ...
	Teruvenganur Plantation.	117		North by Coleroon bank, south by river Coleroon, east and west by Puttah	Do. ...
	Varuppakkurichi Plantation	192		Do. ...	Do. ..
	Sattambadi Plantation.	85	...	Do. ...	Do.
	Vallakkurichi.	122	.	Do.	Do. ...
	Anaguremptt Plantation.	92		Do.	Do. ..
	Lalapettai Reserve	106	...	East by channel, south by Cauvery bank, west by Puttah land, and north by the Cauvery.	Do. ..
	Tuvagudi Reserve.	1,155	..	Bounded on all sides by Puttah land.	Do. ...
	Tainimalai Reserve.	153		Bounded on west, north and south by Puttah land, and east by mountain stream.	Do. ...
	Minnakkaradu Reserve.	1,000		Bounded on the south and west by Puttah, east by Puttah and a stream, and north by stream.	Do. ...
	Punjantangi Reserve.	1,000		Bounded on the west by Government waste and Madura boundary, east by Marungapuri Zemindari, north by Puttah, and south by Madura boundary	Do. ...
	Stripurandan Reserve.	463	..	North by Coleroon bank, south by river Coleroon, east and west by Puttah lands.	Do. ..
Madura ...	No. I, Goovanooth or Serumallai Reserve (Fuel).	1,920	1875-76	It is situated at about 10 miles south-east of Dindigul.	The tracts taken up in 1875-76 for fuel reserves, were carried out of Government forests under the management of the Forest Department. They were taken subject to such rights of way as already existed, and the neighbouring ryots had the option of petitioning the Collector against the taking up of these tracts. Six months having passed away without any objection, except for certain lands taken up at Iyalore which was favorably disposed of by the Sub-Collector, they were permanently transferred to forests.
	No. II. Kanavoiputty Reserve A. Ukkamahkaradoo.	1,600	Do.	This is situated at ½ mile south of Kanavoiputty Village, and 14 miles from Dindigul Station.	
	B. Kuppiramkutta.	2,560	Do.	This is half a mile north of Kanavoiputty and 15 miles from Dindigul Station.	
	No. III. Iyalore Reserve A. Sundamullai.	1,920	Do.	This is 3 miles east of Iyalore and 15 miles from Dindigul.	
	B. Thanikuradu.	2,240	Do.	This is 3 miles south by east of Iyalore and 4 miles from the railway line.	
	No. IV. Thanikal or Karundamullai Reserve.	3,200	Do.	This is 12 miles from Dindigul.	

Divisions since the commencement of Conservancy in the Madras Presidency—(*Contd.*).

Nature of inquiry into Rights and the proof of their non-existence or otherwise.	Estimated Value of the Property acquired.	Description of important Trees in each Tract.	Total Cost from period of Acquisition up to the 31st March 1877.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Government tank	.....	Acacia Arabica ...	...	
Government Padugai	.....	Casuarina trees ...	.....	
Do.	.....	Do. .	.....	
Do.	.....	Do. and bamboos.	.....	
Do.	.....	Casuarina, &c. trees	... ..	
Do.	.....	Do. and bamboos.	.... .	
Do.	.....	Do. and firewood..	.....	
Do.	.....	Do. and bamboos.	.....	
Do.	.....	Do. do. ...	.....	
Do.	.....	Acacia Arabica	.....	
Government waste	.....	Do. and leucophlœa.	.....	
Government hill	.....	Umbrella Acacia, &c.	.	
Do.	.....	Do. ...	.....	
Do.	.....	Do. ...	.....	
Government Padugai	.....	Acacia Arabica ...	... .	
	5,760 0 0	.....	...	This list refers only to the existing acquisitions. Those which were once taken as Reserves but subsequently relinquished, are not shown here as they are no longer treated as Reserves.
.....	7,200 0 0	Albizzia amara ..	.....	
.....	11,520 0 0	Do.	....	
. ..	10,080 0 0	Do. and Umbrella Acacias.	... ..	
.....	7,740 0 0	Acacia Arabica	.... .	
.....	10,600 0 0	Umbrella Acacias.	.....	

Statement showing the List of Forest Acquisitions made in the different Forest

Division.	Name and description of the Tract acquired.	Area in Acres.	When acquired.	Position and Boundary of the Tract acquired with its distance to the Market or Railway.	Process by which the Acquisition was made.
Madura — (*Continued*).	105 Tank Beds.	4,000	..	All in Terumungalum Taluq.	These were formally handed over by the Revenue Department to Forests for railway fuel supply. The villagers of Sathangudy have complained that growth of babool in the tank beds tends to impregnate the soil of their lands with alkaline matter. At the request of the Collector certain leaves and branches of the tree were sent last year to the Chemical Examiner, Madras, with a view to obtain his opinion as to whether the presence of the Karuvela trees would tend to foul the water as complained of by the ryots. His answer was in the negative, and the Collector also decided that their objections were frivolous.
	Kathadithakuttoo Reserve.	400	...	This is 3 miles from Chatooputty, abutting the Natham Road.	This is a Reserve transferred to this Department from the jungle conservancy on the 8th September 1875, under orders from the Collector.
Tinnevelly ...					Return not received
North Coimbatore.	Sholakurray Reserve.	1,010	8167.68	Not given.	It was purchased for Railway Fuel Reserve.
South Coimbatore.	The Torakadaivoo or Ponachy Teak Valley.	Area unknown	...	Is reached by the Ponachy Ghat trace and runs up to Vandal near the northern base of Tangachi Malai, and is watered by the Toracadavoo river, which rises in Michael's Valley and forms the chief water-head of the Auliaur or Anamallay river. The nearest market is Polachy, say, 20 miles off, but much needs to be done before communications render it thoroughly accessible.	Strictly speaking, perhaps this should not be termed an acquisition, inasmuch as it was originally State property and handed over on certain conditions to a Mr. Lowry, a planter, but resumed by Government in consequence of infringement of terms of agreement and restored to the Forest Department after compensation to the holder for loss of tenure, &c.
	Ramasawmy Moodaliar's land.	380	...	This tract is near the foot of Toonacudavoo ghat and timber slip and contained about 100 bullahs or 380 acres, and is of easy access either from Polachy, 16 miles, or Anamallay, 8 miles distant.	Was resigned in favor of the Forest Department by the Puttahdar, under arrangements with the Collector.
	The Coochimalai Reserve.	1,200	...	This tract lies at the north-west corner of the Government Reserved Teak forests and at the north-east corner of the leased forest. It is 8 and 16 miles from Anamallay and Polachy, and easy of access. It is bounded on the north by the old timber track from Government forest to Chumnanpuddy and Colungode; on the east by the same road as far as the base of a spur known as "Tamattacaradoo." The southern boundary runs along this spur up to Pundaramalai and along the adjacent ridges till it reaches the line of division between Malabar and Coimbatore, which then becomes the western boundary, till it cuts the bandy-track to Colungode. The area is roughly estimated at 1,200 acres.	Was the subject of a dispute of long standing between Malabar and Coimbatore. In 1872 the Collector of each District, attended by the Deputy Conservator of Anamallay Forests and an Officer of the Survey Department, held formal inquiry. The decision was in favor of Coimbatore, and the Collector determining to reserve the forest placed it under the control of the Department.

Divisions since the commencement of Conservancy in the Madras Presidency—(*Contd.*).

Nature of inquiry into Rights and the proof of their non-existence or otherwise.	Estimated Value of the Property acquired	Description of important Trees in each Tract	Total Cost from period of Acquisition up to the 31st March 1877	Remarks
	RS A. P		RS A. P	
Government Padugai	9,000 0 0	Karuvella and in a few places Velvela trees		
Do.	1,200 0 0	Albizzia amara.	. .	
though called for Nil .	1,280 0 0	Timber of several kinds	12,061 0 0	
No formal inquiry as to right has yet been instituted Cattle grazing and collection of honey and gall-nuts are at present unrestricted.	No estimate of the value of the property has ever been made, and until survey is accomplished it would be exceedingly difficult to frame one	Teak, Blackwood, Vengai, Pillai murdoo, Karamuardoo, Vellanaga	..	
No formal investigation of rights has yet taken place as the belief is all such are extinguished by the tenure under which the transfer to the Forest Department occurred	*	Some Teak, Vengay and Blackwood, and much useful fuel	. .	*The value cannot well be stated in figures; it was partly cultivated and partly forest land, holds some useful timber and fuel and plenty of bamboos.
Beyond an inquiry, at the above investigation, as to the exercise of certain rights alleged in evidence of enjoyment by the parties claiming the ground, no regular steps have been taken The collection of tamarind and honey by the jungle people is unrestricted, and cattle grazing allowed under certain conditions	No estimate of the value of this forest has been prepared	Vengay, Karmardoo Vagai, Vellanaga, Wunjal, and a few Teak and a large supply of bamboos.		

Statement showing the List of Forest Acquisitions made in the different Forest

Division.	Name and description of the Tract acquired.	Area in Acres.	When acquired.	Position and Boundary of the Tract acquired with its distance to the Market or Railway.	Process by which the Acquisition was made.
South Coimbatore—(*Contd*).	Naraina Maistry's land.	...	1875	Situate in Kullapuram Village, Oodoomallapettah Taluq, on the north bank of the Ambravutty; the boundaries have been demarcated by the Revenue Survey, 13 miles from Oodoomallapettah, accessible from several villages.	Purchased for Rupees 2,500 ...
	Kullapuram Reserve.	1,200	1874	Forms portion of the village lands of Kullapuram in Oodoomallapettah; contains 1,200 acres or thereabouts, and is fairly accessible from Oodoomallapettah and the surrounding villages.	The Reserve was constituted in 1874 by the Collector, the land was originally held on grazing puttah by certain ryots, and when this was done away with it reverted to Government waste; upon the question of its alienation for agriculture being raised, the Collector objected and handed it over to the Department.
Nilgiris ...	Mudumalai ...	200 square miles.	1862	North by Karaboy Kanavoi, south by Moyar river and Bithurhulla, east by Kakanullah, and west by Adoopookootti Thittoo. It is 30 miles from Ootacamund, where its timber is chiefly supplied.	This belongs to the Tirumalpad of Nellumbur, and was leased for 99 years, from the year 1862, for an annual rental of Rupees 3,500.
	Bennai ...	80	...	North by Mavenullah and the main road leading to Goondelpett, south by Mudumallai forests, east by Maraguthay, and west by Chicoly; it is 40 miles from Ootacamund.	Government escheat ...
	Seegur ...	40	...	.....	Government Forests ...
	Nilgiri Sholas..	...	...	The sholas being here and there located on the Nilgiris, no boundary could be assigned.	Government ...
Salem ...	Chinnakulroyen Hill forests in Ahthoor Range.	Not known.	...	In Ahthoor Taluq. Bounded on the north by Areagounden Nad Jaghire forests, south by Chikkadyputty Mittah and Periakulroyen Hill, east by Periakulroyen Hills, west by Utengherry Taluq boundary limit. Distance to Salem Market and Railway Station, 35 miles.	Leased from the Puttagar on payment of Rupees 12,500.
	Areagounden Nad Western slopes.	Not known.	...	Bounded on the north by Naripally and Trinomally Taluq boundary limit, south by Chinnakulroyen Hill, east by Goulrai Malai, MomdarMalai, Neloor Malai, and Tharisul Malai, west by Noikuthy, Moola Chittalingum, Chilambai, Andiputty, and Chingaddiputty villages. Distance to Salem Market, 45 miles.	A dispute having arisen as to the proprietorship of this forest, it was decided in favor of Government in the year 1876 by the Survey Department.
	Mailgherry and Yarimalai Range slopes, Sub-Division.	About 900 acres.	...	The southern boundary of Mailgherry slope and the northern boundary of Yerimalai slope appertain to the Tiroomalavadi Mittah and are bounded by Amani villages on the other sides. Distance to Palcodo Market, 12 miles, and to Morapore Railway Station, 44 miles.	This boundary was decided by the District Court in favor of Government in the year 1876.

Divisions since the commencement of Conservancy in the Madras Presidency—(*Contd.*).

Nature of inquiry into Rights and the proof of their non-existence or otherwise.	Estimated Value of the Property acquired.	Description of important Trees in each Tract.	Total Cost from period of Acquisition up to the 31st March 1877.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
It is believed that no rights exist; the land was private property and sold for arrears of rent.	Roughly calculated at Rupees 3,500.	There is very little growth at present, but on being enclosed is capable of bearing fuel, such as Acacia amara, &c. The land was acquired in view of the excessive alienation of jungles and the exhaustion of fuel tracts in this taluq.	.. ...	
Rights and privileges have not been accurately ascertained, but it is thought that none exist since the land was originally held on grazing puttahs and subsequently considered available for cultivation, under which grazing and other rights would succumb.		... .	.....	
The validity as to right of the family to this forest was sufficiently proved and reported to Government by Mr. Robinson, the then Collector of Malabar.	6 60,000 0 0	Teak, Vengay, Blackwood, Karry murdu, Ben teak, Kadukoi, Bamboos, Saul.	.....	
Not known	5,00,000 0 0	Do.	... ..	
Not known ..	1,00,000 0 0	Sandalwood, Teak, Benteak, Kadukoi.	.. ...	
None	50,000 0 0	Trees fit for fuel and a few timber trees.		
.....	About 15,000 0 0	Young Sandalwood, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class timbers, such as Vengay, Bilvarum, Karungalei, Namai, Vagai, &c.	.. .	The lease abandoned, *vide* G.O., dated 13th July 1877, No. 2,302.
Proved by Pymash accounts and previous enjoyment.	8,000 0 0	1st, 2nd and 3rd class timber of the description detailed as prevailing on the Chinnakulroyen Hills	..	
Proved by Pymash accounts and enjoyment	10,000 0 0	1st, 2nd and 3rd class timbers, and bamboos	.. ..	

Statement showing Forest Surveys, &c. carried on in the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency during the Official Year 1876-77.

Name of Division.	Name of Reserve.	Nature and Extent of Work done.	Cost. RS. A. P.	Remarks.
South Arcot	1. Mutucadu (Fuel Reserve)	Chain line 20¼ miles 1,368 yards, and boundary line 26½ miles 50 yards were surveyed, and the boundary line was marked with 80 large planted stones, 26 natural rocks, and 71 smaller intermediate stones.	152 9 9	Owing to disputes and claims of the adjoining landholders, this Reserve was surveyed twice. The former demarcation had been obliterated in some places and certain puttahs were met within the line. The survey was plotted to a scale of 2 inches. The interior survey was not completed by the close of the year.
	2. Siruvadi (Fuel Reserve)	Recleared and marked 4 miles of boundary with stones	22 2 2	
	3. Cottamungalum (Fuel Reserve)	Chain line 4¾ miles 1,320 yards, and boundary line 5½ miles 5 yards were surveyed, and the boundary line marked with 40 planted stones and 14 natural rocks.	19 15 11	The boundary survey was not completed by the end of the year.
	4. Gungavarum (Fuel Reserve)	Chain line 3 miles 550 yards were surveyed, cleared, and marked with 90 stones at short intervals	29 0 0	This was but temporary survey to ascertain the exact area claimed for village use.
		Total	253 11 10	Exclusive of the cost of theodolite, viz, Rupees 167-15-0, which was debited to III 3.—Only Rupees 143-14-0 has been charged to 1876-77.
Madura	1. Boundary between Bettyambady Mootah and the Lower Pulneys.			Was marked as settled by the Collector.
	2 The Lower Pulneys bordering on Kannivady Zemindary.		..	Was marked.
	3. Travancore Boundary		..	22 miles settled.
Salem	1. A or Vadagamputty	1,976·28 (area by survey)	37 4 0	All the Reserves have been surveyed with the exception of Singarapett, but the Deputy Conservator has not yet received the plans from the Survey Department.
	2. B or Moroor	799·43 do.	25 5 4	
	3. C or Mullapuram	587·01 do.		
	4. D or Burghoor	220·91 do	2 7 0	
	5. E or Poodoor	1,070·29 do.	25 6 8	
	6. Ummanary	252·91 do		
	7. Pellapuliy	981·08 do.	3 5 4	
	8. Kooriappocomban	531·80 do.	10 5 4	
	9. Hurroor	1,176·94 do.		
	10. Utengherry	469·11 do.	7 8 0	
	11 Singarapett		63 5 4	
South Canara	Pillar Khan		.....	
Wynaad	1 Moonanaad			Lieutenant Fullerton commenced the demarcation of these reserves in 1867, and it would be difficult to connect with that now being conducted by the Revenue Survey as the former is not scientific. There are no trustworthy maps, but an incorrect old sketch map, wherein the names of some of the Amshoms are wrongly marked. The Revenue Survey is now at work at some of these Amshoms. Pilpuly forests were surveyed 2 years ago. Last year Ganapathyvattam Amshom boundaries were finished. A line from Bavally to Moogudu was also surveyed, and the demarcation of the undoubted Government Forest was carried on. The full extent of survey operations during the year is not known as maps are not published.
	2. Ganapathyvattam			
	3. Elloornaud			
	4. Poolpullydasom of Koopatode.			

SUBMITTED to Government with the following observations.

2. In reviewing the report for 1875-76, Government observed that Collectors should regard it as within their province to make remarks on the forest administration, especially in respect to the relations of the forest officers to the people. It is not clear whether any such remarks have been made in connection with the present report. The Conservator does not notice any.

3. The Conservator justly dwells on the importance of demarcating the forest reserves both in the interest of conservancy and because the longer the operation is deferred the more difficult it will be; but observes that little can be done until a Forest Act is passed. In these remarks the Board fully agree; but with reference to the statement that much of the land taken up for coffee cannot be regarded as permanently cultivated any more than Kumari land, they observe that the matter has been inquired into, and that it has been found that the relinquishments are not so extensive as they were once supposed to be by some of the district officers.

4. The value of timber, &c., felled during the year is 50 per cent. more than for 1875-76, while that of timber sold is less than in the previous year. In some places the felling appears to have been carried on more extensively than necessary as will be seen from the following figures:—

—	Quantity in Store at the beginning of the year.	Quantity fell d during the year.	Quantity sold in 1875-76.	Quantity sold in 1876-77.
Teak.	C. FEET.	C. FEET.	C FEET.	C. FEET.
South Coimbatore	67,856	49,752	11,907	3,003
Nilgiris	65,276	70,026	37,980	30,416
Rose Wood.				
North Coimbatore	8,736	3,935	113	878
Jungle Wood.				
North Coimbatore	6,381	1,395	1,385	3,286

5. The Conservator explains that on the Nilgiris the increased felling was permitted to allow the timber to season in the forests to meet the future requirements of the Public Works Department. Judicious provision of this sort is very necessary, but the cause of increase in South Coimbatore and in other places is not explained. There are also one or two discrepancies which remain to be explained. In Cuddapah, 122 cubic feet of teak are stated to have been sold during the year, while the quantity felled during the year was only ninety-one, and there was no stock. So in Wynaad, 5,210 cubic feet of jungle-wood appear to have been sold, while none was felled during the year, and the stock on hand was only 569 cubic feet. The Board think that in future it will be more convenient if the Conservator can arrange to show the stock, the quantity felled, and that sold in one statement, so that the results can be been in one view.

6. *Fuel Reserves.*—No new reserves have been opened during the year. The increase in the area is the net result of the inclusion of reserves in Madura previously omitted, and the correction, after survey, of the assumed area of those in Salem. The area fully stocked is not stated. The charges incurred upon these reserves amounted to Rupees 1,61,778 according to the Conservator, and the estimated value is Rupees 5,64,887. It is satisfactory to observe that during the year under review the receipts have increased by Rupees 7,776 with a decrease of Rupees 5,949 in charges.

7. *Plantations.*—There have been no extensions during the year. The cause of the variation in the areas of the Muddumallay and Ootacamund and Coonoor plantations is not explained. The charges of the plantations during the year decreased by Rupees 18,773 and the receipts by Rupees 1,429.